THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 15

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

U. S. Formally at War With All Axis; Bomber Sinks Japanese Battleship

Germany and Italy declare war first, with action by Congress following quickly—New Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance—Japanese 'chutists reported at Luzon airport.

The United States today is officially at war with Germany and Italy. Acting swiftly after Rome and Berlin declared war on the United States this morning, the United States Congress listened to a request for a war declaration from President Roosevelt and responded in record time with action that put the nation at war with Italy and Germany.

Henceforth the United States is a full-fledged opponent of the Axis, a confirmed ally of every nation fighting Germany, Italy and Japan. As President Roosevelt said Tuesday night: "We are all in it, all the way."

Meanwhile Hitler, addressing the Reichstag, announced a new military alliance with Italy and Japan. Members of the tripartite pact from today on are locked in a finish fight with Britain and the United States.

In the battle over the island of Luzon in the Philippines, reliable but unofficial reports claimed that Philippine troops had recaptured the region around Aparri, on the north coast of Luzon and were driving the Japanese back to the coast. Japanese 'chutists, however, seized the airport near Iligan in Eastern Luzon and Washington confirmed the sinking of the Haruna, a 29,000-ton Japanese battleship by a United States bomber off the northern coast of the island.

Hawaii, which bore the brunt of the Japanese initial attack on Sunday, reported no new raids. Martial law was proclaimed in the territory.

Throughout the Western Hemisphere, the imminence of Axis action or the realization of its danger was driven home. The Panama Canal was closed from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. as a war precaution. Mexico's President Avila Camacho named his predecessor, Lazaro Cardenas, Commander-in-Chief of all the country's Pacific forces.

The outbreak of war in the Pacific and American reverses forced the United States to revise upward its already mounting war-production program. Basic arms industries henceforth will be pouring out tanks, planes, and arms 24 hours a day, seven days a week, OPM Director Knudsen announced. A billion dollars a week is Americas war bill now envisioned.

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20.

U. S. Regains Aparri Area; Senate Opens A. E. F. Way; Ship Collision Off N. E.

The World's Day—December 11, 1941

War in the Pacific: Aparri Area Recovered

At Sea

The Philippine Army was reported unofficially but reliably to have recaptured the region around Aparri, on the north coast of Luzon, and to be driving the Japanese back to the seacoast.

Sinking of the 29,000-ton Japanese battleship Haruna by a United States Army bomber off the northern coast of Luzon in the Philippines was announced by Secretary of War Stimson.

Tokyo claimed Japanese forces occupied Agana, the capital of Guam, and captured 350 Americans including Capt. George G. McMillin and other officers.

No attacks have been made against the Hawaiian Islands since Dec. 7, the Army Command announced. The islands, blacked out last night, are under martial law.

The Americas

The Panama Canal was closed until further notice from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. by the United States Army while precautionary blackouts were ordered for the Canal zone and the city of Panama.

More than 1,000 Germans, Italians and Japanese were detained by Panama police for transfer to the Canal Zone quarantine station.

Lazaro Cardenas, former President of Mexico, was appointed commander of Mexico's Pacific forces by President Avila Camacho.

Colombia, after severing relations with Japan, let it be known that a declaration of war against the United States by Germany or Italy would bring similar action.

El Salvador ordered universal military training for all male citizens from 15 to 50 years.

The Bolivian Government expressed solidarity with the American nations which have declared war against Japan and offered its collaboration without actually declaring war.

Asiatic Continent

In Malaya the British admitted that Japanese air attacks had knocked out several airdromes. No new reports of fighting on the Malay-Thailand border were published.

Australian bombers based in the Netherlands East Indies raided a Japanese air base on the island of Pobra between the Celebes and Japanese-mandated Palau Islands southeast of Manila.

Hong Kong fighting continued although British reports said Japanese attacks had been repelled. Japan claimed sinking of two British gunboats off Hong Kong.

Tokyo black-out has been ordered by the Japanese Government, according to German radio dispatches.

President Roosevelt sent a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, confident of success in the mutual struggle. [Page 10.]

Washington: Senate Lifts Ban on A. E. F.

The Senate, by a vote of 86 to 0, approved legislation lifting present restrictions against use of selectees and National Guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere.

Sale of rubber tires and tubes was prohibited by the Office of Production Management Priorities Division, effective until Dec. 22, pending the formulation of "a more permanent" plan for controlling rubber distribution. [Page 3.]

American "Benedict Arnolds"—citizens suspected of being "fifth columnists," of propagandizing in behalf of the Axis, and whose loyalty was questioned—were being listed for F. B. I. study.

The nation's radio facilities were placed at the disposal of the Army and Navy by President Roosevelt, but no "general taking over or operation of private radio by the Government is contemplated," an official spokesman said.

Enough food for all in the United States and some for Allies abroad is on hand for winter, the Department of Agriculture said.

Production of giant four-motored bombers will be increased from the present number of 500 a month to 1,000 under a plan announced by William S. Knudsen, Director of the OPM.

New England: Freighter Sinks in Collision

At least eight bodies and several survivors from the freighter Oregon were brought into New Bedford, Mass., today, approximately 24 hours after the vessel went to the bottom following a collision with a U. S. Navy ship.

New England Conference on Social Security heard objections to centralizing unemployment insurance, now under State control, at Washington. [Page 5.]

The American Vocational Association continued its national convention at Boston. [Page 5.]

First of Yankee Division soldiers on furlough arrived in Boston from Camp Edwards. [Page 20.]

National: Tobacco Firms, Officials Fined

Reynolds, Liggett and Myers, and American—three big tobacco companies—and 13 officials, were denied a new trial on price-fixing and monopoly convictions and fined $15,000 each by the United States District Court in Lexington, Ky.

Africa: Britain Changes Army Commander

A shift in command in Britain's African army replaced Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham with Maj. Gen. Neil Methuen Ritchie as commander of the British Eighth Army.

Australia: Government Firms Its Policy

Australian Government, according to Prime Minister Curtin, is recasting its entire war strategy following Allied naval losses. Appeals to public, he said, are at an end. The public must now accept whatever decrees the Government finds necessary to issue. [Page 7.]

In Europe: New Axis Pact Against Allies

War declarations against the United States were made by Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini. [Pages 1 and 10.]

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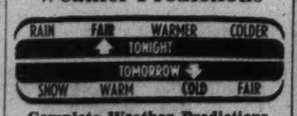


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Quickly Spurs Its War Effort

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the grim fact of international war surged upon Boston and New England today there was a visible acceleration in the speeding of the war effort.

This could be seen in the Office of Emergency Management, 17 Court Street, where factory managers came in efforts to mesh more and more of the region's productive capacity into the gears of war. It could be seen in the Army's Ordnance Office, where Lt. Col. James S. Crawford superintends an ever mounting flow of the small arms, ammunition, antitank guns, antiaircraft weapons and similar items that comprise a sizable portion of the $2,000,000,000 in war goods already being fabricated here.

It could be seen in the Federal Building, where the Navy was forced to throw a great second floor area open to the hundreds of volunteers who had thronged elevators and upstairs recruiting offices to the exclusion of normal business traffic.

It could be seen, in negative terms, in the offices of the "America First" Committee at 52 Devonshire Street, where desks had been abruptly vacated, and two women were left in solitary command. Through the big, empty room strolled one rather self-conscious gentleman, who wanted his money back on two tickets he had purchased for the Charles A. Lindbergh antiwar rally in Boston Garden tomorrow night—a meeting likewise abruptly abandoned.

Police Chiefs Confer

It could be seen in the sudden call issued by Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Needham of the Protective Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who summoned 250 Bay State police chiefs to a special conference at the Copley-Plaza this afternoon.

Three tones appeared to dominate New England's approach to the war today.

First, was the realization that the most important direct contribution New England can make at this time is the speeding of war goods production. More speed all down the line is the demand voiced on all sides.

It can be noted that since New England had many small factories equipped with machine tools, as well as a concentration of machine tool manufacturing establishments, this region was the first in the country to feel the stimulus as soon as defense orders began to come through in June, 1940. During the intervening months the ordnance people have organized large-scale production, which is now in full flower.

Time has been well used, it is now a case of driving harder, and spreading the work to more of the smaller plants.

Black-outs Likely

Second in the general tones dominant today was the realization that black-outs and air-raid alarms are not to be the sole expectation of the Pacific Coast. The enemy, so runs New England thinking, is an international one. Attacks will be made wherever they can effect the most harm. New England is a prime war goods producing area, ergo, it must expect attack.

Third, is the understanding that much of the damage and some of the tragedy of air attack can be averted through civilian protective work. The importance of this, of course, assumed a new vividness today. Volunteers were expected to raise the effective strength of this work from some 60,000, in Massachusetts alone, to above 100,000.

Intelligent Effort

Within the framework of these three essentials a multitude of activities progressed today, many seemed unrelated to one another, but when thrown into broad focus they fitted into an intelligent, logical effort to win the war.

It is a commonplace to say that New England took the news calmly, and with determination. Such things are expected of these six states.

There was comfort in the sights observed by many commuters on their way to work this morning. During the night the Army had set up anti-aircraft batteries in certain open areas.

It was known, too, that additional artillery detachments are pouring into coastal defenses, and the Navy, which has been on emergency footing for weeks, was ready.

'In Freedom's Crowning Hour'

Today the two great democracies are linked in the indivisible task of establishing the world order foreseen by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in the Atlantic Charter.

'To mightier issues than we planned'

Joint patrol of seven seas, with new meaning, links British and American seamen. Two are pictured at the Atlantic Charter meeting.

'Oh fearless men . . . I call'

These alert antiaircraft gunners manning one of the Army's powerful weapons are guarding a vital shore position in the vicinity of Boston. Other crews have been stationed at strategic spots along the New England coast.

Photographs: Wide World and by a Staff Photographer

Pacific War Balance Less Uneven Now

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — The balance of war in the Pacific, which tilted strongly against the United States and its allies during the first four days of conflict, swung back somewhat today as American forces sank a 29,000-ton Japanese battleship and confined Japanese attacks upon the Philippine Islands to a small area in northern Luzon.

Simultaneously, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced that while American plane losses in Hawaii were heavy, "this loss can be and immediately is being made good."

Speaking calmly and confidently, the Secretary said that the chief concern today was not to place blame for past mistakes, but to push forward with present efforts to strengthen American offensive and defensive power in all parts of the world.

Partial Compensation

The Air Corps' success in sinking the Japanese battleship, which is believed to be the 29,330-ton Haruna or one of its class, has offset to a degree the heavy initial loss in capital ships suffered by the Allied powers.

The United States Government has already conceded the loss of one old battleship in Pearl Harbor, while the British have lost the new Prince of Wales and the older Repulse.

The sinking of the Haruna reduces to 10, or possibly 11, the number of Japanese battleships available for service. Estimates differ as to how many of America's 17 battleships were in the Pacific when the war broke out, although it is known that some were in the North Atlantic.

The Haruna was one of the least powerful of the Japanese battleships, carrying but eight 14-inch guns and having been built in 1913.

Democracy's Momentum

Bespeaking a full realization of the long and immensely hard road before the American people, Secretary Stimson said that "when we survey the situation in cold blood we must expect initial reverses. They are almost always to be expected in fighting an autocratic nation which has been at war for several years.

"All students of history know, however," the Secretary said, "that a war falls into three periods. First is the period of the war's onset. Second is the period of drag, and finally there is the finish.

"In the first period the free governments inevitably are at a distinct disadvantage. In the later period, however, when it becomes a contest of endurance the democracies win the war. The last shots are the ones that count and not the first. The democratic nations have a momentum which cannot be possessed by a nation ruled by one man."

The Secretary then recounted an

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Churchill grave at Allied losses at sea: Page 7.

Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis Pact Pledges 'No Separate Peace'

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Dec. 11

Germany and Italy simultaneously declared war on the United States, fulfilling the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance of totalitarianism against democracy.

To cheering throngs in Berlin and Rome, Hitler and Mussolini made the declarations at approximately 8 a. m., E. S. T.

Premier Mussolini spoke from his balcony post at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome, Führer Hitler before the German Reichstag.

Ban Separate Peace

Both had been foreshadowed, a Japanese spokesman having declared yesterday that "Japan expected Germany and Italy to declare war on the United States" in fulfillment of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance of totalitarianism against democracy.

Soon after word reached Tokyo that Germany and Italy had joined Japan in war on the United States, the Nippon Government announced that all three Axis powers had

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

How Hitler declared war on U. S.: Page 10.

Mussolini hails 'privilege' of fighting at Japan's side: Page 10.

Congress Quickly Moves for United War Against Axis

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — The United States today accepted war with Germany and Italy and pledged a rapid and united effort to insure a world victory over the Axis.

President Roosevelt, without troubling to go to Congress in person so inevitable was the verdict, informed the House and Senate that Germany and Italy, pursuing their course of world conquest, had declared war against the United States.

Without hesitancy, without debate, Congress replied in kind and this verdict strengthens and clarifies the nation's whole plan of war strategy.

How Congress Voted

The Senate vote for war against Germany was 88 to 0, for war against Italy 90 to 0. Two Senators reached the chamber for the second vote but missed the first. The House vote for war against Germany was 393 to 0, for war against Italy 399 to 0. But in each instance Representative Jeanette Rankin (R) of Montana, who voted against war with Japan Monday and against war with Germany in 1917, voted "present" rather than for or against a war declaration.

Since Germany's action, joining Japan formally in attacking the United States, was regarded as certain, the verdict today is welcomed.

Its immediate effect is to enable the President to conduct a united Allied war against the united Axis, to pool, wherever strategy requires, the naval, air, and land forces of the United States and Britain.

The great value of the declaration is that it gives clear-cut Congressional and national support to the plan of battle which recognizes Nazi Germany as the main and major enemy; it permits the greatest possible flexibility in conducting the war on a world scale and presents a common allied front to the Axis on every front.

"Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization," the President told Congress in a briefly, tersely worded message.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Hitler's declaration of open war on America was long expected and its certainty long known.

Congress could not be more united. There were no isolationists against the war which Germany declared. There were no Republicans opposing the Administration. There were only American Con-

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

[A detailed study of resources of United States, Great Britain and their allies and those of the Axis powers is given in a tabulation compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce: Financial Page.]

Plea for Spiritual Guidance Opens Congress War Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Prayer for the spiritual guidance of the American people and the American Government through the deep trials which must be faced fearlessly preceded the first war sessions of the United States Congress.

Before the Senate unanimously passed its resolution authorizing the President to defend the country against Japanese attack it heard its Chaplain urge reliance on God to "keep us fine and true in our individual and corporate lives," and appeal to Congress to be receptive to the "intuition and courage" which comes from divine reliance.

The Chaplain of the House, prior to the joint session addressed by President Roosevelt, asked the legislators to turn to divine leading whereby the nation will be kept free "from passion and hate" and be blessed "with the enduring prizes of national unity, honor, and integrity."

Thus the prayers which opened this historic meeting of Congress are really the prayers of the whole country today and deserve special contemplation at this time.

Prayer in Senate

The Rev. Zebarney T. Phillips' prayer in the Senate follows:

O thou blessed Christ, companion of our days, mediator of the infinite God, and the creator of a new world of being which men may know if they follow thee and in which thy tender love is ever available to lonely and despairing souls: help us to find in thee a sustaining sense of justice which shall become a passion for the amelioration of the wrongs of men, as honor calls us to the defense of every sacred ideal of our beloved country.

Keep us fine and true in our individual and corporate lives, steadfast in purpose that we may endure with patience and calm determination every trial, discipline, and sacrifice through which we may be called upon to pass, as we meet the exactions of these days out of which must emerge the future destiny of mankind.

Bless thou the Congress with intuition and courage; strengthen our President with the strength of thine own indwelling, and comfort him with the knowlege that today the loyalty of every citizen is pledged under his leadership to the service of the nation as it undertakes its solemn task.

Do thou have in thy holy keeping those who have given their lives in the service of our country, and grant that in the new life they may serve thee with clearer vision and greater

Continued on Page 12, Column 2

18,000 Shipworkers at Quincy Make World Record in Building of Ship

Fore River Completes Tanker Keel to Launching in 63 Days

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Records are being made—and broken—with striking rapidity in the shipbuilding industry.

The way the ship workers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River yard, at Quincy, are rising to the need is attracting nation-wide interest. The outstanding example is the oil tanker Sinclair H-C, which is to be launched next Saturday, only 63 working days after the keel was laid. And three of those days were rainy enough to prevent work. It is held to be the world's record.

The best previous record for a ship of this type is 119 days, the time taken for building the Sinclair Superflame, which was launched Sept. 27, 1941, as part of the Liberty Fleet Day launchings. The Flagship Sinco was launched Dec. 6, however, 98 days after the keel was laid.

Workers Get Full Credit

Special significance is attached to the record of the Sinclair H-C—named after a product of the Sinclair Refining Company, for from the ship was built—because of the fact that the background hinged on a spontaneous campaign of the workers who gave it their whole-hearted support. They seemed fully aware of the vital role they are playing in the critical drama of the war effort.

Workers at the Fore River yards, numbering more than 18,000, listened to President Roosevelt radiocasting the urgency of the need for ships and more ships, on occasion of the Liberty Fleet Day launching, Sept. 27. They also heard speakers who were at the yard outline the need.

Then a worker turned to his companions and said: "We can show them that we can build ships faster than they can be sunk in the Battle of the Atlantic."

The group took up the idea with enthusiasm. A keel was to be laid two days later, known as Hull No. 1,491. Then men decided to launch the 1,491 in 90 days, shortening the idea into a slogan, "91 in 90 days."

Even the group of men who started the movement, underestimated the possibilities of such zeal and co-operative effort. The ship "grew" like magic. The launching date was twice advanced by a week, which clipped off 14 days from the time first aimed at. In one week alone, 1,000 tons of steel were erected, a record in itself.

Lives Up to Tradition

It is now expected that the Sinclair H-C will be delivered sometime in January, within three and a half months of the laying of the keel—a monument to the fact that the romance of shipbuilding still lives, even as it did in the glorious clipper ship era when it inspired Donald McKay and other builders to an effort that made them famous.

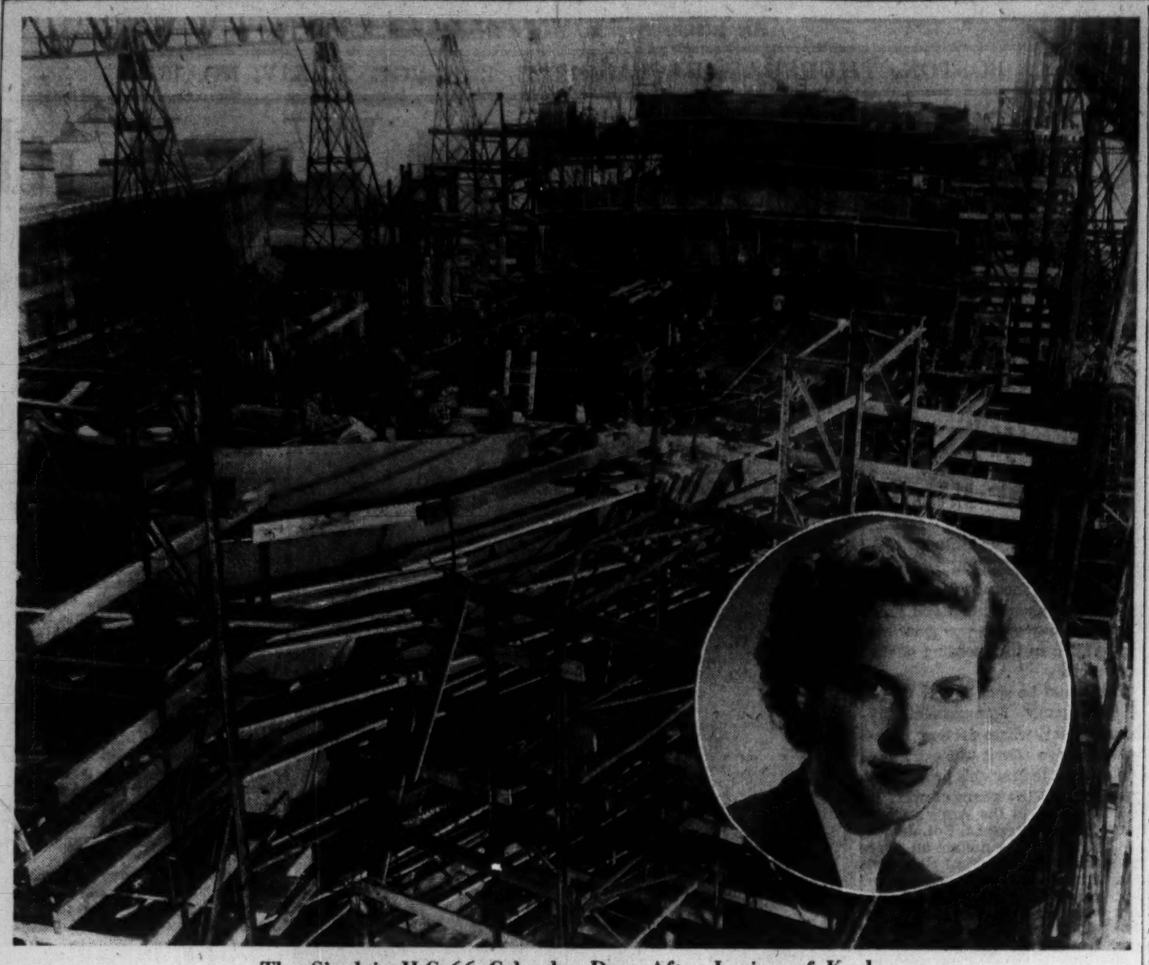
Fore River is rapidly carving other records, however, and has launched 14 ships thus far this year, with the likelihood of launching two more before the month comes to an end. The record:

Tanker, Stanvac Calcutta	March. 15
Tanker, Stanvac Cape Town	May 24
Tanker, Sinclair Opaline	May 29
Trawler, Cohasset	June 12
Tanker, Stanvac Manila	June 26
Trawler, Lynn	July 10
Cruiser, U. S. S. San Diego	July 26
Tanker, Sinclair Rubilene	Aug. 7
Cruiser, U. S. S San Juan	Sept. 6
Battleship, U. S. S. Massachusetts	Sept. 23
Tanker, Sinclair Superflame	Sept. 27
Trawler, Salem	Oct. 30
Trawler, Weymouth	Nov. 4
Tanker, Flagship Sinco	Dec. 6

Of these 14 launchings, 10 of the ships have been delivered to their owners. At the fitting out dock are the two cruisers and the big battleship. Under construction are five cruisers, two airplane carriers, and two destroyers. On order are four destroyers, two airplane carriers and nine cruisers. The yard is working 24 hours a day.

Free Day at Work

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11 (AP)—The management of Warren Boat Yards, Inc., today accepted an offer of its 30 employees to work seven days a week—one without pay—to hasten the construction of two minesweepers for the United States Navy. One month will be required to complete construction of the two vessels.



The Sinclair H-C 66 Calendar Days After Laying of Keel

She will be launched next Saturday at 6 p. m. at Fore River shipyards of Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy. (Inset) Mrs. John W. Sinclair, Jr., daughter-in-law of J. W. Sinclair, President of Sinclair Refining Company and Chairman of the Board of the Consolidated Oil Company. Mrs. Sinclair will be sponsor for the Sinclair H-C at launching ceremony Saturday.

C.I.O. to Ban Any Halt in Work At General Electric Plants

The biggest local labor union in New England announced today its purpose to pledge itself to turn out the goods for war, to put the country ahead of everything else, to work all the hours necessary, and to have no stoppage of production.

The vital defense plants of the General Electric Company at Lynn, and Everett are covered by this labor organization, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 201.

It has 18,000 members in the four General Electric plants, which are producing essentials for airplanes, battleships, etc. Locals of the union in other General Electric plants plan similar action, bringing the total under pledge to 90,000.

"We initiated action yesterday in a conference we asked with the management," said Alfred Coulthard, Business Agent of the Union, which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. "We want to make our pledge in public meetings in the four plants at the noon hour. We hold another session on arrangements with the management this afternoon.

"We are for utilizing man power to every advantage. This plan to pledge ourselves to do the utmost is spontaneous. It is spreading through all the General Electric plants. We expect to have Army officers or other representatives of the Government to participate in the noon-day meetings, which will be held as soon as they can be worked out next week.

"Eight to 90 per cent of the production of the River Works and West Lynn plants at Lynn and the new supercharger plant and the foundry at Everett is for defense."

Mr. Coulthard added that during the eight years the C. I. O. union has been functioning in the General Electric plants here not an hour has been lost because of labor trouble.

Move for Religious Teaching In Schools Reports Progress

The movement for week-day religious education for public school children is definitely growing throughout the country, the Rev. Dr. Erwin L. Shaver, one of the outstanding authorities in this field, declares.

A Government survey released a few weeks ago shows that 488 city and rural public school systems in 38 States are releasing their children for this purpose, Dr. Shaver noted. Thus about one eighth of the school systems have adopted the plan.

Daily average attendance, he added, according to a partial report from 357 school systems numbered 164,013 children.

However the plan to dismiss children from the usual school program, at the written request of their parents, to go to some other building for religious education, Dr. Shaver observed, remains still in its infancy.

Warned Not To Go Too Fast

He pointed out that there were a number of half-considered experiments going on and possible danger in the plan being pushed too fast. He predicted ultimate success or failure as dependent on wise direction and careful guidance.

Dr. Shaver is Chairman of the Committee on Weekday Church Schools of the International Council of Religious Education, to which he expects to give probably half his time this coming year. The Council represents 42 Protestant denominations covering 90 per cent of the Protestants in America.

The length of time allotted to most of the weekday church schools for religious education is one hour, Dr. Shaver said. The cost per pupil per year in the good weekday schools runs from $2 to $6 a year. This expense is met entirely by the churches concerned. None comes from the public school system, as that would be a violation of the principle of separation of church and state.

Touching on trends in the plan, which is now 28 years old, he continued:

Teaching Quality Improves

"The quality of teaching on the whole is improved. We owe it to the public schools to give the same quality of teaching.

"Much attention is now being given to producing adequate curriculum materials, more in line with public school materials in character and quality.

"Greater interest is today to be found in the high schools, though the high schools never get the larger percentage of pupils.

"Religious teaching is being made interesting today. Twenty to 25 per cent of the pupils enrolled are children who do not go to Sunday school."

Of the situation in Massachusetts, which passed a permissive law this year, Dr. Shaver said he knew of very few communities in which the plan had yet been initiated. Dr. Shaver is stationed here with the Division of Christian Education of the Congregational Churches.

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Gas Tax Boost In Maine Lost, Returns Show

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 11 (AP)—The few people who voted apparently turned down decisively a proposed gas tax increase, leaving the Holman Act without funds today.

On the basis of unofficial returns from 65 representative cities and towns, the vote in yesterday's invoked referendum ran about four to one against an administration-favored act boosting the levy from 4 to 4½ cents a gallon.

The cross-section communities voted 4,833 "yes" and 20,361 "no." Forty-six were against and 17 for the tax. There were two ties.

If tabulation of the official returns by the Governor and Council some weeks hence confirms the apparent rejection, the Holman Act would be nullified, its proponents claim. Opponents have suggested the State could finance the measure from other sources.

Under the Holman Act, the State would bear the upkeep of all State, State-aid and third-class roads (the municipalities now maintain some of them), take over from the municipalities maintenance of about 650 bridges, and remove snow from all State highways.

The municipalities, Gov. Sumner Sewall said, would save $900,000 a year, which could be reflected in lower property tax rates. The opposition doubted if that would be the result.

Greater Boston War Casualties

The names of four Greater Boston soldiers appeared today on the Army's first casualty list of the war, issued at Washington. They are:

Flander, Private Stuart H., grandson of Mrs. Fanny Masters, 83 Ardell Street, North Quincy.

Lyons, Private Lawrence P., Jr., son of Mrs. Leontina Lyons, 11 Lash Street, Chelsea.

Moran, Private George A., son of Joseph Moran, 27 Mt. Pleasant Street, Somerville.

Zappala, Private Joseph S., son of Charles Zappala, 58 Hemman Street, Roslindale.

Hartford Fatalities Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11—The total of known fatalities in the collapse of the new bridge over the Connecticut River Dec. 4 rose to 12 today with the finding of the body of Samuel E. Norman, of Havre de Grace, Md. Four workmen are still missing.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"19 Years in Africa" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. Mary Cushman, a missionary from the Congregational Society recently returned from West Portuguese Africa. At the Boston Community Forum, 16 La Grange Street, 8 p. m.

Illustrated lecture entitled "Prospecting for Gold" by Katherine Fowler Billings. Travels and experiences related in this talk will center around the Sierra Leone Country, West Africa. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Dutch Paintings" will be the subject of a discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 19
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Boston Warned to Revamp Budget System

Revamping of Boston's budgetary system and expanding the tax base to relieve the burden on real estate are definitely needed to avert future difficulties in the City's financing, the financial house of Lazard Freres and Company declared in a special report on the City of Boston.

Although the financial survey finds progress under the Tobin regime and reports the near-term outlook as favorable, it sees no immediate prospect of a "fundamental correction" of the City's problems.

Crediting the City with a "fairly good" financial rating despite its problems, the investigators nevertheless warn that the unfavorable factors threaten the taxpayer more directly than the bondholder.

Centralized responsibility is lacking in the budget system, the survey points out. There are separate budgets for the City, County, and School purposes, and the Mayor's control over some of these expenditures is limited.

Late Tax Levy

Furthermore, the present system prevents City officials knowing current requirements or being able to fix a tax levy until May or June of the year, it is pointed out.

Unless these fundamental reforms are made, there appears little prospect of substantial tax reduction, the survey finds. Favorable factors rest essentially on business improvement; and if depression comes again, renewed distress and high tax rates must be expected.

Police Chiefs Meet in Boston To Plan for War Emergencies

More than 200 police chiefs of Massachusetts communities, holding their first war-time conference in the Copley Plaza Hotel today, set up preliminary machinery for handling blackouts, routings of convoys and plans for keeping all motor traffic out of towns and cities during periods of emergencies.

Called by Boston Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, the conference went strongly on record as favoring some State-wide identification card for special vehicular operators who could get through the blockade lines anywhere during the emergency periods. Considerable confusion arose during the trial air-raid tests early in the week due to charges and counter-charges over who should not be permitted to enter the cities.

The chiefs appointed a committee composed of police heads of various communities to draw up an all-state identification card and to study the routings of convoys in order that highways can be cleared for rapid transit.

Some of the chiefs disapproved of so-called "fake" tests unless the public is forewarned. Unless this is done, it was argued that the public would become careless in actual raids, thinking that the real thing might be just another fake.

Considerable conflict of authority was also warned against, with civilian air wardens and air precaution officials allegedly trying to tell the police what they should do. The police chiefs asked that the accepted law enforcement agencies be the recognized authority in periods of emergency and that something be done to co-ordinate their services with those of civilian helpers.

The meetings opened at Boston police headquarters and moved to the Copley Plaza for a noontime lunch and further organization plans this afternoon.

Calls 'Raid' No Hoax

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today emphasized that in regard to the "air raid" on Tuesday "I did not regard it as a hoax. Neither did General Wilby, Mr. Farley, or anybody else. I certainly would take no part in a hoax, if I knew it. I hope nothing like it will happen again, although we did learn some of the faults in our civilian defense system."

At the same time, the Governor revealed that Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson and Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, conferred today with a group of railroad representatives in connection with protection of railroad property against air-raid damage. He said this conference followed one between himself, General Wilby, and General Erickson at which general discussion took place in regard to protection of vital spots throughout the State.

OPM Official

By a Staff Photographer

Edward V. Hickey

Massachusetts manager of the OPM's contract distribution service. Mr. Hickey reported a "difference" in the attitude of New England businessmen seeking defense orders following today's declaration of war.

U. S. War Workers Advised They Must Out-Produce Axis

War workers in the United States must roll up their sleeves and outproduce the Axis workers, Kenneth J. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declared here today. He said:

"The action of the German and Italian dictators is no surprise, of course, but it should serve to add to the unity of the American people. Now that we will be engaged in actual warfare in the Atlantic and Pacific, workers in the essential industries must be expected to roll up their sleeves and outproduce all of the Axis countries combined.

"This war can be a short one or one of long duration. Everything depends upon the speed with which we produce aircraft, ships and other implements of war.

"I am convinced that workers in the industries which are producing these materials recognize their responsibility."

Wholehearted support of the President's war program was announced today by the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which also asked Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to "call a conference of labor and industry in this State to work out ways and means to prevent strikes and promote continuity of production by adjusting industrial disputes through mediation and voluntary arbitration."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
SNOW WARM COLD FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday with the lowest temperature near 15 degrees; moderate northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday with temperatures tonight about the same or only a few degrees lower than last night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	19	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	12	12	New York	25	25
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	34	34
Kansas City	25	23	Philadelphia	26	34
Los Angeles	51	47	St. Louis	22	20
Miami	61	60	San Francisco	56	46
Minneapolis	10	8	Washington	27	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 11.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tide at Boston

Thursday, 4:30 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Friday, 5:05 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:40 p. m.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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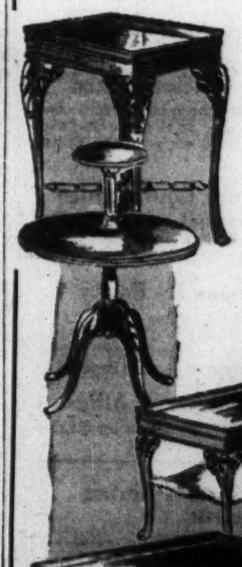
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Labor Rolls Up Its Sleeves To Make Sure U. S. Wins War

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—America spat on its hand—and went to work today.

The Labor Division of the Office of Production Management reported no defense strike of significant import over the length and breadth of the whole nited States. Why? — Well, folks, remember Pearl Harbor?

There were no clashes between rival American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions affecting defense. Perhaps the Japanese attack on Hawaii before they declared war had something to do with it.

Industry and labor put no objections in the way of a brand new, seven-day, three-shift, all-out defense effort proposed by William S. Knudsen. . . . Did you hear about the German declaration of war?

Did you hear abou it, Bill? Did you hea rabout it, Sam? Keep that lathe turning; keep that trip hammer thumping: It beats out a sort of refrain—remember Pearl Harbar, remember Pearl Harbor, remember Pearl Harbor!

In fact, while the headlines screamed war today, industry took off its coat and labor peeled the work jacket up its brawny forearm, and set to work.

More Ships Promised

R. J. Thomas, Vice-President of the C. I. O., promised two and perhaps three vessels for each one sunk.

The Senate Labor Committee postponed the antistrike bill for a while. Maybe it won't be needed to coerce workers anymore. (Remember Pearl Harbor?)

President Roosevelt prepared to call a national conference of labor, industry, and the public here next week, which many persons feel should have been called long ago. The two-fold purpose is to end strike interruptions for good, and to speed production. The feeling here is that the time is ripe—people will co-operate now. (You know why.)

The Labor Division of the Office of Production Management reported again that, save for a brief walkout of 90 men over last week end, there has not been a significant defense strike for three weeks.

Knudsen Appeal

Why?—well, Mr. Knudsen, OPM Director, put it like this Wednesday night, in a formal release:

"TO ALL AMERICANS WORKING FOR DEFENSE—The hour has come. We must all center our efforts on production of the munitions of war. America's production engine that is turing now must be speeded up to maximum output. Let us move all schedules forward and put the supreme effort into getting more and still more material, that our fighting forces may have the means of carrying on total war.

"War is here—we are attacked. The Office of Production Management appeals for the utmost effort from American labor and management that victory may come swiftly and be complete. Man hours worked by willing hands will do it."

So now you know. America attacked. Ships sunk. Territory invaded. The flag hauled down . . . c'mon boys, let's go to work.

Mr. Knudsen set production goals of 1,000 four-engined bombers a month and a 168-hour operating week for the manufacture of tanks, planes, guns, ammunition, and ships as essential points in the victory program. This represents approximately a doubling of the bomber production plans of several months back.

"Whatever is required for the program, we will do," he told a press conference. "Whatever we need, we will get."

President Roosevelt on Dec. 9 emphasized the need for keeping vital industries operating every day of the week. Mr. Knudsen said the general plan to implement this is to institute the "swing shift" to maintain a 168-hour round-the-clock schedule in which workmen will not work the same shift each day. Relaxation of overtime penalties in the Wage-Hour Law probably will not be asked till all idle labor has been absorbed.

The C. I. O. Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union urged on the Office of Production Management Labor Division a seven-day, three-shift schedule, for copper, zinc, and lead mines. Labor seemed eager to co-operate.

Labor alone wasn't going to be asked to make sacrifices, it was indicated. Business executives, too, were going to be asked to have their lunches sent in, figuratively, for the war's duration. Big profits probably, and profiteering certainly, would have to go overboard, it was agreed on all sides. Pearl Harbor and profiteering—? They just don't mix.

7-Day Work Week

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 11 (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Company's mines will begin operating seven days a week instead of five within the next several days.

Employees will work six days—one at pay and a half, as prescribed by law.

The Butte Miners Union accepted the company proposal unanimously.

Ships-Ships-Ships

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Imprement Workers of America, declared that union shipbuilders would "in short order, produce two and three vessels for every one sunk by the Japanese in their dastardly, underhanded attack of last Sunday."

Speaking as a Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Thomas said in an address prepared for radio delivery that "within the ranks of our Union we have the brains and the brawn, the intelligence and the loyalty to make certain our victory over Nazi Germany and its Jackal, Fascist Japan."

Pledge of Loyalty

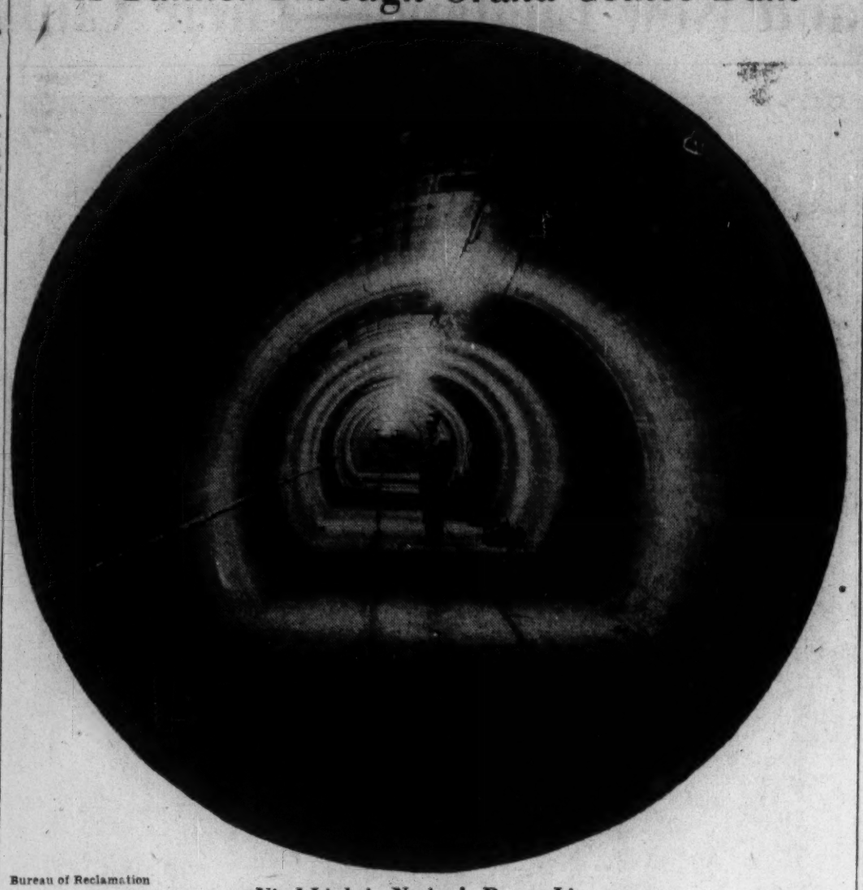
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—The National Executive Board of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C. I. O.) has pledged its "unstinting loyalty and support" to the nation's war effort and asked Congress to "defeat pending and future legislation aimed at denying American labor the principles of justice, democracy, and right."

Made up of 17 members, the Board represents mills in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wsiconsin, North Carolina, Indiana, Tennessee and New York.

Harvester Accord

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Officials of five International Harvester Company plants in Illinois and of the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee announced an agreement on general terms of a contract to continue for the duration of the war and in no case to terminate for two years.

A Tunnel Through Grand Coulee Dam



Bureau of Reclamation

Vital Link in Nation's Power Line

Through Grand Coulee Dam, a tunnel two thirds of a mile long and 12 feet in diameter has been constructed to carry the electrical lines that will join the dam's two big powerhouses into a common network. Conduits have been imbedded in the concrete floor, and cable trays, on which some of the cables will rest, will be erected along the walls. The track in the floor will be used by a flatcar carrying cable reels to facilitate the stringing of the heavy wires.

Consumer Run on Auto Tires Forces OPM to Bar Purchase

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Frenzied consumer buying of automobile tires that followed cessation of rubber imports from the Far East has been halted by the Government.

The ban on civilian purchases of new automobile tires, invoked last night by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, will last until Dec. 22, long enough for price and production officials to get the market back on a calm and orderly basis.

Learning a lesson from the silk-stocking scare a few months ago, Office of Production Management officials acted quickly to end the tire scare by cutting off all new tires to consumers except those holding the highest defense-order ratings.

"The prohibition means that no new automobile, truck, bus or motorcycle, farm implement or other type of tire may be sold to anyone—including tire stores, both wholesale and retail; filling stations, automobile dealers or any others—except on preference ratings of A-3 or higher," it was explained.

Severe penalties are provided for violation.

While halting the consumer "run" on rubber with one hand, the OPM moved with another to draw up "freeze" orders that will empower the Government to seize all supplies of crude rubber and put them away for defense.

Although the Materials Branch of OPM has been laying away rubber for many months and already has stored approximately 500,000 tons on its stockpile, the swiftness of events in the Pacific and the ensuing frenzy of certain sections of the consuming public has compelled officials to ask for time to take account.

OPM officials generally express confidence that there will be rubber for defense needs, but the run on consumer supplies, if allowed to continue, not only would have cut into its backlog but would have sent prices skyrocketing.

After present stocks are depleted, automobile owners may expect to depend entirely on retreaded tires and on used tires and tubes.

Army experiments have shown that a retreaded tire gives about 80 per cent of the normal services of an original tread and costs about 40 per cent of the price of a new tire.

Although rubber is the chief commodity item from the Far East where consumer demands might interfere with military supplies, the OPM is more worried about future supplies of tin from British Malaya and tungsten brought out of China over the Burma Road.

Reports that housewives in many parts of the country are denuding grocery store shelves of pineapple juice, leave defense officials cold. When pineapple is gone, they can eat citrus fruit of which there is plenty, but the United States cannot conjure up supplies of tin and it will take many months to make supplies of synthetic tin adequate to meet necessities.

While the ban on new tire sales is effective only until Dec. 22, an order limiting the processing of any rubber except for defense orders and for "certain excepted uses," specifically listed, will continue in force indefinitely. The order limits processing of such goods to the production for the month of November.

Consumers, meanwhile, lost a spokesman in the Office of Price Administration when Miss Harriet Elliott, Director of the Consumer Division, submitted her resignation to President Roosevelt with the explanation that she wished to return to her duties at the Women's College of the University of North Carolina. The resignation was dated Nov. 22.

Formerly on an equal footing with six other members of the original National Defense Commission, Miss Elliott's power as consumer spokesman has been taken over largely in recent months by Leon Henderson. Her Bureau has concentrated on the formulation of standards that will prevent higher production costs being taken out on the consumer in reduced quality.

Machinery of World War Turns Out Rifles Again

ILION, N. Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—The United States Army received officially today the first Springfield rifle produced on machinery transported here from the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal in carload lots.

Presenting the rifle to Lieut. Col. Roy L. Bowlin of the Rochester Ordnance District, George O. Clifford, Manager of the Remington Arms Company plant where it was built, said "thousands more will follow, as fast as the skilled gun makers can turn them out."

Describing the gun as "the finest kind of rifle ever produced," Lieutenant Colonel Bowlin called the achievement "especially important as the rifle was produced on machinery which had been in storage from the last World War until this spring. . . ."

The machinery, 130 carloads of it, was brought here from Rock Island and installed in an idle Remington plant.

Youth's Concern With Religion High Light at Pacific Institute

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 11—Youth's concern for religious fundamentals in these trying times "surprised and gratified" faculty leaders at Youth's Day yesterday at the Institute of World Affairs here.

This wholesome interest was lauded by Dr. Thomas E. La Fargue of State College of Washington as chairman of a round table in which more than 100 students participated, many in stirring terms volunteering their pledge to Christian and religious ideals.

While this seeking for the "Most High" for protection and inspiration was being indorsed generally, the sessions just a few hours before Riverside's first blackout (in which this is written) also disclosed traces of naïve and unrealistic concern of some young people who voiced determination to sacrifice for the duration by wearing only informal clothes to dances.

Among the gratifying comments was that of an unidentified youth who said: "My happiness lies in doing my job well; if defense is going to lengthen my hours of work, then it can only increase my happiness."

A stern demand was laid down by Dr. Milic Kybal of Whittier College, who is the son of the last Czech Minister to Mexico. "In total war such as modern war is," he held, "civilian youth should be allowed no more entertainment than is afforded youth in uniform."

The United States and Britain must produce "genuine youth movements which look toward peace and the winning of the war in order to make a peace worth while," declared President Karl C. Leebrick of Kent State University.

To stimulate a democratic movement "should be an easier task than that which faces a totalitarian leader, because our concept of the value of individuality is the basis of democracy, deep in Christian doctrine," he said.

Germany's movement "had little spiritual background" and is "unacceptable to youth of the conquered countries," Dr. Leebrick held. "Russia's movement, however, is universal in its aims and objects, not exclusive and tyrannous as the Hitler youth.

"If non-German youth of Europe do not find an indigenous movement of their own looking toward more than the end of this war," he observed, "there are many who feel that the Russian-led youth movement may have wide acceptance."

The time is ripe for a democratic movement "because the preacher and the teacher are the real youth leaders," Dr. Leebrick said; "they can help to create in our youth a zest for democracy considered as a spiritual principle."

Sailing to Lisbon Canceled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—On orders of the United States Government, the American Export Line has cancelled the departure of one of its vessels scheduled to leave here tomorrow for Lisbon, Portugal, it was learned today. Although Line officials could not disclose further particulars, it as understood the cancellation ended the last American steamship service between this country and Europe.

The company has ordered its staff in Europe to prepare to come home by the first available means, it was learned. Cessation of the line's services shut off an important avenue of escape for European refugees, although most of its passengers have been Americans.

The American Export Line began service to Lisbon in the summer of 1940 after Italy's entrance in the war had closed the Mediterranean to American-Flag vessels. It has brought about 12,000 Americans and other nationals from the European war zone. One of the Line's craft was requisitioned by the Government for use as an auxiliary.

Several Spanish and Portuguese companies are expected to continue service between Portuguese, Spanish and American ports.

Farm Convention Supports Wage Control

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—Farmers of the United States gave evidence of their friendship for farmers in Great Britain when they welcomed last night as the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the American Farm Bureau Federation the head of the British food mission in Washington, Robert Brand.

A message from Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, was read by Mr. Brand.

"We are side by side in this struggle, whether it be long or short," Lord Halifax wrote to the convention. "For us, for you, and for all humanity, the great question now claiming answer is whether mankind is to live out its existence under the rule of brute force or under the rule of law, and whether the torch of freedom shall or shall not remain alight to guide and inspire the souls of men."

Lord Halifax had planned to attend the convention, but was obliged to cancel the trip on account of the war. In his place Mr. Brand gave a report to the American farmers of the food situation in Great Britain, a situation which he said the American agriculturalists had helped greatly to ameliorate.

Fighters Need Food

"We certainly shall go on fighting as long as we have food to live on and armaments to fight with," said Mr. Brand. "But we can only fight if we are fed, and it is for this reason that your unstinted help, which you are so generously giving, is of crucial importance to us."

Some 1,450 rural people attended the banquet for the British visitor, crowding the ballroom of the Hotel Sherman.

Domestic problems occupied the stage of the convention during the day. On one thing the convention is clearly agreed—that if prices are to be regulated, wages of labor must come under control along with prices of farm commodities, rents, and payment for services. No voice is raised here in opposition to price ceilings, for the convention has been persuaded that inflation must be checked. But one-sided controls appear to the farm group morally and economically wrong.

The address of Philip Weltner, Assistant Director of the Office of Price Administration, on this subject was received with qualified approval. The Farm Bureau people liked what he said about inflation—that uncurbed it is a foe more to be feared than the Japanese attackers. They applauded his statement that there must be no privileged groups exempt from price control—that control must be complete.

Wage Control Asked

But Edward A. O'Neal, Farm Bureau President, took Mr. Weltner to task for not specifically mentioning labor. At the same time he reminded members of the audience that it would be a good thing to write their representatives in the Senate and House reminding them that wages must be controlled if other prices are.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and foe of monopolies, found a responsive audience when he pleaded for the doing away with artificial restrictions on trade.

"The paramount farm problem today is the elimination of the economic toll bridges that artificially control prices or restrict production in the controlled markets in which the unorganized farmer buys and sells," said Mr. Arnold. The paramount farm problem of tomorrow is to prevent private groups from seizing the power to restrict industrial production after the war."

Farm Industry Parity

Since the AAA is a scheme for artificial control of prices it might seem that farmers would not subscribe to this doctrine. But the argument of the rural people is that industry established restrictions first and thus forced agriculture to adopt a similar policy. Most rural people say they would like to see all restrictions lifted. They appeared to approve this statement of Mr. Arnold's: "Full production will solve the monopoly problem. It will establish parity between farm and industrial prices quicker than anything else. Full productive capacity creates its own pressures for distribution like water in a reservoir."

This convention has been outspoken on the labor question. Directors of the Federation sent a wire to all members of the United States Senate urging enactment of legislation embodying principles of the Smith bill. "We believe this is the very minimum of action essential to deal with strikes and interference with production, said the message.

Princess in Custody

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe of Hungary, once said to be a friend of high Nazi officials and a striking figure in European political intrigue before the war, was arrested here by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. The short, red-haired princess was sent to the United States Immigration Station at Gloucester, N. J., along with 64 other German, Italian, and Japanese nationals rounded up in Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania. She successfully contested deportation proceedings last May.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

International Institute Plans Christmas Party

"Symbol to nations may the Christmas Candle be of Peace and Love and Light."

This sentiment, echoed in the hearts of members of the International Institute of Boston, appears on a Christmas greeting and announcement of the Christmas tea and musicale to be sponsored by the Senior Advisory Council of the Institute, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

But after this was mailed, war was declared, and now the program for the tea and musicale has been changed. The Japanese woman who was to have presented a ceremonial Japanese dance as part of the international entertainment for Dec. 16, has voluntarily withdrawn from the program.

Others who were to take part will go on as originally planned. They are Einar Hansen, a violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who is Danish and will play accompanied by a Swedish pianist, Theodore Tellstrom, Raphaella Plasmati who will sing Italian Christmas carols; Grace Walker, who will read Negro folk poetry to music, and Mrs. H. Odabashian, who will appear in costume, singing a group of Armenian folk songs.

Marion Blackwell, executive secretary of the Institute, cited this as an illustration of the effect of the war on the lives of individuals who have had no part in it and whose ties are closer to this country than to their native lands.

"Here at the Institute, we understand," said Miss Blackwell. "Others, too, should take pains to understand these people from other lands who have lived here many years, who really love the United States but who, when their native countries declare war, become 'enemy aliens.'" She urged kindness toward all those who are friends of this country although their Government may be enemies.

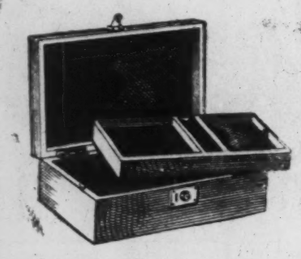
Shreve
GRAND & LOW COMPANY

OPEN SEASON
FOR GIFT HUNTERS

If you're a worried Santa, worry no more.

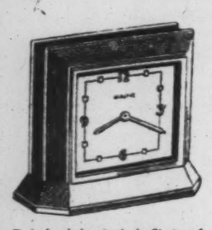
At Shreve's you'll find a thousand-and-one ideas to help you pick the perfect gift for everyone on your list (including that hard-to-please Aunt in Dubuque who seems to have everything).

Listed below are just a few picked at random from our counters and shelves. If you don't see what you want among them, pay us a visit. We're gift headquarters for Boston.

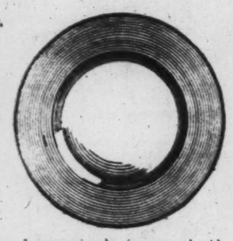


In sterling with gold rose, compact, $16.50

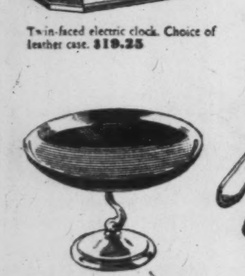
Fine grain morocco leather jewel case, velvet lined $14



Twin-faced electric clock. Choice of leather case, $19.25



Lenox service plate in green and gold, $55 the dozen



Sterling compote with dolphin feet. Unweighted, $11

Decorated Marie Louise pattern dresser set in sterling. Exclusive in Boston at Shreve's. Brush, $15.95. Mirror, $20.35. Comb, $5.50. Three pieces, $41.80

Sterling after-dinner coffee set in a George III design. $90, three pieces.

Graceful Steuben glass pitcher. 9 inches high, $15

Sterling gravy boat and matching tray, good weight silver. $38.50, two pieces

Chelsea's Willard banjo clock. 42 inches, $110. 52 inches, $93.50. 21½ inches, $71.50

"Mr." and "Mrs." sterling silver serving trays. $6.50 the pair

Modern American pattern, hand-hammered sterling candelabra, ebony bases. $88 the pair

Sterling salad set, pineapple finial. $39, two pieces.

Prices include Federal tax wherever it applies

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1860
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Navy Is to Honor Reuben James Men

Rear Admiral C. W. Nemitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been advised by Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant, First Naval District, that memorial services for those who perished on the Reuben James will be held on the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., at 10 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 14.

The limited space on board the Constitution will preclude the attendance of any but the families of the deceased. Those members of the families of the deceased who plan to attend should bring with them means of identification. Letters from the Bureau are suggested as such means of identification.

Those families arriving in Boston for the purpose of attending the memorial services on the Constitution should enter the Navy Yard by the main gate on Water Street, Charlestown.

D. A. R. Chapter Meets in Salem

Col. Timothy Pickering Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Salem, will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Hawthorne, Salem.

The usual business meeting, at which contributions of materials and money for Ellis Island will be taken, will be followed by a talk by Dr. William F. Strangman of Salem.

Hostesses are Miss A. Louise Messer, Chairman, Mrs. Harry R. Ells, Mrs. John W. Gauss, Mrs. Edward T. Graham, Mrs. Lawrence E. Pedrick, Mrs. Nathaniel F. Perkins, Mrs. Lucy L. Pnipps, Miss Louise L. Way, and Miss Maude E. Webber. Mrs. S. Dustin Perkins, Regent, will preside.

Southern Club's Ball Tomorrow

The Southern Club of Boston will hold its annual Boston Night Assembly and Ball at the Hotel Somerset tomorrow evening.

In the receiving line will be Mrs. John H. McClary, Mrs. Robert E. Green, Mrs. Webster Kefauver, Mrs. Van Wolff, Mrs. Willard B. Freeman, Mrs. Philip Williams, Mrs. Sterling Carrington, and Harold Rice. Maj. Robert E. Green is in charge of arrangements, and the ushers are Henry M. Faser, Jr., Willard B. Freeman, Charles Kefauver, and Sterling Carrington.

By a Staff Photographer

Chinese Costumes Mark Benefit for United China Relief

Left to right, Mrs. Elmer D. Merrill of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. J. Oliver Cunningham of Cambridge, and Mrs. Halford Hoskins of Tufts College, Medford, wearing some of the elaborate Chinese costumes that were in evidence yesterday at the tea in aid of United China Relief, given by the American Association of University Women, Boston Branch, of which Mrs. Hoskins is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

University Women of Boston Hold Benefit for China Relief

In a brief talk preceding a showing of the color film "Burma Road" at the benefit tea for China relief, under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women, Dr. Chih Meng addressed the Americans present as "our new allies." "Our back is set against aggression, and we are looking forward to the day when aggression will be impossible," he declared.

He spoke of how glad China was that the "richest and largest nation in the world" had now formally joined the ABCD powers as an active ally. But he declared that China, which for over four and a half years had been resisting the aggression of Japan, would have kept on resisting even without allies. He admitted that without the Americans, the British, or the Dutch, China might not have been able to defeat Japan, but declared Japan could never defeat China.

The film showed the 712-mile-long Road, and indicated some of the difficulties experienced in the building of it. Dr. Chih explained that it has no straight areas more than one eighth of a mile in length, that it descends six times from snow-line to tropical depths, that it has in all 492 bridges, eight of which are of the suspension type, and that it had to be built completely without the aid of modern road-building machinery because of the incredible transportation difficulties.

Mrs. Henry H. Meyer told of her experiences in traveling through China with her husband.

Tea was served, at which the pourers were Mrs. George Willard Smith, Miss Laura Dwight, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Mrs. Albert Hutchinson, and Mrs. Elmer D. Merrill.

It was announced that the new China Relief Shop would be opened Monday at 145 Newbury Street, and would remain open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock. Chinese articles will be for sale at reasonable prices. A Chinese tea from 11 to 1 o'clock will inaugurate the shop Monday.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m or 11.75mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brasilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m or 11.73mc-25.6m)
9:30 p. m.—The World Literature.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87kc-25.26m)
3:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Great Violinists (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Americana Musicale (Portuguese).
5:45 p. m.—Golden Glow (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—Brasilian Information (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Movieland Stars (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Mosaics (Spanish).
9:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—American Aviation (English).
10:30 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
10:45 p. m.—American Favorites.
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Famous British Orchestras. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music: "Guatemalan Quartet." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; 3RO3, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Women's and Garden Clubs To Decorate Military Camps

The federated women's clubs and federated garden clubs of Massachusetts are co-operating with each other this year to see to it that the military camps, forts and hospitals in the First Corps Area are supplied with Christmas greens and trees. The women's clubs are taking care of the recreation and assembly rooms, while the garden clubs have made themselves responsible for the hospitals. Sometime during the next two weeks the barracks and hospital wards will take on the look of Christmas and the scents of Christmas, with fir, pine and tinsel.

There was unanimous response to this need, which was presented in a request to the clubs from the Red Cross. Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., President of the Plymouth Garden Club and Regional Vice-President for the Southeastern Region of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, said that in her area, including 70 garden clubs, there was demand for 860 wreaths, 500 feet of garlands, and 50 Christmas trees. Not one club in the 70 declined to furnish its quota. Many went farther, and in some places the local chapter of the D. A. R. asked for permission to furnish a gift for each man in the ward to be given a gift. The Southeastern Region has the hospital and nurses' dormitories at Camp Edwards as its special charge. Each club participating has been requested to send no more than four workers, and on Dec. 22 and 23 the women will go to the camp laden with enough greenery to furnish 16 wreaths, 12 feet of garlands, and one Christmas tree complete with decorations for each ward. The Red Cross House, recently dedicated at Edwards, will burgeon with garlands, wreaths, a tree and potted Christmas plants.

Individuals also have proffered their help and Mrs. Wilfred O. White, President of the Martha's Vineyard Garden Club, is making up 90 bunches of fragrant herbs, such as rose, geranium, verbena, lavender, rosemary, etc., to hang in the private rooms of the hospital.

Conservation principles have not been forgotten in the wholesale gathering of evergreens, and each club has been supplied with the pamphlet, "Christmas Greens," published by the Wild Flower Preservation Society of New England, to guide its members.

Up to the present, at least, the declaration of war has not resulted in any ban on the work, and plans will proceed as outlined.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Dec. 12
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Connecticut's Defenders Act Swiftly at War Call

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11—A State defense organization which Gov. Robert A. Hurley declares is "second to none" went into action in Connecticut within 12 hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Preparations made over a period of several months made swift action possible.

Sunday night, Dec. 7, guards with loaded firearms stood at important bridges, defense factories, radio transmitters, reservoirs. Monday night 15 key posts in a new air raid warning service for the State went on 24-hour duty, and in a radio broadcast Governor Hurley called for more volunteers to take a training course as air raid wardens. The State Police force, with one order from the Governor, was increased from 250 to 365 men.

These moves were not a dress rehearsal. They were made in earnest. Enemy planes may not be sighted over Connecticut for months, if ever, but the air raid spotters have gone on the job with instructions to report any flight of three or more planes of any description. The guards patrolling important defense points are there to stay, for the duration of the war. Police and firemen, doctors and nurses throughout the State have been given orders to hold themselves in readiness.

Radiocasting with the Governor, the Chairman of the State Defense Council, Col. Samuel H. Fisher, announced that 14 air raid warden schools, now meeting once a week, would begin daily sessions immediately so that instructors may be freed at an earlier date for still more schools. Report centers to receive calls from airplane spotters are to be established at once, he said, in all principal centers of war industry.

Plans have been made, the Governor told the State, for the evacuation of children, if necessary, from cities threatened with attack.

Governor Hurley's assertion that Connecticut's civilian defense machinery is more nearly complete and in better running order than most State organizations of this kind has considerable supporting evidence. The Defense Council has been at work for many months, and Colonel Fisher is an organizer of recognized ability. He has local defense councils functioning in each of the 169 towns of the State. For his headquarters staff at Hartford he has drafted able assistants from many another State department and from private life. There is a women's division with organized ambulance units and canteen units. Several thousand persons are studying first aid courses.

Guards a New Sight

Perhaps the most dramatic of this week's moves was the first, the posting of armed guards at scores of points where sabotage conceivably could work great harm. Motorists who scarcely realized that war had begun were startled by the unaccustomed sight of men with rifles on the highway. It was to augment this guard that the Governor increased the State Police force, deputizing 60 members of the State Guard, 35 inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department, and 23 State Game Wardens as special State Police. In a message to the commander of the First Corps Area, the Governor reported that nine battalions of the State Guard were ready, also, for active duty if they are needed.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Wednesday, Dec. 24, 12:00 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Sunday, Dec. 28, 2:45 p. m., WTIC, 1080kc.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Dec. 12

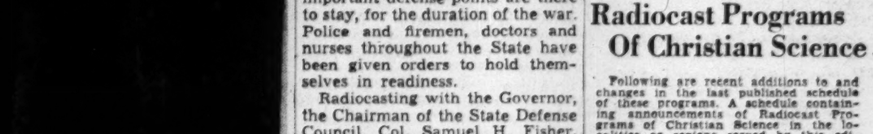
1:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.8mc (25.4m) and 15.33mc (19.5m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.45mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Sports and music
3:15	Around the Hub	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Variety Show	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Harvard - Salem State	Sports and music
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Teachers' Col. Debate;	Sports and music
4:00	Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Regulate Labor Unions"	Sports and music
4:15	United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Press News	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45		Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Melody Mirror
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"5:30 Local," Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk; Music
6:15	Bill Elliot, Songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Johannes Steel, News	Town Crier; News
6:30	News; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political Talk	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	Fireside Time
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerome Kern's Melodies
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:30	"Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Musical Program
8:45	solos; or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Forum: Air Safety	"Dreamland Four"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News, Here and Abroad	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15		America's Town Meeting: "Propaganda and	Connie Boswell; J.	News Service	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Censorship in Wartime"	Lester; Music Maids;	America Preferred: Or.;	Classical Album
9:45			guests; orchestra	Bidu Sayao, soprano	Classical Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Yours for the Listening"; orchestra	Rudy Vallee Show: Lionel Barrymore, guests	Raymond Gram Swing	News; Serenade
10:15	"Yours for the Listening"; orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.		Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	News; Sports	War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	K. Brinker, 'True to Life'	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45		Carmen Cavallero's Or.	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Harry Morrisey's Orch.
11:00	Norman Thomas	News; Music	News Service	Jimmy James' Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15	Recorded Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30	Vaughn Monroe's	Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	J. B. Priestley, recorded	"Day's End"; news

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-233m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Taxes; Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock; Taxes	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"George & Dixie"; Taxes	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue; music	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	News comment	"Food news	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Of the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	"George & Dixie"; Taxes	Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge";	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Dance Orchestra	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	"Musical Moments"
11:15	"Man I Married";	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Defense; News; Music	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Sports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Town Crier; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Popular Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	The Monitor News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	news guests; orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	Musical Roundup	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Music
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	George Sterney's Orch.	"Singing Strings"
2:00	Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour:	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	AVA Convention
2:15	Serial drama	Dr. Walter Damrosch	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Music Appreciation Hour:	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Pelusi's Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Dr. Walter Damrosch	"Orimm's Daughter"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	ductor; Dorothy May-	Sports and Music
3:15	Around the Hub	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	nor, guest soloist	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Philadelphia Orch., E.	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Ormandy, conductor;	Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	D. Mayner, guest soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	P. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"	
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk; Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Arthur Prechette, pianist
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	News
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station.	Walter Kidder, songs.	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Bess	"Rising Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	C. Aubrey Smith,	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	drama; guests; or-	Charles Laughton, M.	"Information, Please!"	"The Green Hornet";	"Musical Entertainment"
8:45	chestra; E. Davis	Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	drama	"Voice of Bea Wain"
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:45	Revue; music; news	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Classical Album"
9:45	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; News.	House"; variety	book	"Classical Album"
10:00	Shirley Temple	Rochester Philharmonic	"Wings of Destiny";	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	Time; drama	Or., Jose Iturbi, cond.	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Veterans' Program.	War Extra	Variety Show; Ralph	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Dumke & Budd Hulick.	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Billy Keaton's Variety	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Show; orchestra; songs	"Day's End"
11:45	Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

American Vocational Association Strikes at High School Curriculums

Business Training Declared Failing Far Short of Needs

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The kind of business training American high schools offer was subjected to a scathing attack this morning in the Business Education Session of the American Vocational Association convention which is meeting here. "Future business leaders of America are being offered, not in a few but in a majority of high schools, a narrow program of studies or series of experiences as business education that cannot be justified," Harold B. Buckley, State Chief of Business Education and Director of Distributive Occupational Training, Harrisburg, Pa., told the delegates.

The three-day convention of between 3,000 and 4,000 teachers and supervisors of vocational education from the 48 states and Canada, swung into its second day with a heavy program of section meetings this morning in the fields of business education, industrial, industrial arts, agricultural, home economics, vocational guidance, part time schools and vocational rehabilitation, highlighted by the annual A. V. A. banquet tonight in the Statler at 6:30, at which the principal speakers will be Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma.

Declaring that 80 per cent of the students of the high school commercial departments are being trained for stenographer and bookkeeper positions when follow-up surveys show that 80 per cent of these commercial students go into entirely different business fields, Mr. Buckley went on to score that form of vocational education which does not provide continuous-local research so that the "employment obtained and the training offered in high school coincide."

Need Other Training

Research will reveal that approximately half of the students in the high school commercial departments need training for selling and store work positions, and 30 per cent should be trained for ordinary office clerk positions, he declared.

In the Agricultural Education section this morning, W. T. Spanton, Chief of Agricultural Education Service, U. S. Office of Education, told the delegates that the supply of teachers of vocational agriculture "is approaching a critical stage." This, he said, is due partly to "induction into the armed services," but even more to "more attractive salaries in other fields of employment."

The first general session of the convention was opened last night with L. H. Humpherys, Department of Agricultural Education, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, and President of the A. V. A., presiding.

Speaking on vocational education and national security, Kenneth C. Ray, State Director of Education, Columbus, Ohio, criticize American high schools for limiting their education to "the general pre-vocational preparation of white-collar employees.' Modern education must be re-oriented to provide occupational experience and economic and vocational relationships and responsibilities, he said, and stated in support of his viewpoint that only one out of 11 youths, leaving high school, takes any part-time or supplementary education after graduation; about two-thirds of all high school pupils leave school without graduating, largely for economic reasons and because of a lack of interest in the type of schooling offered; and that the curriculum is unsuited to 75 per cent of high school youth.

Canadian Schools

F. S. Rutherford, Department of Education, Province of Ontario, speaking before the joint luncheon of the National Association of State Supervisors of Trade and Industrial Education and the National Association of Industrial Teacher Trainers yesterday, said that during two years of war Canada's vocational schools have trained every possible person for defense industries and now face a lack of trainees.

"We have even taken workers from the farms," Mr. Rutherford said. Women are being trained for jobs formerly done by men. It is proposed to close the high schools in Ontario as early as April, 1942, until late in October to allow students to replace farm labor which has been trained for industrial jobs or sent overseas. Old trades have been revived in the war effort in Canada, even blacksmithing, Mr. Rutherford said.

Need for better instructional material in the newer trades was stressed by Lynn A. Emerson, Professor of Industrial Education, Cornell University. In a panel on how the national defense training program may influence the future of vocational education, Dr. Emerson declared that the schools are starting from scratch in some of the newer industries, notably aircraft construction. Not only instructional material is needed, but supervisors are faced with a lack of teachers who have had training for these fields. It has already been necessary in some places to bring in as teachers men from the industries to work with pupils under the direction of supervisor who is a trained teacher, it was said.

Junior Colleges

At the same meeting, Dr. Howard Campion, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles, challenged vocational educators to be more aware of the work in the junior colleges of the country. Junior colleges are increasing at a rapid rate and almost invariably offer vocational courses, he said. They are in effect vocational schools, even though they don't call themselves that, and he emphasized that in choosing teachers and planning courses they approach vocational training from a scholastic or academic angle rather than from the professional.

"There is growing up in our midst a new type of vocational education which is entirely separated from the aims and principles vocational educators consider important," he said, and maintained that vocational education might seriously lose the ground it has gained unless vocational educators work to include the junior colleges in their field of activity.

Work experience was stressed by several speakers in this section meeting. The need for evaluating work experience—as to what kinds of work experience teach skills, build a sense of responsibility, widen the pupils' horizons — was brought out.

Another point emphasized by speakers in several sections today and yesterday, is that the public must be helped to understand that the students completing the short-term defense courses are not products of modern vocational education as the trade schools see it. They have merely learned some skill. This is not "vocational education," it was emphasized.

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at N. E. Social Security Conference

Left to right: R. W. Leach, Washington expert on unemployment compensation; Sterry R. Waterman of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a Commissioner of the Vermont Unemployment Compensation Commission, and R. T. Compton, Secretary of the Commission on Economic Security of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Federalized Jobless Insurance Opposed

Discard of the present State systems of unemployment insurance in favor of centralizing the organization at Washington was opposed at today's New England Conference on Social Security by Sterry R. Waterman, a regional spokesman in this field.

Mr. Waterman represents all the New England administrators of unemployment compensation in their national organization, as Executive Vice-Chairman of the National Conference of Employment Security Agencies. He is a Commissioner of the system in Vermont, and served four years there as State Chairman.

There is lack of any necessity for federalization of unemployment compensation and the State employment service, Mr. Waterman told the conference at the Hotel Copley Plaza. State administrators are able to do the job adequately, he said. The State systems are also closer to the people.

The Federal Government today, he added, is in a position to give its financial support and the State to give its more personal attention. The combination, he felt, made the ideal set-up.

Much sentiment in Washington for financing the war by direct taxes for that purpose rather than through use of the social security system by increase of its taxes was reported by R. T. Compton, Secretary of the Committee on Economic Security of the National Association of Manufacturers.

While not opposing war taxes nor speaking in criticism of the Administration, Mr. Compton also outlined proposals made by various government agencies which if approved by Congress would raise the social security pay-roll taxes to 13 per cent as an immediate program.

In the background further proposals likely to come up in the future would add another 6 per cent, calling in all for a possible total pay-roll tax on employer and employee of 19 per cent.

The conference was arranged by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Proposals include a one per cent increase in the unemployment compensation tax, Mr. Compton said, and a new tax for permanent disability insurance of prabably 2 per cent, and another new tax of 1 per cent for temporary disability insurance.

This would make an increase of 4 per cent. It is already written into the law that the payroll tax for old age insurance is to be increased in 1943 and again in 1949 until it gets to 6 per cent.

Present payroll taxes amount to 5 per cent, two of which are for old age insurance and 3 per cent for unemployment compensation.

In the background Mr. Compton named health insurance with a pay-roll tax of 5 per cent, and burial insurance costing 1 per cent. No immediate action on either is expected, but health insurance particularly remains a future possibility.

The Social Security Board wished to extend the social security system, he continued, to cover everybody who worked for a living.

Mr. Compton also said the Social Security Board was primarily interested in social security in the new taxes it was considering, while the Treasury department, in the social security taxes it contemplated, was principally concerned with financing the war.

The coverage of a pay-roll tax is very bad for a general tax program, he pointed out, because it falls only on the wage earners, and hence on only a part of the people.

"We are going to have taxes such as we have never seen before to fight this war," Mr. Compton declared. "There is no great opposition to the taxes that are necessary in any group I know of. I believe they should not be sugar-coated as social security taxes, but levied as war taxes."

Victor N. Cutter, Chairman of the Regional Office of the National Resources Planning Board, urged planning now for social and economic security, both during and after the war. He declared that planning must accompany defense against possible economic dislocations following the war.

Axis War Hits Harrington House Campaign

Whatever hopes State Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D), of Salem, has held to capture the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress to succeed the late Lawrence J. Connery in the Seventh Congressional District appeared smashed today with the German and Italian declarations of war against the United States.

Senator Harrington, until the Japanese attack on this country, had been campaigning on a non-interventionist platform, with the "unofficial" but powerful backing of America First interests.

When the Japanese attack undermined the position of all isolationists, Senator Harrington continued his campaign, urging complete unity in the defense against Japan. However, he declared his objection to becoming involved in war with Germany.

Now the last major leg to his platform has been destroyed.

What his plans now are could not be determined early today, as Senator Harrington was unavailable. Regardless of his future course, political observers consider the contest for the Democratic nomination—tantamount to election in the heavily Democratic Seventh District—has become a two-man fight.

Although nine candidates are seeking the nomination, the two leaders are Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence and J. Fred Manning, Essex County Commissioner and former Mayor of Lynn. Even before the Japanese attack Senator Lane was an outright supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies. Mr. Manning also was supporter of the President, although with some reservations.

Today, Senator Lane, who is believed to have the political "edge" in the contest, declared:

"The events of the past few days make it absolutely necessary that the people of the Seventh Congressional District send to Congress a full supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies. I now renew my pledge to support our leader in this great national crisis."

Defense Board Named at B. U.

Boston University's war effort has moved ahead, with the appointment of a board of military defense counselors in the nine departments which enroll men students. This was announced by the President, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, and Prof. Irving C. Whittemore, Chairman of the University's Committee on National Defense, recently.

Professors from each of the departments will be appointed by the deans to provide the men with the latest information regarding their status as students and to offer advice and suggestions for future plans.

Professors Warren T. Powell, director of the Department of Student Counseling, and Horace G. Thacker, Director of the Vocational Department at the College of Business Administration, have been appointed supervisors of the Board for Guidance Counselors on War Services. They will collect and disseminate all information on all military opportunities and on educational and military responsibilities of students.

Statehouse Dome to Stay Golden—For Now at Least

The golden dome of Massachusetts' State House will remain golden.

In response to inquiries, Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, said today the dome will not, at this time, be painted black.

"Some day, perhaps," he said, "not now."

Rapid Transit lines provide fast, safe transportation for the family "Santa Claus".

RAPID TRANSIT RUNNING TIMES
Harvard Square to Park . . 8 min.
Ashmont to Washington . . 16 min.
Forest Hills to Summer . . 16 min.
Everett to Winter . . . . . 14 min.
Boston Elevated Railway

YOU CAN HELP

★ During an air-raid alarm, telephone calls mount to unprecedented heights. Much of the defense system depends on the telephone. Prompt service is essential to the Army, the Navy, the civilian air-craft observers, the air-raid wardens, and the rest of the Civilian Defense organization. On their prompt functioning the safety of your family and your community depends.

Telephone switchboards are designed to handle a given number of calls at one time. That is a physical limitation which cannot be exceeded by putting extra operators on the board. If a switchboard has a capacity of 1000 simultaneous calls, for example, it cannot handle 1001.

Please do not make unnecessary calls during an emergency. Please do not say "Just one call couldn't make any difference." If that one call happened to be the 1000th one on the board, and an air-craft spotter or a Civilian Defense official tried to make the 1001st call, he would be delayed.

Every emergency call is important. Do not risk your safety and that of your community by making an unnecessary call.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

An important message to telephone users IN NEW ENGLAND

THE USE OF THE TELEPHONE in the five states served by this company has increased very rapidly during the past year. . . . There are approximately 67,000 more telephones in service. We are answering nearly 7,000,000 calls every twenty-four hours . . . half a million more than a year ago.

A very large part of this increase has been due to Defense, which demands more and more telephone service as vital activities develop. Thus a tremendous emergency load has been placed upon telephone facilities originally designed to serve normal needs for months or years ahead, with what seemed a generous safety margin. New telephone buildings have been advanced on the schedule and a number of existing ones enlarged. Thousands of miles of additional wire and cable have been strung or laid underground. Switchboard installations have been rushed through for army camps, naval stations, air force centers and hundreds of industrial plants as well as for our own exchanges.

This accelerated construction, bringing gross construction expenditures to $105,000,000 in the past five years, has enabled us to parallel the rising demand for telephone service, so far. But now a limit is in sight.

The basic materials which go into telephone equipment . . . copper, rubber, zinc, aluminum, tin, magnesium and many others . . . are no longer available in the quantities we need. Therefore, the telephone plant simply cannot be expanded as rapidly as we should like to expand it.

This does not necessarily mean that telephone service will be less prompt or less efficient in New England as a whole. It does mean that in certain areas where demands become still heavier, the service may slow down a little. And it means that telephone users not engaged in war activities may be asked to postpone requests for additional telephone equipment.

We know that New Englanders will understand and accept this situation. Ships, guns, tanks, planes and *communications* come first! And you may rest assured that we telephone people . . . 22,000 of us . . . are doing our utmost to maintain the present standard of telephone service for everybody.

Meanwhile we suggest several ways in which any telephone user can do his or her bit during the present emergency . . .

1. REPLACE THE RECEIVER CORRECTLY — People leave receivers off the hook an average of 1365 times a day in the area we serve. This costs 451 "man-hours" of telephone service — *daily* . . . ties up telephone lines and busy switchboards.

2. CALL INFORMATION ONLY WHEN STRICTLY NECESSARY Your telephone company handles, each day, 123,287 information calls for numbers which are right in the directory. It takes thirty seconds to handle each call. That's 1027 telephone hours needlessly used — wires overcrowded — important calls held up!

3. MAKE SURE YOU CALL THE RIGHT NUMBERS — Errors in calling take time and reduce telephone efficiency. There are 117,544 such errors in this New England area *every day*. They tie up enough switchboard and operator time to serve a city the size of Manchester, New Hampshire.

4. ANSWER YOUR TELEPHONE PROMPTLY — Hundreds more working hours are lost every day — facilities are diverted from efficient use — because answering is delayed. . . . Just a few seconds to you, but tens of thousands to us!

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Germans Falling Back On All Russian Fronts

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Dec. 11

Moscow advices said Gen. Ewald von Kleist's German units were retreating on the southern front constantly attacked by guerrilla detachments.

A Pravda dispatch radiocast by the Moscow radio said that Russian soldiers who had dislodged the Germans from Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad, were "successfully pursuing the Germans, who are retreating in disorder, and have occupied 15 villages."

At least 14,000 more German troops were said to have fallen on the snowy Moscow front and the advancing Red Army was reported to have recaptured 10 or more villages.

In the south, according to the Red Star, the Germans had lost 15,000 men, 150 tanks, 131 planes and more than 70 guns in 30 days of assault on the Red naval base of Sevastopol in the Crimea.

Radio Cites Gains

The radio cited these gains:

Seven towns retaken in the Kalinin area, 95 miles northwest of the Capital; 1,400 Nazis killed.

Several settlements rewon in the Tula sector, 100 miles south of Moscow; 600 Germans killed.

Recapture of Olets in the Orel sector, 200 miles to the south, the routing of two German infantry divisions, and 12,000 German casualties.

Two Soviet units, under Generals Kuznetstoff and Levushenko, were credited with wiping out 4,300 Nazis and the capture of 75 tanks in isolated battles, and the Red Air Force was officially reported to have destroyed 600 German soldiers, 10 tanks, 67 trucks with supplies and infantry, and about 80 ammunition carts in a single day's activity.

German Claims

The German High Command communiqué said today: In the east, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in meeting local attacks. The Air Force supported operations of the Army with successful attacks on enemy columns, tank concentrations, fortified positions and rear communications.

German trooops were described by Berlin as withdrawing from many of the offensive wedges they had driven into the Russian front. But the retirement was said to be to winter positions for tactical reasons.

The spokesmen acknowledged that Tikhvin, rail center 110 miles southeast of Leningrad which the Russians claim to have recaptured, may have been among the places vacated.

No Peace Talk

The German push is through until spring, spokesmen indicated, declaring "Germany has no strategic ambitions this winter."

Advanced detachments in certain wedges and troops in unfavorable positions are being drawn back to where the terrain offers better possibilities of defense through the winter, it was said.

On the other hand, spokesmen asserted, in certain sectors there will be advances in order to improve the position.

Regarding "speculations," attributed to the Soviet press, of possible German peace moves, the German radio said: "It was again categorically declared at the Foreign Office Wednesday that there will be no talking with the Bolshevists. They will be beaten.' "

1,500,000 Boy Scouts Pledge Co-operation

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—A telegram to President Roosevelt pledging "full and wholehearted co-operation" in the nation's war effort by 1,500,000 Boy Scouts, Cubs, and their adult leaders, was made public by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

The Boy Scouts displayed in the last World War, Dr. West said, "that there are many projects which can be appropriately and successfully undertaken," and he mentioned that the Scouts sold 2,350,977 Liberty Loan bond subscriptions and located 20,000,000 board feet of much needed walnut, among other achievements.

Dr. West announced that the Honolulu Council had reported there were no known Scout casualties in the Japanese attack on Hawaii, and that Scouts there were rendering first aid and giving general assistance.

Record of German Aggressions

By a Staff Artist

Conquests That Have Resulted in Second World War

Record of German aggressions—Nazi invasions since the Third Reich began its march of diplomatic and territorial conquest. Dates given disclose the major points of military and diplomatic action that has brought so large an area under the Nazi heel and has brought Germany into conflict with the great democracies.

Sequence of Nazi Aggression Leading to Break With U. S.

By the Associated Press

Here are events which affected the relations of the United States and Germany since the Czechoslovakian crisis touched off strained relations between Berlin and Washington:

1938

September. President Roosevelt urges Hitler to avert war by two appeals before and after the Munich appeasement pact.

1939

April 15—Mr. Roosevelt asks assurance from Hitler for 10-year peace and disarmament, offering economic aid.

Sept. 1—German invasion of Poland starts European war.

Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany.

Sept. 3—Liner Athenia sunk, with loss of American lives.

Sept. 5—United States proclaims neutrality, places embargo on arms shipments.

Sept. 14—United States warns all belligerents not to violate its rights as a neutral.

Sept. 21 — President Roosevelt urges repeal of arms embargo.

Oct. 2—United States continues recognition of Poland. Secretary of State Hull calls Poland a "victim of force as instrument of national policy."

Oct. 23—Germany seizes City of Flint, American freighter, in mid-Atlantic.

Nov. 4—Bill repealing arms embargo and substituting "cash-and-carry" trade with belligerents signed by President. American ships forbidden to enter bombing zones.

Nov. 6—German press attacks President Roosevelt for embargo repeal.

Dec. 23—Twenty-one American republics protest to Allies and Germany over violation of hemisphere neutrality through sinking of Graf Spee.

1940

March 29—Germany charges documents allegedly from Polish Foreign Office disclose United States fostered war in Europe.

April 9—Germany invades Denmark and Norway.

April 10—United States bars its shipping from belligerent waters around Scandinavia and White Sea.

April 13—President Roosevelt brands invasion of Denmark and Norway an "unlawful exercise of force."

April 16—Germany resents President's condemnation, suggesting "he mind his own business."

May 18—Twenty-one American republics protest Germany's invasion of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg.

June 10—President Roosevelt calls Italy's entrance into war a stab in the back and pledges United States to give all possible material assistance to Allies.

June 17—France asks armistice.

June 27—United States assumes control of foreign vessels in American waters.

July 5—German Consul at New Orleans, La., warns Germany will not forget United States aid to Allies.

July 10—President requests $5,000,000,000 for defense.

Aug. 17—Germany orders complete blockade of Britain.

Sept. 3—The President informs Congress that he has made an agreement with Great Britain under which the United States obtained naval and air bases in Western Hemisphere in exchange for 50 over-age destroyers.

Sept. 14—Congress passes selective service bill.

Sept. 27—Japan joins Rome-Berlin Axis.

Oct. 12—President pledges total hemisphere defense, aid to Britain, and no appeasement of the dictators.

Dec. 17—Plan to lend arms to Great Britain without immediate payment is announced by President.

Dec. 21—Nazis threaten split with United States over war aid.

1941

Jan. 6—President's message to Congress declares United States will not acquiesce in Axis-dictated peace and lists four basic freedoms.

Jan. 10—Lend-lease bill introduced in Congress.

Jan. 13—Germany protests ripping of Swastika flag from German Consulate in San Francisco.

March 11—President signs lend-lease bill providing aid for nations fighting Axis.

March 31—Sixty-nine German, Italian and Danish ships seized by United States.

April 10—United States announces it has taken over protection of Greenland.

April 17—Egyptian liner Zamzam with Americans aboard bombed and sunk by Nazis.

April 30—Germany threatens to sink all United States ships entering war zone.

May 21—American freighter Robin Moor sunk in Atlantic.

May 27—President proclaims unlimited state of national emergency.

June 6—Mr. Roosevelt assails German propaganda peace talk.

June 16—United States orders closing of German consulates.

June 20—President brands Germany "outlaw" over Robin Moor sinking.

June 22—Germany attacks Russia.

June 29—FBI spy roundup, greatest since 1917, nets 29 persons, 22 German-born.

July 7—President announces occupation of Iceland.

Aug. 14—Roosevelt-Churchill talks at sea outline eight-point peace program.

Aug. 17 — United States-owned Sessa torpedoed 300 miles off Iceland.

Sept. 1—President says United States will do everything in its power to crush Nazis.

Sept. 4—United States destroyer Greer attacked by submarine off Iceland.

Sept. 6—Germany admits Greer attack, claiming U-boat was attacked first.

Sept. 11—United States Navy "to shoot first"; raiders enter United States waters at own peril, President warns Axis.

Sept. 11—American-owned Montana torpedoed near Iceland.

Sept. 19—United States-owned Pink Star torpedoed off Iceland.

Sept. 27—United States-owned I. C. White sunk in South Atlantic.

Oct. 16—United States-owned Bold Venture torpedoed 500 miles south of Iceland.

Oct. 17 — American destroyer Kearny damaged with loss of life by submarine.

Oct. 27—President's Navy Day speech declares "shooting has started, this country will not take Hitler's challenge lying down."

Oct. 30—U. S. S. Reuben James sunk in North Atlantic, 100 killed.

Nov. 15—Navy announces capture of German freighter Odenwald disguised as American ship.

Dec. 8—Japan expects Germany to declare war on United States. under terms of Axis pact.

Dec. 11—Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.

Inflation Causes Farmers To Ponder Price-Raising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—Farmers who have been pleading for higher prices through many lean years are now showing concern about too sudden price increases that may lead to inflation.

Not that farm people believe their prices are too high right now. On the contrary, there is a demand on the part of a number of farm organizations for a new definition of parity which would result in lifting that parity price of farm commodities at the time of its adoption. But this new formula is urged as a means of establishing what its sponsors think is an absolutely fair relationship between farm prices and those of labor and industry. Once the proper relationship is fixed, many farmers would like to see all prices held in bounds by one means or another.

There is always, of course, a wide range of farm opinion. "Farmer" is the broadest possible term. In includes the large-scale operator who employs labor like any industrialist, and the poor tenant who has the outlook of the employee. So the range of rural thinking varies. And the big farm organizations reflect vastly different economic conditions of their respective members.

Opposing Viewpoints

The National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation speak for the more prosperous class of farmers generally, the farmers who hire labor and have substantial investments in farm plant. These organizations are awake to the threat of inflation and want to see polices adopted which will prevent it.

On the other side are such organizations as the Farmers Union and Farmers Guild, deeply concerned with the plight of the smaller farmer, and concerned primarily with seeing that he gets a good income. These organizations have declared against placing any ceiling on prices. But they are minority organizations so far as numbers of members are concerned. Farm Bureau and Grange are the biggest national associations of rural people.

What they have to say on the subject is therefore important, and shows the broad outlook of the modern farm-businessman. These organizations hold that once a fair relationship is established between farm and industrial prices, every effort should be made to prevent them from spiralling upward.

A dramatic act on the part of Edward A. O'Neal President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called public attention to the Farm Bureau Stand. He walked out of a conference on parity revision in Washington, Oct. 9, when he became convinced that the conference was dominated by inflationists. Mr. O'Neal and his associates think it wise policy not only to take every step to prevent inflation but to hold to the present parity formula as supported by the Administration.

Warning From Bureau

The current issue of the Farm Bureau's organ, The Nation's Agriculture, carries an article entitled "Agriculture After the War" which cautions farmers against placing too much confidence in the present rising prices. Drop in defense activities will lessen farm markets, cause deeline in prices, and establish the chain of events that marked the agricultural depression of the 20's unless policies are adopted to compensate for the decline in urban consumption of farm commodities, say the authors of this article, members of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture Staff. They think the future prosperity of agriculture depends on free international trade, and that depends on a new world order with security for all nations.

But this is looking far into the future. The question before farmers today is whether it is wise to establish price control.

There's one thing all farm groups may be expected to agree upon. If farm prices are to be controlled, labor prices should be also. Mr. O'Neal expressed his views on this subject in a radio address the other day.

"Farmers can't understand," he said, "how the Government can keep the price of a commodity from soaring unless there is some way of limiting the cost of the labor that produces that commodity." He asserted farmers are willing to submit to price control so long as their parity position is protected, and labor is brought under the same kind of regulation

Grange Recommendations

Equally concerned about the danger of inflation is the National Grange, which in its recent convention went rather deeply into the issue and made two sets of recommendations. The first was for measures designed to check inflationary trends without resort to price control. The second was for adoption only if such measures fail.

If price control is necessary, then every precaution should be taken to exercise controls on all groups of people alike, urged the Grange.

Alaska Now Ready to Meet Attacks From Land, Sea or Air

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 10 (AP)—Civilian home defense at Anchorage, carrying rifles like the Minute Men of '75.

Women storing water in bathtubs. . . .

Fairbanks communications, utilities and transport facilities closely guarded in 30 and 40 degrees below zero temperatures. . . .

Ketchikan Filipinos placing all their man power and resources at the disposal of the civilian defense unit. . . .

Those were some of the reports of Alaska's progress in home defense preparations which trickled through censorship in delayed United States Army Signal Corps messages today.

Black-outs were ordered every night in Anchorage.

Some 300 Anchorage civilians, most of them armed with rifles, guarded utilities and other points in the city, with a special lookout for saboteurs. A request for 400 more civilian guards was issued.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation ordered all Japanese to remain at their present city location until further orders, with the warning they were subject to arrest if they tried to travel.

The City Council was adopting strict blackout regulations. The Red Cross established first aid centers throughout Anchorage.

Both Petersburg and Cordova reported themselves on a full war emergency basis, with 24-hour guards placed over oil tanks, waterworks, power plants, docks, and—at Cordova—the railroad. Cordova appealed to Gov. Ernest Guening for troops to augment civilians on the job.

Fairbanks reported hundreds enrolling in emergency services.

ARTHUR B. FROST
Jeweler
Onondaga Hotel Building
356 S. Warren Street
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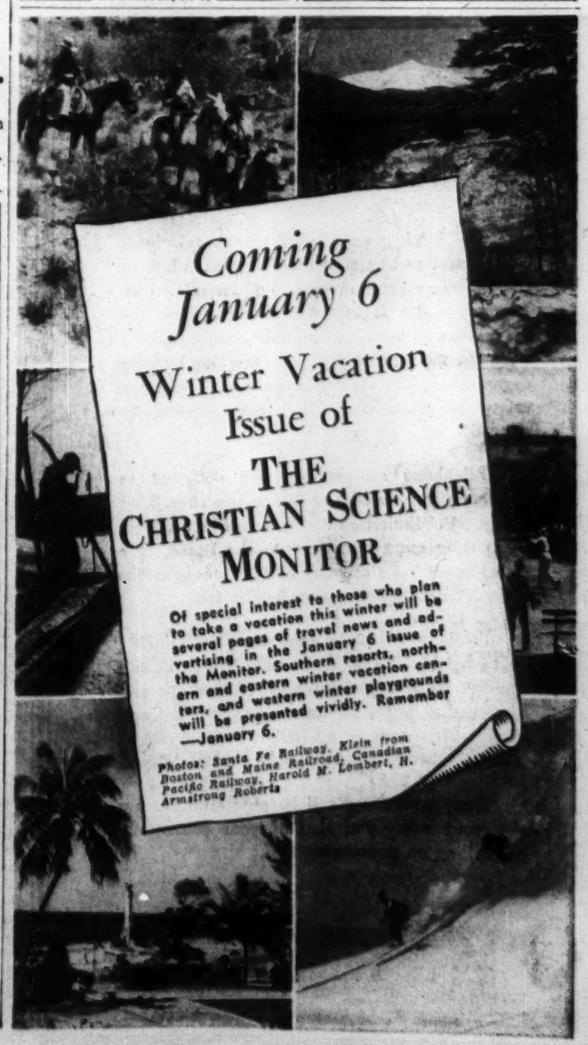
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Of special interest to those who plan to take a vacation this winter will be several pages of travel news and advertising in the January 6 issue of the Monitor. Southern resorts, northern and eastern winter vacation centers, and western winter playgrounds will be presented vividly. Remember —January 6.
Photos: Santa Fe Railway, Klein from Boston and Maine Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway, Harold M. Lambert, H. Armstrong Roberts

Churchill Grave at Allied Sea Losses

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill spoke gravely today of United States and British naval losses in the Pacific and the Far East. He declared Adolf Hitler committed a colossal blunder in attacking Soviet Russia, and predicted ultimate British victory in North Africa despite unexpected reverses.

"It may well be," he declared in a sweeping review of the broadened war, "that we shall have to suffer considerable punishment, but we shall defend ourselves everywhere with the utmost vigor and in close co-operation with the United States and Netherlands Navy.

"No one can underrate the gravity of losses inflicted on the United States nor underrate the length of time it will take to marshal the great forces necessary in the Far East for absolute victory."

Mr. Churchill nevertheless declared confidently that the naval might of Britain and the United States "was very greatly superior and still is largely superior to the combined forces of the three Axis powers."

Sees Less U. S. Aid

He said bluntly that, because of American naval losses, Britain must expect that United States naval aid in the Atlantic and the volume of American supplies for Britain will be reduced, but added:

"I cannot doubt now that the 130,000,000 people of the United States have bound themselves to this war and once they get settled down to it. . . . That the flow of munitions and aid of every kind will vastly exceed anything that could have been expected up to the present."

Of the sinking of Britain's battleship Prince of Wales and Battle-cruiser Repulse by Japanese air attack off Malaya, the Prime Minister said he understood they were without support of their own land-based fighter planes "because of an attack which had been made on the airdromes."

He told the House of Commons the ships were sunk by Japanese aerial torpedoes.

He said Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, Britain's Far Eastern naval commander, was reported missing in the sinking of the Prince of Wales.

Seven Enemy Planes Destroyed

The Prince of Wales and the Repulse, he said, had been sunk by repeated air attacks by bombers and torpedo aircraft and added, "there is no reason to suppose any new weapons or explosives were employed."

He said there was reason to believe the loss of life in the Prince of Wales and the Repulse had been less heavy than at first feared and declared "seven of the aircraft which attacked" the two ships were destroyed.

"It may well be that we shall have to suffer considerable punishment but we shall defend ourselves everywhere with utmost vigor and in close co-operation with the United States and Netherlands Navies," he said.

He said that, although Britain had "sent all the reinforcement we could some months ago to quarters where we anticipated there would be danger, I cannot say our force anywhere is as strong as I would like to see it."

He said he could not discuss the situation resulting from the British and American losses or the measures that should be taken to meet it. He described the British campaign in Libya as the only place the British could open a field of fighting that would aid Russia.

He announced that Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, commander of the British Eighth Army in Libya, had been succeeded by Maj. Gen. Ritchie, a much younger man.

He said General Cunningham was reported to be suffering from serious overstrain and was granted general sick leave.

Maj. Gen. Neil Methuen Ritchie has been an officer in India, Palestine, and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill said first predictions of quick triumph for the British in the Libyan campaign were an expression of "unduly favorable views," but asserted:

Praises Wavell and Auchinleck

"The Libyan offensive did not take the course its authors expected although it will reach the end at which they aimed"—destruction of the Axis Armies.

"Although the Libyan battle is not yet finised I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that for good or ill it is General Auchinleck's battle." he said, referring to Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of British Middle Eastern forces.

Asserting that British losses in tanks "are a good deal heavier than we expected in Libya," the spokesman said the German Army was stubborn and "in every way worthy of the tomb prepared for it."

"My confidence in Auchinleck has grown continuously. In Auchinleck as with Wavell we have a military figure of the first order," he added.

He said Britain's successes in Africa were made possible by "air superiority which has been maintained in spite of extravagant air reinforcements" by the Germans, including planes from the Russian front.

"Prolongation of the Libyan battle may not be without its compensation to us," he said. "From the point of view of drawing weight from the Russian front continuance of fighting is not to be regarded as an evil.

Enemy in Libya on Defensive

He added that "the enemy, stripped largely of armor, is now retreating to defensive positions west of Tobruk" and "substantial reinforcements available to us are close at hand."

"On the eighteenth of November General Auchinleck set out to destroy the entire armed forces of the Germans and Italians in Cirenaica," he asserted. "Now, on the eleventh of December, I am bound to say it seems very probable he will do so."

He said that "in the Battle of the Atlantic Britain's net losses of mercantile marine have been reduced to a good deal less than one-fifth of those of the four months ending in June—a tremendous figure."

"The month of November and the first ten days of December fully maintained the great recovery of the previous four months," he continued.

Turning to the Russian campaign he said:

"We can already see, after six months of fighting in Russia, that Hitler made one of the outstanding blunders of history and the results so far realized constitute events of cardinal importance in the final decision of the war."

Only by the Libyan campaign, he said, could the British have brought a second front into action to help Russia under conditions costly to the Axis and favorable to Britain.

"It seems very likely," he said, "that the United States in its war with Japan will be faced with the open hostility of Germany and Italy and Japan."

"In Russia, the Germans have everywhere been brought to a standstill. On a large portion of the front they are in retreat. Their losses are enormous."

Controversy Cause

Sydney Sun

What Officer Should—or Shouldn't—Wear

It was this tunic, worn by Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, General Officer Commanding, of the Australian Imperial Forces, that stirred up a controversy in Australia over the wearing attire of the Australian soldier.

Blamey Attire Stirs Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — The recent return home of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, general officer commanding the Australian Imperial Force in the Middle East for special conferences with the Australian Government, was the signal for a general controversy on the important subject of correct military attire. It so happened that the Australian troops in training at home had been repeatedly "blitzed" for appearing in public "improperly dressed." When therefore the gallant General stepped out of his airplane at Sydney, one warm Spring day in November, in shorts, and with his tunic unbuttoned at the neck, and with no collar or tie, eyebrows were raised all round.

What was good enough for Australia's senior fighting soldier was good enough for privates at home, grumbled the home troops, while the military authorities who had been inflexible in ruling that soldiers should not appear with tunics unbuttoned, felt distinctly uncomfortable.

Not till the explanation was issued that General Blamey had been traveling through the tropics by airplane and that he had arrived in tropical kit did the situation clear up with ruffled feelings all properly smoothed over.

New Zealand Greatly Increases War Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand, which entered the war against Hitler's Reich with a militia army of 13,000 men and an army and air force of microscopic dimensions, now has 313,000 of its citizens serving with various arms or in the extensive civilian defense units here, it is officially revealed.

More than 80,000 of these were either already in foreign lands or in active training to proceed there, a Prime Minister's Department statement says. A total of 100,000 are in the Home Guard, the second-line military unit which is now for the first time under army control.

The present militia force has a strength of 35,500, and one sixth of it is serving continuously. The National Reserve, composed of veterans of the World War, is 9,000 strong. The personnel of the air force within the country apparently is 9,000. Half as many have already gone abroad, and now the Empire air scheme is at full tide 5,000 New Zealand airmen a year are ready to join in the war.

There are more than 4,000 New Zealanders in the Navy here, and 95,000 are in the civil defense units.

15,000 Women in Service

This country has 340,000 men of military age. A little simple arithmetic from the revealed facts shows that 300,000 of them, or 88 per cent, have been given some job which has put them into uniform. Or if they are not already issued with uniforms they will be. In addition, 15,000 women are serving in a multitude of roles, from signalers to truck drivers, with the Women's War Service Auxiliary.

The striking power of this British dominion has increased even more than is indicated by the figures, for these men have equipment which has never before been available in this country. The Air Force, which was formed on its present permanent basis only five years ago, was small and equipped with only a handful of obsolete machines when the war began. It was in process of expansion, and there were ambitious plans for equipment of it with 300-mile-an-hour long-distance bombers, hopes of building up an aircraft manufacturing industry and a program of building new airdromes and reserve air fields.

Today the Air Force is equipped with such powerful planes as the Lockheed Hudsons which are favorites of the British Coastal Command, and the completion of the chain of air bases with which the country was to have been covered is to be read in the diminished expenditure on construction work.

The Navy has also been much expanded. It has risen from the pre-war figure of 800 to a total of more than 4,000, and it has 3,000 recruits waiting to join the service. It now has a modern training station known as H. M. S. Tamaki which turns out 600 recruits a year and it has sent 1,000 New Zealanders to serve with the British Navy and more than 400 to the Fleet Air Arm.

But the most significant growth has been that of the Army. This was a small-time force lacking all heavy equipment, with only two antitank guns—one of them a German gun which was captured in the World War and stood outside headquarters at one of the large cantonments—with no tanks and a handful of modern machine-guns.

Today, all indications are that New Zealand has at least an army corps abroad and a first-line force of something approaching the same size in the country. What is also important is the fact that this force at home, like the one abroad, has considerable fire power. First, there is a considerable fleet of tanks, both British and New Zealand-built, which is pioneered in action by the familiar fleet Bren gun carriers.

Well Supplied with Artillery

Back of these is a very powerful series of artillery regiments. The heaviest artillery may still be lacking, in maneuverable form, but in these rugged lands its usefulness is limited. Moreover, there is plenty of heavy artillery in the fixed defense lines along the coasts and there are other guns at strategic points where the traveler would not suspect them if he was not accompanied by a military man.

In recent months, quantities of these guns, and of machine-guns too, have poured into the country. "Tommy guns," as the British call them, are also here in numbers and there is no shortage of rifles or ammunition.

The days when the Army had to take service-type rifles where it could find them—from the racks of civilian marksmen—are over. You have only to visit any cantonment here to find how little supplies of ammunition—gun and rifle—or bombs are begrudged in training the units which are to reinforce the tens of thousands of men who are already serving abroad. And this training is admittedly only of the preliminary type.

If the Army's days of shoestring war are over, so are the dog days of the Air Force. Two years ago airmen slept in bare barracks, hung their clothes on the floor; mechanics welcomed training crashes because these gave them spare parts. Today, the Air Force is superlatively equipped. And they aren't of the type of the superannuated planes which the British were shipping out here in 1939 either.

Australians Accept Challenge of War

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin declared that Japanese striking power in the air had given the enemy "an initial momentum which only the maximum effort can arrest," and called on Australia to concentrate on war production and war necessities.

News of the loss of the battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse, he said, altered Australia's whole conception of preparations.

He immediately published regulations for the conservation of vital stocks for essential services. All Provincial Prime Ministers were summoned to a conference.

He declared that the Australian Government is preparing a series of decrees to place the entire nation on a war footing.

The time for appeals to the people for support has passed, Mr. Curtin said, and henceforth they must accept the Government's decisions immediately and without argument about their wisdom.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 11— Since Japan set the Pacific aflame on Dec. 7, the illusion that war is an adventure in far-off lands to which the men of Australia sail as saviors of the older democracies has vanished.

Today the war is being fought just over the horizon and sunbathers still using the famous surf beaches know that grim ships and the birds of war may appear to test them in such way as they have never been tested before.

But Australians are ready and are accepting the challenge with a new steadiness and realism.

Happily the Commonwealth Governments, at least since the beginning of the year when Japan first roused suspicions, have not lacked a realistic view.

The result is now seen in a smoothly working preparedness not previously understood to be necessary. What the Menzies and Fadden Governments initiated, the Curtin Labor Government is completing.

Defense for Depth

Thus Australia now has not only immeasurably stronger defensive lines protecting vital strategic and industrial centers, but outposts stretching far afield, ensuring an elastic defense for a depth designed to withstand a shock attack should the Japanese undertake a gamble in the South Pacific.

The knowledge of this has contributed to the Australians' sense almost of relief now that the storm has burst. They hoped war in the Pacific might be averted, but with the ever-growing threat there grew also a feeling that the sooner the issue was put to test the better.

There is no easy optimism, but there is determination, with the aid of the democracies, to show that Japanese aggression does not pay and there is confidence with final outcome.

The fact that members of the Australian Air Force stationed at Malaya, flying Hudson bombers, struck the first blow against the Japanese forces landing in Northern Malaya was accepted here as demonstration of the wisdom of Australia's decision to adopt a defense of depth.

However the subsequent fighting may go, and it is realized that there must be setbacks. It is realized that help in the Malaya fighting is as surely—and perhaps more effectively—the defense of Australian cities as if they were holding defensive lines in the outer suburbs of an Australian city.

Divisions Wiped Out

A correspondent describing the Australian forces in Malaya said:

"They are glad war has come."

It has been weary waiting in tropical jungle outposts. They often complained of "garrison duty," but the enforced delay toughened them into serious, determined men imbued with quiet confidence.

Within Australia there is a new unity of effort on the part of the civilian population. Political and industrial divisions have been wiped out. What the advent of a Labor Government already has achieved toward diminishing the possibility of industrial disputes Japan's action has completed.

Factories are now working as they never were worked before; recruits are coming in in such numbers that extra officials were needed to handle them. Men of all walks of life have rallied to the call to work and fight for Australia in these "dark and evil days."

The danger has been recognized in time to build up the fighting forces and the industrial side.

The supervisor of emergency supplies, Alfred Parsons, announces completion of a plan ensuring ample supplies of foodstuffs in country centers to which evacuees will go in case of need, or to which transport is restricted, owing to military requirements.

All these centers have been stocked up with supplies sufficient to last at least three months. The completeness with which this detail has been dealt indicates the new thoroughness in Australian preparedness.

Australian Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first contingent of the Australian Imperial Force that is now engaged with the Japanese in the Malay Peninsula landed at Singapore Feb. 19, 1941.

It was described as the biggest body of troops ever to arrive in the area. Since then, three reinforcement contingents have arrived. The main body of the A. I. F. was recently withdrawn from fighting in North Africa for the purpose of organizing an Australian Army Corps from the veteran divisions of Greece, Libya, Crete, and Syria.

The total strength of the A. I. F. on Oct. 21 was 170,000.

Strength of the home garrisons and militia was 200,000, and there were 50,000 World War veterans organized for guard and instructional duties. Early in the year, heavy detachments of the A. I. F. and home forces were sent to Darwin, capital of Northern Territory, an Australian defense post on the Timor Sea.

The air force has been on an operational basis, as distinguished from a training basis for some time. It consisted of 60,000 officers and men on the last available figure. Planes are Australian-built Wirraway (dive-bomber adaptation of NA33s) Beaufort torpedo bombers (other types including a fighter-bomber are not yet in production) and U. S. planes, including Catalinas, Hudsons, and Tomahawks. Last month Australia received squadrons of Beaufighters from Britain. The RAAF has offensive bases at Singapore and Darwin as well as operational defensive bases on the Australian coast.

Royal Australian Navy personnel has risen from 5,000 at the outbreak of war to 20,000 in October, 1941. At the outbreak of war the Navy consisted of six cruisers, a destroyer flotilla, and various escort and patrol vessels. Naval building program since war is of 60 vessels including destroyers and corvettes.

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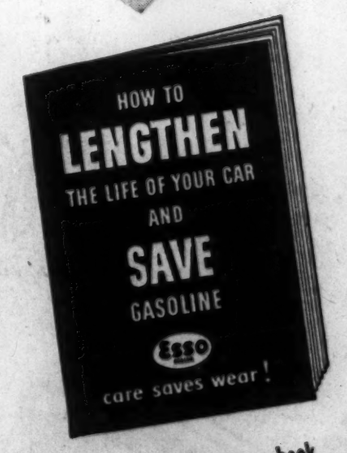

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Philippine Clipper Safe Home; Thrilling Tales of Escape Told

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Bullet-pierced but not vitally damaged in a Japanese airattack on Wake Island, the Philippines Clipper is safe in its home port here.

It was brought back yesterday by a crew of 10 and Capt. J. H. Hamilton who described how he took shelter in a drain pipe until the attacking planes left the sky above Wake and he and his crew could round up 26 Pan American Airways employees and escape.

The ship had just left Wake for Singapore Sunday when word of the Japanese attack on Hawaii was radioed. It returned and was being prepared for a patrol flight for the Navy when 18 Japanese planes appeared and started bombing.

"The bombs fired the hotel, destroyed other Pan American buildings and the dock, but did not hit the Clipper," said Captain Hamilton in a statement authorized by the Navy and P. A. A. "However, there were 16 bullet holes in the plane. By good fortune no bullets struck a vital spot."

From Wake the Clipper flew to Midway, sighting two surface craft —"cruisers or destroyers"—while en route. The Captain landed to report this to the naval commandant and learned Midway had undergone shelling from surface ships.

The big airship flew on to Hawaii, where the 26 Wake Island ground crewmen were left. Leaving there Tuesday the Clipper flew on into San Francisco in radio silence.

Another account of a safe return to the United States was told by Mrs. Clyde Aleck, who, with her husband and four-months-old daughter, was aboard the S. S. Lurline, two days out fram Hawaii as war came to the Pacific.

As word of hostilities changed the ship's straight course to a zigzag race for home, completed here yesterday, Mrs. Aleck started her account of passenger reaction. She wrote:

"At 10:30 Sunday morning the ship seemed to be gliding over the blue water. I was just beginning to relax in my deck chair after the excitement of sailing when a young chap rushed up with the news that we were at war with Japan! At first everyone joked, said it was a false rumor. But at lunch time matters took on a more serious outlook . . . The stewardess came into our stateroom later, and made sure I knew how to put on my lifebelt.

"All passengers assembled on deck, speculating on events—all radios had been confiscated on orders from Commodore Charles A. Berndston, master of the ship.

"At 5 o'clock the Captain confirmed most of the rumors. . . . He spoke to us, trying to reassure us, yet trying to make us realize the full extremity of the situation. . . ."

Next morning Mrs. Aleck fed her baby, then wrote:

"The good ship Lurline was all blacked out last night. All portholes, doors, windows. . . . The ship is going at top speed. . . . With more than 100 small babies on board and many other children, there has been no sign of panic."

Milk Clerk Sentenced

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Robert E. Levine, 26, an auditing clerk in the office of the Metropolitan Milk Marketing Administrator, was sentenced to two years in Federal prison by Federal Judge Murray Hulbert.

Mr. Levine was convicted Nov. 25 under an indictment alleging he solicited bribes from the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., after offering to turn over to company officials information from the files of the Administrator.

Wonders of Research: Plywood

Pliable wood first used as veneer in 1500 B. C. now found invaluable in war materials.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a newspaper rolling off a press—veneer comes peeling off a log, and thus begins a story about plywood which is becoming increasingly important as a material for the construction of war materials.

This pliable wood is not new, having been used as a decorative veneer in Egypt as early as 1500 B. C. Its modern development was started in the 1880's, when the production of cross-laid veneer began to emerge as an industry. Recently, new techniques and the development of synthetic resin adhesives which give it added strength, have permited countless applications, many of which are freeing less available light metals for defense.

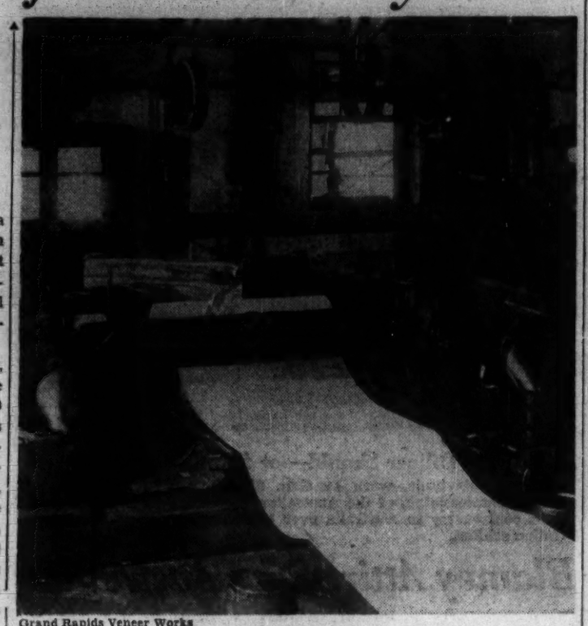
Explaining the production of plywood in the current Technology Review, Thomas D. Perry of the Resinous Products and Chemical Company of Philadelphia, says that over 90 per cent of veneer from which plywood is assembled is rotary cut on a lathe, much as paper is unrolled. The log is usually cooked in preparation for smooth cutting, and is rotated against a long knife that automatically advances into the log to regulate the desired thickness. While the widths can be no wider than the log the lengths may run as much as 18 feet in length. Usual thicknesses are 1-50 to ¼ inch.

The resulting sheets are laid one on the other, alternately at right angles, which gives plywood an advantage of the strength in the lengthwise structure of wood without including the width-wise weaknesses. In addition the original strength of wood is heightened by the adhesives, from domestic sources, which make the aggregate strength of the integrated plywood greater than that of the veneers composing it.

In three-ply, its simplest form, plywood has two outer layers with parallel grains, each half the thickness of the center layer, or core, which has its grain at right angle to that of the faces. The result is a "balanced" construction. Other forms are the five-ply and multiply of 7, 9, 11, and 13 or more layers, which are often used in products where strength distribution and durability are important factors.

Another veneer construction is laminated wood, in which all layers are arranged parallel to maintain strength and stiffness. Then there are several types of high-density plywood obtained by exerting materials with great pressures of 500 to 1,500 pounds or more.

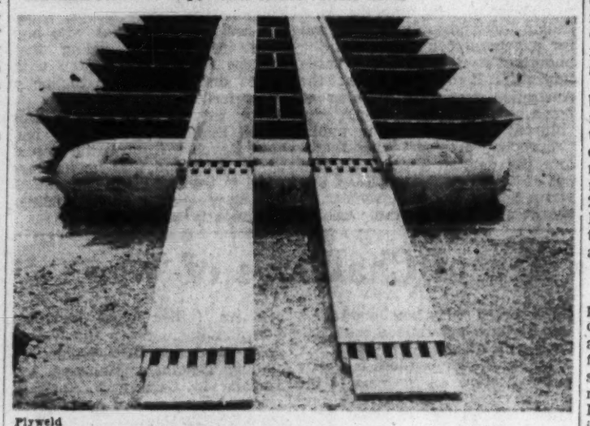
A few of the recent plywood applications include its use as skin covering for the wings, tail parts and rudders of airplanes; partitions and bulkheads in seagoing vessels; the hulls of small boats; pontoons and pontoon bridges, life rafts, tow boats, gunstocks and prefabricated housing for defense workers.



Grand Rapids Veneer Works

As Easy as Rolling Off a Log

Veneer from which plywood is assembled is shown being stripped from a log. This type of rotary production, wherein a lathe peels a continuous sheet of wood from a log by means of a long blade, accounts for over 90 per cent of the veneer used.



Plyweld

Plywood Bridge

This experimental plywood ramp, developed by the United States Army, will carry remarkably heavy loads. The individual sections are quickly joined at their fingerlike ends with drive pins and are easily transported.

Parade of Planets

During these crystal clear nights of December star-gazers are deriving great pleasure out of seeing four of the five planets that can be viewed without a telescope.

In the western sky the lamp of Venus shines with dazzling luster from its vaporous atmosphere. High up in the sky and to the southward, the ruddy eye of mysterious Mars winks across 42,000,000 miles of chilly space to reveal unmistakably its identity. Eastward the warm, yellowish flow of Saturn shows somewhat fainter than the rest. Then low above the Eastern horizon comes the largest of the planets, Jupiter, which shines with a brilliance second only to that of Venus.

Glareless Glass

If you have noticed the glass glare which obstructs clear views of framed pictures, electric meters, and dial readings on airplane and automobile dashboards then you can better appreciate the work of Dr. F. H. Nicoll of the Radio Corporation of America whose recent discovery has largely eliminated such effects.

Dr. Nicoll's process, it is reported, is based on the exposure of the glass surface to hydrofluoric acid vapor. The vapor etches away a small layer of the surface, leaving a thin transparent film of calcium fluoride. This film is purple, indicating that yellow and green to which the human eye is quite sensitive, are not being reflected.

Exhaustive tests show that the film withstands hard rubbing, that it can be washed with water, alcohol and a number of other solutions, and can be subjected to high temperatures without damage.

"Quietest Room"

Would you like to be alone with your thoughts? If so you might apply for admission to the 100,000-pound cement room recently installed in Northwestern University's new $5,000,000 Technology Building.

This room which "floats" on specially-designed rubber mountings is said to have 98 per cent absorption of sound which is comparable to the silence found in cosmic space several hundred miles above the earth. It will be used for the testing of musical instruments, of vibration in machinery and will add in determining the sound-absorbing properties of materials used in the construction of homes, theaters and offices.

Sea Glycerine

Microscopic sea life soon may yield valuable glycerine for national defense, reports the National Farm Chemurgic Council. After many experiments Prof. Trevor Kincaid of the University of Washington has perfected a process for obtaining the basic component of nitroglycerine from a species of plankton—an oily form of marine life. Heretofore most glycerine has come from whales, and Dr. Kincaid thinks his experiment may help preserve these huge mammals which are now facing extinction.

Dehumidified Shelters

A new method of keeping air in rooms blasted out of rock sufficiently dry to prevent condensation on walls and goods stored has been reported by Swedish manufacturers to the United States Department of Agriculture. In the process, moisture is extracted from the air through condensation on cold metal surfaces which are cooled through a refrigerating compressor, the condenser of which is used for reheating the air.

Plastic Helmet

In line with President Roosevelt's statement that an increasing number of substitutes will be developed for metals needed for defense is the announcement of a plastic helmet. Made of heavy cotton treated with a soybean material (it is light, inexpensive and can deflect blows up to 40 pounds, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Law College Plant Dedicated in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The College of Law plant at the University of Florida, Gainesville, was officially dedicated at the home coming Nov. 21-22. The unit includes the original building constructed in 1914, and the library addition, a $50,000 project just completed through assistance of the Work Projects Administration.

The entire plant was dedicated to the memory of Judge Nathan P. Bryan, one-time United States Senator from Florida, later a circuit judge, and who as first Chairman of the State Board of Control, in 1905-1909, was instrumental in establishment of the University College of Law.

University President John J. Tigert presided, with Gov. Spessard L. Holland, law graduate of the University of Florida making the principal address.

As the U. S. Did In 1898, Japan Attacks Luzon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—As did the United States in its war with Spain in 1898, Japan picked Luzon Island for its first attempted landing in the Philippines.

"Luzon was the first island which the United States took over in the Philippines, and was the headquarters from which the gradual conquest of the remainder was directed," says the bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

"Luzon is the northern of the pair of big islands between which most of the 7,000 smaller Philippine Islands lie. It is the largest, richest, most thickly populated, best fortified, and most American island of the group. Its mountainous, volcanic core and surrounding narrow shelf of coastal lowlands have an aggregate area of 40,814 square miles—the size of the State of Virginia.

U. S. Bases on Luzon

"The Island lies only 250 miles south of Taiwan, Japan's Island colony, and less than 600 miles east of the Paracel Islands

"Manila, with more than 500,000 inhabitants, is Luzon's largest city; the Island's population is nearly as great as that of the rest of the Philippines together. American Army and Navy bases on Luzon, clustered around Manila for the most part, represent investments of millions of dollars—Cavite, Corregidor, Nichols Fields, and Olongapo.

"The mountainous east coast, battered by the Pacific, is walled in by the Sierra Madre Mountains. But the west coast is indented with highly strategic bays, notably Iingayen Gulf, which reaches 30 miles inland from a 20-mile-wide entrance; and Manila Bay, chosen by Americans and their predecessors, the Spaniards, as a naval stronghold.

Vigan 200 Miles Away

"Luzon is chiefly agricultural, producing tobacco on the northern coast, rice in the central regions, and some Manila hemp (or Abaca fiber, essential for ropes) in the southeast. The magnificent rice terraces of Central Luzon, built by Ifugao tribesmen before the coming of the first white men, are still an agricultural wonder.

"Gold mining, iron mining, and lumbering on the island's extensive timber lands are other important industries. A deposit of chromite, the ore from which chromium is extracted for use in steel, has been reserved for the use of the United States.

"Luzon's port of Vigan, where the Japanese landed troops, is little more than 200 air miles northwest of Manila. It is three miles inland from the west of China Sea coast, and stands on the coastal highway that winds southward to connect with the railroad to Manila.

"Vigan is built on an island in the delta of the Abra River, whose sheltered waters offer spacious anchorage. Local shipping up the Abra River has built the port into considerable provincial importance. Now, with a population of about 20,000, it is the State Capital of Ilocos Sur. A court house, a small cathedral, and Government Administration buildings distinguish Vigan from the smaller coastal towns."

He Does His Part With Ton of Junk

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11 (AP)—Perseverance paid Jes Jessen, naturalized Dane, and he finally was able to give "about a ton of brass, steel and iron junk" to the nation's war effort.

This morning Mr. Jessen called at the office of Mayor Carl Zeidler and offered to donate the junk, but the Mayor explained the County Council of Defense was not prepared to receive it.

Mr. Jessen hunted up Clifford Ives, chief of the Office of Production Management's contract distribution service here. Again he told his story.

"That's the spirit," said Mr. Ives, "but I'm afraid this office can't take care of it. Better sell it to a junkman."

"No good," replied Mr. Jessen. "I don't want any profit. I want to give it to the Government."

Geoffrey Willoughby, Secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Defense, finally agreed to accept the material, sell it and use the money for State defense.

Mr. Jessen was pleased that he was permitted to do his part. He explained it this way:

"Mother and I were born in Denmark, but we know America is the best country. We are here to be good citizens and help win the war, not to make profits."

'Bridge of Planes to Japan' Now Goal of Pacific Coast

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11—Pacific Coast dwellers are only half thinking in terms strictly defensive; the other half is in terms of expeditionary warfare to despoil those distant rookeries from which came the treacherous brood that dropped destruction on Pearl Harbor and Honolulu. Detachments of this same brood are thought to be lurking now within striking distance of Pacific Coast cities.

"A bridge of airplanes to Japan": There's a term the whole Pacific Coast can understand and build toward. Airplanes here are like automobiles to Detroit or harvesters to Chicago. The bridge of airplanes will need occasional bases, as all bridges do. Guam, Wake, Midway, aircraft carriers may not all be in service again as soon as desired, but there are Canada, Alaska, Russia. Air bases in these friendly lands can form the great circle that is the shortest way from point to distant point around the globe.

For the first several days after the "impossible" news came from Honolulu, what with rumors, air raid hints, and general surprise, the thinking of the populace was out of focus, vibrating between caution and resentment. Now it is forming into a pattern calling for action, concerted, incessant, purposeful, tireless production and action that will blot out the evil agency that wrought the harm.

"Just Wait" Attitude

This concerted impulse to action is made manifest by the "just wait" attitude and phrases of average citizens in all fields of endeavor.

It is made manifest, too, in the preliminary fumbling and inept effort to comply with black-out alert, which becomes steady, thorough, almost universal before its course of several hours has run.

The stabbing finger of light from one giant searchlight slowly probing the blue-black sky for alien airplanes becomes somehow a symbol. It is the only large light visible for many miles, although a great city surrounds it and hundreds of thousands of pairs of eyes from streets and rooftops are focussed on its beam. It is a symbol both of alertness and the will to combat the force that has tried, futilely, to terrorize into submission.

The purpose to build that bridge of airplanes is manifested in the extension of the work week at Northrop and Douglas Aircraft plants, which have extended their work weeks, Northrop to seven 24-hour days a week, and Douglas to six 24-hour days.

It is manifested, too, in the statement of the management of Lockheed and Vega Aircraft Manufacturing plants to their employees:

"Time, like our airplanes, is flying. Get your speed high and make your partner keep up with you. The land and sea forces of this nation have never been beaten and they never will be so long as the production forces are behind them with every ounce of effort, loyalty, and devotion."

This same united purpose is evidenced, strange to say, in the feeling that impels street crowds during the black-out to congregate wherever a display sign, left by a thoughtless owner to its "business as usual" gashes the desirable darkness with flares of crimson or yellow. The crowd gathers and yells, "Put it out."

It is even evidenced to a very minor degree by the fact that these few words, written during the first general black-out of all Southern California, were written to the last flickering rays of a candle stub, and then an electric flashlight, in a small hallway from which no twinkle of light could escape, in a building in which the master electric switch was pulled at the first black-out alarm.

No evidence of fear or hysteria anywhere among the rooftop groups or the throngs on some of the busier streets. A real display of American teamwork, rather, a sincere endeavor to fulfill the letter of the emergency regulations, which so far are sketchy.

Southern California's vast airplane production machinery was halted almost entirely during the four hours of the black-out. The black-out order, given by radio and by police and fire sirens, extended from Bakersfield to San Diego, and blanketed the aircraft production centers.

But it was evident from the business-like, thorough way the black-out turned a brilliant city into what might be mistaken from the air to be a pastoral hill community, that when the light came again all hands engaged directly or indirectly in this major Southern California enterprise, would swing with the same business-like intent again into the task of building that aerial bridge to Asia.

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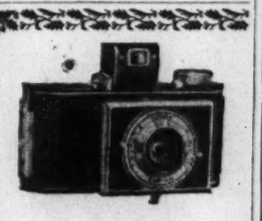

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Germany's War Machine A Mockery of Versailles

By Ernest S. Pisko

Former editor of the Neues Wiener Tagblatt of Vienna, now in this country
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today Germany is challenging the United States, the British Empire and Russia, while its armies are holding most of continental Europe in subjection. Twenty-two years ago it had been tied down by Versailles to a force of 100,000 men armed with 102,000 rifles and carbines.

The story of how this change came about is one of the most amazing in the annals of history. How the allied nations slumbered in a fools' paradise while this portentous peril mounted in their midst, with only the thin piping of a few alarmed experts to give anything in the nature of warning can scarcely be credited. Even as late as 1935 the German Ambassadof at Washington, Dr. Hans Luther, had the presumption to dismiss charges of German rearmament as "nonsense." Yet he was believed in this country far more generally than were the grave findings of the Nye Senate Committee investigating the munition business and the activity of German armorers.

The story of German rearmament begins with the publication, immediately after Versailles, of a book called "The War of the Future," by Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi, in which the writer cheered the German people by referring to the year 1806 when 200,000 men were trained under the eyes of Napoleon's French garrison instead of 42,000, the number permitted.

General Bernhardi's illusion fell on fertile soil. Not only the leading officers of the Reichswehr but large and influential circles of the civil population were ready to repeat the feat of 1806.

To achieve this goal, two things were necessary. The Reichswehr had to acquire a character different from that of any other army. Instead of being modeled into a tool of offensive or defensive warfare, the Reichswehr was set up as a skeleton army, or rather as the brain and nerves ready at any moment to innervate a body twenty times its own size.

The new units were modeled as miniatures of the older, so incomparably larger ones. The Reichswehr regiment had the character and the functions of a brigade of the Imperial Army; the Reichswehr brigade equalled the former division, and the Reichswehr division corresponded to a former army. From the beginning each of the new regiments possessed three complete sets of arms, clothing, and equipment.

Rating of Personnel

Among the 100,000 men, 4,500 were officers, 75,644 were noncommissioned officers, and barely 20,000 were privates. As a matter of course officers, "non-coms" and privates had been chosen from the most efficient men in the Imperial Army. Each of them was a prospective instructor to further 200 men. Each of them knew that he would be called upon to act in that quality. In order to make sure that, whenever that moment should arise, they would not have to cope with clumsy untrained recruits, but would be provided with thoroughly foretrained "material," it was necessary to prepare for the building of the body of the "brain-and-nerve army."

This was the second feature of the German scheme. There was a vast reserve from which the Reichswehr could draw. First of all, there were the millions of men—approximately ten millions altogether—who had been under the colors during the war. True, that by no means all of them were friendly toward the representatives of the old regime, but, as early as 1919, the attitude of the majority was that in 10 years the Germans would be back in France and would take back all they had lost and more. All the Reichswehr had to do was to encourage and support these millions in forming associations where the idea of revenge would be kept alive and where through some sort of exercises the men would stay fit to take up arms once more.

'Harmless' Clubs

The associations which served that purpose ranged from seemingly harmless and small bowling clubs to completely equipped formations exceeding in strength the Reichswehr.

Most prominent of all was the Steel Helmet, which embraced 1,500,000 men and pretended to be a non-political union of ex-soldiers. However, when in 1930 in Breslau 150,000 members of the Steel Helmet paraded before ex-Crown Wilhelm, the marching columns were not only followed by their own field-kitchen, but above them in the skies droned the engines of the Steel Helmet's own air squadron—a feature hardly compatible with the alleged purpose of the organization.

Another formation, the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr (civic guard), was able to call into service from 250,000 to 330,000 men, all of them equipped with rifles and ample ammunition. The association Werwolf in Hannover had 50,000 members. Others, like Viking, Olympia, Brigade Consul and Brigade Ehrhart, were smaller in numbers, but conspicuous through their training and their ruthless determination to impose their will upon the German policy.

For several years there existed even a second, illegal reichswehr, the so-called "Black Reichswehr." The authorities did not try to deny this fact, but the acts of the Landsberg-Trial, in 1926, contain the testimony of Major Buchrucker, an officer of the Black Reichswehr, who admitted that, what seemed to be mere labor battalions, figured under a quite different name in the secret documents of Reichswehr Minister Dr. Gessler.

Since no army can thrive on ex-servicemen alone, but has to care about regeneration of its units through the influx of young people, each of the aforementioned organizations formed youth battalions. And there was one association, the Jungdeutscher Orden, which recruited its 100,000 members almost exclusively from those who had been too young to serve during the First World War. To give especially gifted young men a proper training, the Reichswehr opened its ranks to so-called Zeitfreiwillige (temporary volunteers), or put them into one of the various police formations, such as the Schutz-polizei, Hilfs-Polizei, and Not-polizei, all of which were army extensions in disguise.

Revenge Stressed

The general educational system was imbued with the ideas of revenge and "Ertüchtigung" (becoming physically fit). In 1922, the High Commissioner of the occupied zone complained about the fact that under the very eyes of the Army of Occupation the children of the Rhine country, instead of being encouraged to believe in reconciliation and friendship among nations, were inculcated by their teachers with the very opposite spirit.

All over Germany, physical training and sports were given a far larger place in the curriculum than hitherto. University students and public school pupils received the same physical education as the men in the army and navy. Long marches in column, while carrying packs, taking bridges, skirmishing, scouting, map-reading, finding direction and distances were the main subjects of the new curriculum. Reichswehr officers were assigned the posts of instructors to universities, high schools, athletic unions, the Steel Helmet, the Jungdo, and so on.

At the universities of Berlin, München, Frankfort, Marburg, Göttingen, and Wurzburg, one fourth of the students consisted of ex-officers. As their average age was between 30 and 40 years, there could be hardly any question as to the make-believe character of their study. They had been sent to the universities and were furnished with funds by nationalistic organizations which wanted them to keep in close touch with the young intelligentsia. During the vacations, the students were invited to the estates of the great landed proprietors in East Prussia, Silesia, Pomerania, and Brandenburg, where under the pretext of performing agricultural labor, they were given military instruction.

Opponents Aided

The Reichswehr leaders even favored the formation of militant organizations among their opponents, the Social Democrats and Communists. They felt perfectly sure that the day would come when all those men and boys would no longer oppose them but march with them. The better they would be trained the more advantage would the Fatherland draw from their services.

To provide these potential warriors with weapons, for practice as well as for "the day," was no easy task. But the Reichswehr tackled it. First of all, the Allied Commission never gained exact knowledge of the actual amount of weapons inside Germany. 102,000 rifles and carbines were allotted to the Reichswehr, 288 guns to the fortress of Königsburg. Yet there were never less than from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 rifles stowed away all over the country, and Königsberg held not less than 700 guns. Colonel Xylander, a member of the Ludendorff circle, boasted that his secret depots contained 500,000 rifles, 6,000 machine guns and 350 field pieces. Planes and tanks were hidden at country estates, barrels of heavy guns were artfully cemented into factory walls.

Maurice Bouilleux-Lafont, the chairman of the aeronautic and military committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, who visited Germany in 1924, stated in his report that the construction of those types of planes and aircraft engines which was prohibited by the treaty was carried on outside Germany. The Junkers, Albatros, Dornier, Zeppelin, Rohrbach, and other aircraft factories had their branch works in Russia, Finland, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Rumania and the United States. There they were beyond reach of the Allied Military Commission.

Reserve of Pilots

Inside Germany the main attention was directed toward the building of a vast reserve of pilots. Sport-flying was encouraged by the authorities, organizations which promised to make the German youth "air-minded" were lavishly subsidized. All capital invested in commercial aviation was exempted from taxation. This proved an equally favorable investment than the support given to the glider school in the Roehn district. Hitler reaped the fruits when he invaded Norway, the Netherlands and Crete.

"Bankrupt" Germany spent in 1926 $136,788,000 for her army of 100,000 men. That was two and a half times more than the military budget of Czechoslovakia, by $20,000,000 more than that of Italy, and almost two-thirds of the French military expenditure. It was one-third of what the Imperial Army had cost in 1913!

There were a few German pacifists and genuine democrats who revealed some of the facts and accused the Government of punishable blindness or connivance. They were driven from their country, like Professor Nicolai and Prof. F. W. Foerster, murdered, like Theodore Lessing, imprisoned, like Carl Ossietzki. Abroad, the fiction of a helpless and harmless Germany was upheld with astuteness and consistency. At home, the weapons were forged, the masses drilled, and the few who tried to warn the world were silenced.

Hong Kong Crowded by Destitute Chinese

Gendreau

Long Siege Would Be Critical

The modern city (above) climbs the slopes of towering hill. Street of steps (below) in Chinese part of Victoria, the city most people call Hong Kong, properly the name of the island only.

Hong Kong, 'Portal to Nowhere'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Hong Kong, now under siege by Japanese armies, presents a peculiar defense problem, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. The colony's 390 square miles comprise the island of Hong Kong, the peninsula of Kowloon on the Chinese mainland across a narrow channel-harbor, and the "New Territories" adjacent to the peninsula.

With its great population, there has been speculation whether the island colony could withstand a long siege, for virtually all food and sometimes water has to be imported. It is reported bristling with cannon and antiaircraft guns. British women and children have been evacuated. The once-popular beaches are protected with miles of barbed wire. The colony is dotted with air-raid shelters and munitions dumps. A last-ditch defense is seen in the location of supplies on hilltops rising 1,700 feet, with reservoirs concentrated on the hillsides.

For more than a year the colony's direct China connections have been severed by the Japanese, who hold the adjoining mainland, including Canton, the Pearl River, and the railroad which helped make Hong Kong the great port of south China. It has handled more than 50,000,000 tons of merchandise yearly.

Standing thus, like a portal to nowhere, Hong Kong might seem to have lost the economic basis of its existence, but, as with many British cities, business goes on as usual. In fact, the city has been experiencing a war boom.

Across the counters of Hong Kong have been coming orders for munitions and other supplies for shipment into China by way of the Burma Road. There was no Japanese blockade of the port up to the invasion, and, despite Japanese sentries on the mainland, the city maintained indirect communication with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters at Chungking.

The flood of destitute Chinese flocking for protection to Hong Kong had almost doubled the colony's normal population of more than a million. As a result, Hong Kong is perhaps more congested than any other part of densely-populated China. Many poverty-stricken Chinese are maintained in camps under British supervision. More than 100,000 live on junks and sampans in the harbor, and some 25,000 have their favorite sleeping nooks on the sidewalks of the island city of Victoria.

Hundreds of China's wealthiest citizens also have sought sanctuary in the colony. The stock market is active, cinemas and theaters play to capacity houses, restaurants are overcrowded, hotels are filled, and department stores are unable to meet demands.

Buffaloes on Sale Again In East St. Louis Yards

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 11 (AP)—For the first time in more than 25 years, buffaloes were offered for sale at the National Stockyards yesterday.

Five of the animals were shipped by G. E. Evans, farmer of La Plata, Mo., who acquired a small buffalo herd from a disbanded circus seven years ago. The others were turned over to a commission house to sell.

Indian Leader Held On Defense Charge

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 11 (AP)—Sarat Chandra Bose was arrested in Calcutta today under defense regulations and a communiqué said he had been in contact with the Japanese.

His brother, the Nationalist leader Subhas Chandra Bose, is believed to be in Rome or Berlin plotting an Indian uprising against the British.

Florida School In Honor Naval Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Designation of the Bolles School of Jacksonville as an "Honor Naval School" by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has been announced recently, according to Robert M. Painter, Executive Headmaster.

This new recognition means that honor graduates may be appointed as midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Under the terms of the act three honor naval candidates can participate in the regular competitive examinations for entrance.

The Bolles School won the designation upon fulfilling requirements as to equipment, personnel, and organization.

Conservatives Win In Argentine Voting

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 11 (AP)—Rodolfo Moreno, former Minister to Japan, was elected Governor of Buenos Aires Province in an easy victory for the conservative Administration, it was disclosed last night.

The final count showed the Conservative Party of Acting President Ramon Castillo beat its chief critics, the Radicals, by 293,604 to 193,284.

'New Order' in New Zealand Under Way Despite Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Many nations are talking of a new order which is to be evolved after the coming of peace, but New Zealand is pushing ahead with its new order without waiting for peace.

The Government is speeding the building of new homes for workers and is determined to keep this plan operating. Last year, official figures show, 3,966 houses were constructed, the largest number since the State went into the home-making business, at a cost of about $28,000,000, and the total of State-built homes mounted to more than 10,000.

These are all rental houses, usually of four or five rooms, built "to last"—though frame houses, their life is calculated at 50 years—under strict supervision, all electric and individually planned to suit the needs of the site. Rentals may seem high at about $6 a week, but in some cases site values have been large—they may exceed $1,000.

Training Continued

Labor Minister Patrick Webb recently announced the Government would continue to train building trades workers to provide more and better homes for the nation. This course demanded the conversion of unskilled and semi-skilled labor into skilled workmen, the Minister said.

The workmen obtain workshop practice and are finally graduated on the housing construction projects, but rights of labor unions are safeguarded, for if there is a skilled worker available for employment on the books of the local union he must receive preference.

The Government pushes its new order further still, for every citizen may draw a pension if he has reached the age of 65. It does not matter if his income is that of a millionaire.

This is part of the so-called "national superannuation" scheme which the Government effected two years ago and which is to provide a pension for all, regardless of means. Under this plan a New Zealander this year can receive $60 from the State. Next year he will draw $75 and his pension will advance by yearly raises until it touches $390, the amount of the ordinary age benefit to a man without a wife and without children under the age of 16. There it will stop.

Policies Justified

It might seem incredible that a country could undertake to push these plans in the midst of the heaviest war it has ever fought and when that war is costing it five times what the country spent in what once was called the "boom year" of 1928. But there are explanations. One is the curious way in which New Zealand has to fight this war. Making a tremendous effort in the supply of man power, the country is unable to equip these troops or to pay them abroad at the high rate of pay voted by Dominion leaders for their soldiers—New Zealanders get about two dollars a day. Therefore, aid has had to be sought from Great Britain.

Thus the British are equipping these troops and this year will pay much of their wages as fighting men. They are doing this by a series of loans to New Zealand.

The second reason for the driving through of social change in wartime is the belief of New Zealand leaders that the war must not be used as an excuse for avoiding action held desirable, and that the people who are making physical sacrifices are entitled to some return here and now. So the new order is already well on the way.

Weapons Made for Germany By Former Allies of Britain

LEIPZIG, Germany (AP)—Men and women of former British Allies are making weapons with which Nazi Germany hopes to defeat Britain.

In the great armament firms in Saxony opened for a glimpse to the foreign press, thousands of non-Germans spend eight hours a day over roaring abrasive machines and twirling lathes, then trudge off to their barracks quarters—within the confines of the factory.

Beside the silent Poles wearing a purple and yellow letter "P" on their chests, sit those other former British allies, Croats of former Yugoslavia.

In another sector of the nearly dozen great plants operating under one company name, Flemish workers—who perhaps fought in Flanders with the English against the German blitz in the spring of 1940—bend over great blocks of steel, making weapons for Germany.

In yardways, pushing loaded wheelbarrows, French poilus still prisoners of war rub shoulders with native Germans and Hungarians.

Working Full Blast

"Tomorrow," says the director-general with the voice of an enthusiastic top sergeant, "we are expecting some Russians. They will be put to some muscle work around the place. We positively couldn't put them into fine mechanical work which, for instance, nimble-fingered Croats, Hungarian and Polish women are doing."

The plants visited by the foreign press—declared to be typical of German armament factories—have been working full blast, three shifts a day, throughout the war.

Poles who work in the factory are handled separately, treated differently. The director said they were recruited voluntarily at mass meetings in what was Poland, and signed papers stating they would remain with a German firm in the Reich for one year.

The men and women are housed separately—even married couples, although man and wife may work on the same shift.

Croat couples, however, classed as belonging to a "be-friended nation," may live in the town in furnished rooms.

Stay in Restricted Areas

The Poles are required to stay either inside the company ground or within a certain restricted area. They are not permitted to go to the usual beer halls when outside the grounds, but must go to certain designated ones.

Like other foreign workers being fed and housed by the company, they have no food coupons and therefore, when they go to the city, can't even buy a sweet roll to go with the ersatz coffee, since they have no bread card.

The barracks where the foreigners live are made up of 12 by 9, whitewashed cubicles furnished with double-deck pineboard beds, next to each bed stands a wooden locker with a suitcase on top.

Young Polish women on the off-shift sat around the windows sewing as the group of newspapermen swung through the dormitories.

The director greets the Poles with "good morning," in Polish. All other nationalities are greeted with "Heil Hitler."

While the Poles must wear the distinguishing letter, other nationalities wear tiny flags or national colors on their arms.

Vegetable Soup Served

Workers living in the dormitories get work overalls from the company, must do their own washing. They line up at mealtime carrying big bowls to carry to the general lunchroom the food which is handed out to them.

While the newspapermen were there, long queues of young workers were getting vegetable stew. While a week's menu said to be typical showed a restricted amount of sausage daily for the laborers, Croat women asserted that hot meat was served only on one day a week.

The Croat women had made paper flowers for decorating their lockers and had pinned up pictures of their homefolks.

Their bunks carried long serial numbers corresponding with numbers sewn on the left side of their sweaters or dresses.

Numbered laborers looked peculiar to American eyes, but an assistant manager said Croat names were just too hard to cope with.

'Arm in Arm With Germans'

"I expect," said the director, snapping his S. S. cap tightly on his head, "every foreigner within three to five months to be able to speak with his German comrades at his workbench."

Dinned into the foreigners—at Nazi mass meetings held in a gigantic "workers' house," an indirectly-lighted modern assembly hall—is the fact that they are working arm in arm with Germans as German and Allied soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder against Russia and England.

Officials said the foreign workers are paid the same as Germans. Workers questioned by foreign correspondents said they averaged about 18 marks (nominally $7.20) a week, had to pay 10.50 marks back for food and housing.

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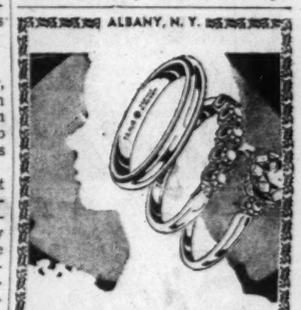

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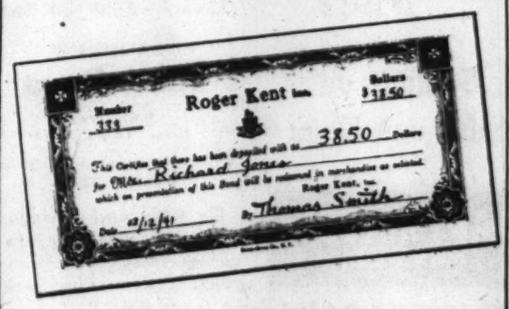

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Quezon and MacArthur Get Roosevelt's Commendation

MANILA, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Quezon of the Philippines and Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander of United States Far Eastern Forces, today received messages of commendation and encouragement from President Roosevelt.

President Quezon received the following message from the President:

"The overwhelming majority of all the people of the world are watching the magnificent defense against wanton invasion which is being conducted by the Government and people of the Philippine Islands. I know you will all continue your splendid work. My personal and official congratulations on the fine stand you are making.

"Continue your splendid work. May God be with you, and I send you all my affectionate good wishes."

General MacArthur received the following message:

"My personal and official congratulations on the fine stand you are making. All of you are constantly in our thoughts. Keep up the good work. Warmest regards."

President Quezon replied to President Roosevelt: "I have received your very heartening message and all I can say is to once more reiterate what I have heretofore declared—we will do our duty to the end."

Previously President Quezon had cabled President Roosevelt his people were "loyal to America and determined to stand by her."

The text of the cable read:

"I have just arrived from Baguio, the summer Capital of the Philippines, where I was when the war between the United States and Japan was declared. I have covered the country by automobile and I am happy to report that everywhere the people are loyal to America and determined to stand by her in testimony of their gratitude to you, to the Government of the United States and to the American people, and because of their devotion to the cause of democracy and freedom. I am proud, therefore, that the reiterated assurance I have given to you to the effect that you can count upon us was no empty word."

Over 2,000 Saved in Malaya Sinkings

Large majority of crews of Prince of Wales and Repulse rescued—Eyewitness account.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 11 (AP)—More than 2,000 of approximately 3,000 men who made up the crews of the sunken battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse have been rescued from the China Sea, British authorities announced today.

Several hundred aboard a destroyer were among the first to land at Singapore, naval bastion at the tip of the Malay peninsula, as survivors of the destructive Japanese attack yesterday.

Cecil Brown of the Columbia Broadcasting System, native of New Brighton, Pa., and O'Dowd Gallagher of the London Daily Express were two rescued from the Repulse, on which they had embarked as correspondents.

'I Was Aboard"

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The British battle cruiser Repulse went down in the South China Sea under the fiercest Japanese attack pressed home with daring like that of the British in their raid at Taranto, Italy, Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Singapore, reported today.

Mr. Brown was aboard the Repulse and cabled the following story of its last moments to his home office:

"I was aboard the battle cruiser Repulse when it was sent to the bottom under the fiercest Japanese attack in the South China Sea far off the Malaya coast.

"As I was swimming in thick oil water I also saw the Prince of Wales go to the bottom a half mile away in the greatest British naval loss of this war.

"Like hundreds of others I jumped 20 feet into the water when the Repulse was already on its side and swam as fast as possible to avoid the suction and the expected explosion.

"The Japanese pressed the attack home with all the daring of the British at Taranto. I saw six Japanese bomber planes shot down in a burst of flames 504 yards distant.

Estimate on Rescues

"At least 700 have been saved on the Repulse and perhaps the same number on the Prince of Wales."

[An official announcement in Singapore said that more than 2,000 of the some 3,000 men aboard the two vessels were saved.]

Mr. Brown said that Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, Commander of the Eastern Fleet, and Captain Leach of the Prince of Wales "were last seen sliding into the water from the bridge of the Wales." He added that Capt. William Tennant of the Repulse was saved.

"When it was obvious that the Repulse was sinking and numerous bodies were lying beside the guns," Mr. Brown said, "I was standing on the flag deck with the only other reporter to witness this great blow to British naval strength. He is O'Dowd Gallagher of the London Daily Express.

"I was the only American to witness this engagement.

"Captain Tennant spoke through the ship's microphone: 'All hands on deck. Prepare to abandon ship. God be with you.'

"There was no panic aboard the Repulse. Each shock which told us that the Repulse was doomed found every man calm and collected and keeping on with his job. My notes were saved and they are now soaked with oil. They show I noted one sailor exclaiming, when the final blow was delivered: 'The Japs are cross-eyed.' Another said: 'Here they come again. Let's get 'em.'"

Antiaircraft Barrage

Mr. Brown said that throughout the engagement there was a constant roar of pom-poms, high altitude guns and other antiaircraft armament.

[The British censorship obviously prevented him from giving a more complete account of how the vessels actually were sunk.]

He gave these details of abandonment of the Repulse:

"We streamed down ladders from various decks. I made for a lifeboat which still was not lowered and was jammed. I clambered over a cable to reach the boat and found a tiny corner vacant.

"One sailor shouted: 'This boat will never get away!'

"Seeing the Repulse and the Wales go down was one of the most tragic sights imaginable. When I was 50 feet away from the Repulse and helped to safety, the stern of the Repulse rose in the air like an ugly red wound and quickly slid below the surface.

"I saw a number of heads bobbing nearby the stern when the ship took the final plunge, but it was unlikely that they escaped the draw. I saw the Wales lay over on its side, hover there for 10 minutes and then slide under. The jagged bow rose in the air like a crippled limb of a giant—and it too disappeared."

CBS

Cecil Brown, Who Was Rescued From Repulse

Mr. Brown, Singapore correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was aboard the British battle cruiser Repulse when it was attacked and sunk off Malaya.

Mussolini Hails 'Privilege' Of Fighting at Japan's Side

ROME, Dec. 11 (Official radio received by (AP))—Declaration of war on the United States by Italy was announced by Premier Mussolini to crowds in a five-minute speech from the balcony of Palazzio Veneza.

Fifty minutes earlier, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano had summoned the United States Chargé d'Affaires to the Chigi palace and informed him that King-Emperor Victor Emmanuel had declared Italy at war with the United States as from today.

The German-Italian war declarations fulfilled commitments under the three-power pact to go to Japan's aid if it were deemed to have been attacked by the United States.

Il Duce assured his people the pact would "become an instrument of just peace between the peoples."

Duce's Speech

"Italian men and women, once again I tell you in this great hour: We shall be victorious!" Il Duce shouted.

Il Duce went on:

"Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany, bound already by a pact of steel, today have ranged themselves alongside heroic Japan against the United States of America. . . .

"This is another day of solemn decision in Italy's history and of memorable events destined to give a new course to the history of continents.

"The tri-partite pact becomes a military alliance which draws around its colors 250,000,000 men determined to do all in order to win.

"Neither the Axis nor Japan wanted extension of the conflict.

Tyrannical Democrat

"One man, one man only, a real tyrannical democrat, through a series of infinite provocations, betraying with a supreme fraud the population of his country, wanted the war and had prepared for it day by day with diabolical obstinacy.

"The formidable blows that on the immense Pacific expanse have been already inflicted to American forces, show how prepared are the soldiers of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

"I say to you, and you will understand, that it is a privilege to fight with them.

"Tomorrow the tri-partite pact will become an instrument of just peace between the peoples.

"Italians! Once more arise and be worthy of this historical hour!

"We shall win."

Dynamite Found On Miami Trestle

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Miami Police Dispatcher Bob Bullock said that police had uncovered a dynamite charge early today under a main line trestle of the Florida East Coast Railroad in the metropolitan area of Miami.

Mr. Bullock said an explosive expert removed two sticks of dynamite found attached to wires and batteries under the trestle about midnight. The trestle crosses a canal in suburban Miami Shores.

Discovery of the batteries and wires was made after an anonymous telephone tip. Yardmaster J. P. Walsh declared that all railroad traffic had been stopped pending an investigation.

Puerto Rico Has Second Successive Black-Out

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 11 (AP)—Puerto Rico had an islandwide blackout last night for the second night in succession. Military sources said the White House had inquired last night as to what island defense steps had been taken.

F. D. R. Cheers Chinese Leader

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent a message of confidence in the outcome of the war to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China.

The message, made public by the State Department, said:

"Japan first treacherously attacked and then declared war upon the United States. The Congress has declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Japan.

"In the valiant struggle of resistance which China has carried on for four and one-half years against the invading forces of a predatory neighbor, China had been made aware of this country's sympathy in principle and in practice. China is now being joined in her resistance to aggression by a host of other nations that have been menaced by Japan and the movement of conquest in which Japan is a major participant.

"The struggle cannot be easily or quickly brought to a successful end. It will demand of all who are entering it, as it has demanded and will demand of you and your courageous people, concentrated effort and intensive devotion to the common cause of vanquishing the enemy and thereafter establishing a just peace.

"I take pride in my country's association with you and the great nation which you lead. I am wholly confident that the struggle in which we are engaged in common with other gallant nations will forge stronger the bonds of traditional friendships and will result inevitably in complete elimination of the lawless forces against which your effort, our effort, and the efforts of our associates are now individually and collectively directed."

How Hitler Declared War on U. S.

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (Official Radio received by (AP)—Adolf Hitler declared war against the United States today in an historic address before the Reichstag.

At the same time he announced a new military alliance of Japan, Italy, and Germany for a finish fight with the United States and Britain.

The Führer disclosed that even while he spoke Germany was giving the United States Charge d'Affaires his passport, marking the complete breach of relations.

This formality took place at 4:20 p. m. (9:20 a. m., E. S. T.)

The Reichstag's cheers lasted several minutes when the Führer made his declaration.

Blames Roosevelt

"In this serious time," Hitler told the assembly in the Kroll Opera House, "I speak to you members of the Reichstag as representatives of the German nation.

"Italy and Germany are forced, in agreement with the stipulation in the Tripartite Pact, to associate themselves with Japan," Hitler said.

He declared that President Roosevelt had practiced "instigation" with other countries, and now with Japan.

"I think all you have heard with eagerness how at last one state, a first class power, has risen against this violation of the rules of decency.

"Not only Germany but all the decent people in Europe are deeply satisfied with this Japanese challenge against this American power."

Hitler announced at the same time that Japan, Germany and Italy had concluded a supplementary military agreement "in their unshakable determination not to lay down arms before the war against Britain and the United States has come to a successful conclusion."

Cites '1943 Plan'

Hitler said that disclosure of a United States plan to attack Germany by 1943 "with all the resources at the disposal of the United States" had brought Germany's "patience" to the breaking point.

"We had always endeavored to prevent a break with the United States.

"And now Italy and Germany are forced in loyal fulfillment of their obligations, under the Tripartite agreement, to associate themselves with the struggle of Japan against America and England."

"I am now the head of the strongest military force in the world, of the strongest air force and the most gallant navy.

"Behind me is the National Socialist Party with which I grew great and which grew great with me and by me.

"I thank the President and I thank God for the opportunity given me and the German nation that our generation, too, may write a page in the book of honor of German history.

"If Providence wanted it that war should not be avoided, I must thank Providence for putting me at the head of the German nation in this war which will decide the fate not only of Germany but of Europe and the entire world throughout the next 500 or 1,000 years . . .

"It is my decision to make the European front unconquerable for the enemy."

Sea Communications Open

Hitler said that Germany's sea communications "now are open from Spain to Petsamo"—Finnish port in the Far North—and "Europe is defended by fortifications which in no way are less than those of the Siegfried Line."

He spoke of what he termed British attempts in the past to encircle Germany and, turning to the war with Russia, said that "only a blind man" could have failed to see Russia's pre-war preparations to fight Germany.

"It became known that the rulers of the Kremlin, despite the (Russian) pact with Germany, were preparing an attack against Germany.

"They had gathered a vast power not to defend something which was in danger but in order to attack Germany."

Hitler compared Germany's present fight to that of ancient Greece defending Europe against Persia. Later, he said, the Romans and the Germans took up this defense.

He said that in all wars Europe had had to fight against "strange elements from abroad."

"If anyone said that cultural values have been brought back from America to Europe, it was only the invention of a decayed Jewish mixture."

"Fighting for Continent"

He said that Germany was fighting not for herself, but for the entire Continent.

"It is a happy sign that the knowledge of this fact is alive now in most European nations which either openly or by volunteers have taken part in the fight."

Reviewing initial successes in the war with Russia, Hitler cited statistics issued by the German High Command.

He said that on Dec. 1 the number of Russian prisoners amounted to 3,806,865, tanks destroyed or captured to 21,391, guns to 32,541, and aircraft to 17,325.

The period for these claims was June 22, when the war started, to Dec. 1, Hitler said.

"Every step in Russia had to be fought for. The heat, the mud and the cold had to be overcome." Only the beginning of winter, he said, had slowed the German campaign, but next summer, he added, "nothing will be able to stop the German advance."

Hitler said that Russia's war attitude first was disclosed when, as he said, Joseph Stalin instigated "revolt" in Yugoslavia.

Hitler said that by Dec. 1, this year, 2,191 British planes and 6,516,791 tons of "enemy" shipping had been destroyed.

Lists Nazi "Losses"

He put German losses, for the period, June 22-Dec. 1, at 158,773 fatalities, 563,082 wounded and 31,191 missing.

Touching on the United States, Hitler declared that former President Wilson had "deceived Germany" and that now between President Roosevelt and the Führer "there is a world-wide abyss."

Hitler said that documents found in Warsaw proved that "one man alone" stood behind Poland's resistance—that reports by the Polish Ambassador in Washington disclosed President Roosevelt's "fanatical hatred of the German people."

Germany, he said, was the only European state which never possessed or claimed colonies on the North American Continent. He declared that Germany had never interfered in American affairs and never adopted an antagonistic attitude toward the United States.

He referred in passing to German emigrants to the United States who had given their blood in fighting for liberty and independence.

Hitler declared that Mr. Roosevelt himself had set up a committee to investigate the causes of American entry into the World War in 1917.

"This committee proved that it was only a small group of capitalistic interests which caused America's entry into the war," he said.

Wheat Comes Down Mississippi Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The first shipment of Canadian-produced wheat to come down the Mississippi River in many years passed through Memphis, en route to New Orleans, where the 100,000-bushel cargo will be re-shipped to South American and South African ports.

The wheat, which came by barge under tow of the Federal Barge Lines, was shipped to Chicago by boat and transferred to barge, reaching the Mississippi River through the Illinois River.

Memphis grain dealers said additional shipments may be expected soon on the Mississippi from Canada, although winter weather will curtail major operations until spring. Some dealers here say that reports have recently been received to the effect that Mexico is in the market for wheat, and, although a subsidy would be required to ship such a product as flour to that country, such a movement, it is pointed out, has occurred in the past.

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United War Plan Urged As Need of Democracies

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—As Germany and Italy declare war on the United States, they make mandatory a single world-wide grand strategy plan on the part of the democratic powers—a world conception of strategy which has too long been lacking in this war.

President Roosevelt's reference in his Tuesday night talk to the importance of the working out of such a common strategy has been welcomed here as one of the most important portions of his speech.

The President's reiteration that Germany and Japan were conducting their military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan has been swiftly documented by the joint Axis declaration of war on America.

Combatting "Total Treachery"

Military experts here—speaking now as Allies and not only as observers of United States strategy—emphasize that America and Britain, with the Dominions, China, and Russia must at once adopt and carry out a "grand design" for war if they are to match successfully the "total treachery" of Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo.

For the present situation is the result of certain facts which clearly imply that the war has entered a drastically different phase.

For one thing, Germany has been stopped in Russia. Hitler's hopes of seizing Moscow and Rostov and of destroying the Soviet armies before the winter sufficiently to turn westward with freer hands for a blow at Britain have been frustrated.

American Moves Help

Another important factor was the American move in modifying the Neutrality Act, in speeding up production, and in generally coming more and more openly into the war even before the Japanese attack.

These two developments, combined with increased British production, especially of tanks and planes, undoubtedly influenced the Nazi leaders to try a new tack by impelling Japan to strike now.

Japan's entrance into the war has overnight presented Hitler with a powerful ally who is strongest where Germany is weakest, namely, on the sea.

Hitler undoubtedly calculated that this fact will force Britain and America to draw upon their naval resources in the Atlantic in order to meet the grave menace in the Pacific—or at least he counts on America and Britain being unable to strengthen their Atlantic fleets.

Attack on Africa Seen

There is reason to believe that Hitler intends to capitalize on this situation by pushing southward into Spain and Portugal and from there into northwest Africa, thereby gaining many new bases from which to intensify the Battle of the Atlantic and even to threaten South America iself.

There is a clear realization here on the part of the general public, the Government, and naval and military authorities that the conflagration has now spread to every continent.

But careful inquiries here disclose no signs that anything is being done either to work out one all-embracing battle plan or even to set up some sort of joint General Staff capable of co-ordinating and unifying the separate strategic schemes of the anti-Axis nations.

Co-operation in Pacific

The only thing approaching such united action, so far as can be ascertained here, is a certain amount of apparent co-operation between the British, American, and Dutch fleets in the Pacific, as well as the inevitable co-ordination of convoy activity on the Atlantic arising out of the virtual repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Apart from this, there is no evidence that either in London, Moscow, Washington, or Chungking is anything being done by the Governments about this urgent need for such a world-wide grand strategy.

Well-informed observers here agree that Germany is staking everything on a sudden shift of strategic emphasis from the Russian front to widely disseminated activity over the world front.

Unconfirmed reports of the interview between Vice-Premier Jean Darlan and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano indicate that both Germany and Italy are now subjecting Vichy to the heaviest possible pressure in an effort to obtain the use of the French fleet as well as bases in Tunisia and other parts of French North Africa.

In face of these ever-spreading machinations of the Axis powers and their Japanese partner, the crying need for a world-wide strategic plan on the part of the democratic powers and Russia becomes only too obvious. There is the best possible grounds for taking the attitude that the first step toward defeating the dictators must be to put the war in perspective as one world conflict and to plan for it as such.

Furthermore, putting the World War in perspective from this long-term viewpoint and looking beyond the gravely disquieting immediate developments in the Pacific, there are a number of reassuring aspects to the present strategic situation.

It is unmistakably clear that for the moment at least the Russians are holding all along the 1,500-mile line. Not only that, but they are actually continuing their counter-offensive in the Southern Ukraine and their minor counterattacks around Moscow; while near Leningrad they have inflicted a major defeat on the Nazis who have been endeavoring to surround the city, by retaking Tikhvin, an important point on the main railway line connecting Leningrad with the rest of Russia.

Berlin also admits winter weather on the Eastern Front constitutes a serious problem for the Nazi invaders.

Elsewhere on the continent the oppressed peoples are giving the Germans more and more trouble, particularly in Yugoslavia. Reports of violent resistance and stubborn opposition to the Nazi oppressors also continue to come in from Occupied France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Norway.

Surprise Aids Japan

Although Japan has profited greatly from the element of surprise in its treacherously sudden attack on the United States in the Pacific as well as on British Malaya, there is no dispositoin on the part of naval and military authorities here to ascribe any exaggerated importance to these temporary Japaneses successes. Even the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, heavy blow as it undoubtedly is, is not regarded here as anything more than a grave reverse of the kind which has to be expected in war.

Similarly the situation in Malaya is not viewed pessimistically despite the fact that some Japanese forces have succeeded in making landings. The fact that Britain is able to draw on a strong, well-trained, and well-equipped Indian Army for reinforcing both Burma and Malaya is considered a great advantage.

The war picture as a whole is by no means entirely black, though there is no tendency here to deny that it has some very dark spots indeed.

Now that every one of the major continents—except South America for the moment—is directly involved in the war, the conflict has become truly world-wide. The front stretches around the entire globe, and advances and withdrawals which would be of tremendous significance on a shorter front assume less importance when put into perspective of the world scale.

1,000,000 Pounds of Beef Bought, Packed in 8 Hours

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—An order for 1,000,000 pounds of fresh, frozen beef for the Far Eastern forces was filled within eight hours by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot yesterday.

The requisition arrived from the Quartermaster General's office at 9:30 a. m. By 5 p. m., Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Barzynski, the depot's commanding officer, announced, the meat was purchased, packed and started on its way to export points.

It was the first rush shipment handled here for the Army units fighting the Japanese.

Front Line in Battle of Pacific

Jacobs from Three Lions

Manila, Target of Japanese Bombs

View of downtown area of Philippine Capital showing Jones Bridge across yellow Pasig River. The span connects the old Spanish walled city with the financial district of the modern Capital. On the left is the mouth of the Pasig River, its banks lined with inter-island shipping. Manila Bay where Dewey sank the Spanish Fleet is just beyond.

Dickens' 'A Christmas Carol' Featured on New Records

Review of Recordings

Traditional during the holidays is a reading of Dickens's "A Christmas Carol." With the advent of the radio, the dramatic playing of the "Carol" on the holiday eve has also become a traditional event. And now if one cannot arrange to read it or hear it on the air conveniently, he can hear it on records at his convenience. Good new versions are out now by Victor and by Decca. The Victor version has Ernest Chappell as narrator, with Eustace Wyatt, well known on the air, as Scrooge, and a capable supporting cast, many of whom are recognized as prominent in radiocast drama. The Decca version has Ronald Colman as narrator with a company of players in Hollywood. A more suitable holiday present than this could not be conceived for a discophile friend.

Today a great range of albums and single disks are available as a holiday gift on all major catalogues to satisfy the tastes of almost any type of record lover. Decca, for instance, has a very excellent group of children's records. For older children there are versions by Victor, Columbia and Decca of "Peter and the Wolf."

Many Symphonic Works

A Bach-loving friend might appreciate some of the Victor organ records of E. Power Briggs or the orchestral transcriptions by Stokowski available on either Victor or Columbia. There is practically no limit to what may be given a symphony-loving friend — the works of Beethoven, Brahms, Dvořá, Franck, Haydn, Mozart, Sibelius, and Tchaikovsky being top favorites.

For an opera or lieder enthusiast there are albums and single labels available by the scores, those by Lily Pons, Lotte Lehmann, Kirsten Flagstad, Povla Frijsch, Maggie Teyte, Alexander Kipnis, Jussi Bjoerling, Salvatore Baccaloni being noteworthy.

For the one who plays an instrument there are scores of albums and single labels of collections or single labels of the favorite concertos, either for piano, violin or cello, and collections of guitar works. In the popular field there are the sophisticated piano albums of Carmen Cavallaro, Eddy Duchin, Joe Reichman, and Frankie Carle, or the song collections of Hildegarde. For a jitterbug or "swingeroo" there are sizzling collections and single disks by Benny Goodman, Artie Shaw, Bob Crosby, Bud Freeman, Count Basie, and blues by the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street. For the song stylists try anything sung by Dinah Shore, Ginny Simms, Anita Boyer, and Fats Waller.

Orchestral

If you have not read Maurice Hindus's "To Sing with the Angels," a story of the impact of the German occupation upon the Czech people, you could get in the mood for it by listening to Bruno Walter's reading of Smetana's "Vltava" (The Moldau), tone poem based on Bohemia's principal river, with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, for Columbia. Dvořák's Slavonic Dance, No. 1, is on the fourth side. Apropos of our suggestions above, there is a new Franck Symphony in D Minor, done by Sir Thomas Beecham with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, for Columbia, that should be ideal for introducing a friend to the glories of symphonic music, five Columbia disks.

Less expensive and suitable for one not quite "up to" Franck, would be Columbia's "Music of Johann Strauss" album, performances in Andre Kostelanetz's silken style of "The Blue Danube," "Tales from the Vienna Woods," "Artist's Life," among others. A good single disk is Howard Barlow with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony in good renditions of the familiar "Hungarian March," from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" and the "Coronation March" from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophet," for Columbia.

For strictly more advanced tastes is what is probably the first American certainly, if not Euro-pean, recording, by Columbia, of Arnold Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire," a work for voice and chamber orchestra, conducted by the composer, which in its time has been as much of "cause célèbré" as Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring." It is sheer impressionism in music, a series of 21 sketches, in three cycles of seven each, which disclose the romanticism of the composer in their content despite the radical form of music which accompanies them.

The music is in the "atonal" scale, based upon the 12-toned chromatic scale, and is without appreciable sense of key signature. The difficulty of performance is emphasized in the fact that some 30 to 40 rehearsals were necessary before the original première. This album performance is excellently done by an obvious hand-picked group of musicians. Erika Wagner-Stiedry is the recitalist.

The results of American folk music research are apparent in the release by the Division of Music of the Library of Congress of four songs from the Library's Archives of American Folk Song, recorded under the direction of Alan Lomax who has become familiar on the radio for his folk song research. Two, "Lady of Carlisle" and "Pretty Polly," show Mother Country influences, while the other two are "work" songs, or "hollers," sung by Negro convicts. The first is sung in the woodyard of an Arkansas prison to the actual accompaniment of chopping, and the other is a solo by a Negro working with a mule in a Virginia prison.

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

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Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
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Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lecture

Sunday, Dec. 14, 3 p. m. Auspices Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note.—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Church Changes Name

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11 (AP)—The Rising Sun Baptist Church, by unanimous vote of its membership, has renamed itself the Pentecost Baptist Church, thus shedding the name of the flag of Japan.

Unity of 35,000,000 U. S. Protestants Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 11—A study conference on closer relationships of general inter-denominational agencies is on at the Hotel Dennis here today aimed at affecting a national inter-church unity. The conference, which began yesterday, was described as the first ever conducted for the purpose of perfecting plans along this line. The meeting was seen as of major import to approximately 35,000,000 Protestants in the United States.

Unify Work of Churches

"In the crisis that confronts Christian civilization today, a divided witness and a divided ministry will not be good enough," a report presented by Dr. Hermann N. Morse, New York, of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions and a representative of the Home Missions Council, declared. "A divided church will never overcome and conquer a divided world. A co-operative movement divided within itself is a very imperfect instrument wherewith to unify a divided church."

Dr. Morse is chairman of a committee which during the past year has studied the entire field of agency unity under the chairmanship of Dean Luther A. Weigle, of the Yale Divinity School.

Dr. Weigle, conference chairman, voiced the keynote of the meeting when he said:

"Events of the past few days have brought political unity to this nation. Events of the past several years and of the present have brought the Protestants of America to serious consideration of how it may better unify the co-operative work of the churches."

If one of four plans is recommended for adoption, it will be submitted to eight inter-church agencies for acceptance, approval with modifications, or rejections.

Attending the conference are 25 representatives each of the Federal Council of Churches, International Council of Religious Education, Home Missions Council, Foreign Missions Conference, National Council of Church Women, Council of Church Boards of Education, Missionary Education Movement, and the Association of Council Secretaries.

Four Formal Proposals

The four proposals in the 54-page report by Dr. Morse were:

1. Expansion of the present co-operative program of the existing agencies.
2. A federation of existing councils.
3. A new, comprehensive corporate agency to succeed all of the existing councils.
4. A limited new corporate agency, whose primary responsibilities are in relation to the home church. This would leave out the missionary groups, it was pointed out.

None of the proposals, Dr. Weigle emphasized, involves any organic denomination merger, but only activities already conducted co-operatively in the inter-denominational field by existing national councils.

"The need has arisen for a careful review of the structural relationships in the field of national inter-denominational work," he said. "This need grows out of the far-reaching functional co-operation which has developed during recent years, the organizational mergers of state and city agencies, and the insistent voice of those who feel that present ecumenical trends make some organic relationship desirable."

Annual Air Races At Miami Are Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11—The Fourteenth Annual Miami All-American Air Maneuvers, scheduled to be held Jan. 9-11, have been canceled, it was learned today. The money that was to be used for the maneuvers, which combine light plane racing and an aircraft show, will be devoted to defense purposes instead.

Space for the aircraft show, which was held last year for the first time in connection with the races, had been increased four times for this year's meet. Among the airplane events which are now canceled are the Glenn H. Curtiss Trophy Race for planes of 550 cubic inch displacement, or over, won in January of this year by George Arentz, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn.; the 25-mile Alcazar Trophy Race for women pilots with planes of 550 cubic inches displacement, or under; and the Firestone Trophy Race.

Though the current ban on private pilot licenses is expected to be lifted gradually as fliers begin to re-establish their right to fly, this is believed to be the first civil air meet to feel the brunt of the slow move toward decreased civilian flying.

Sutter's Fort Gets Historic Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Marriage records of the days before '49, recently given into possession of Sutter's Fort, have been placed on display in a newly completed section of the pioneer art gallery. Sutter's Fort, or New Helvetia, was the nucleus of this city, now the capital of California. It was the business center for the miners who thronged the entire north state during the gold rush.

Five of the 13 marriages recorded in Justice of Peace John Sinclair's handwriting involved survivors of the Donner party who had found a haven in the fort after being trapped in the snow at Donner Lake the previous winter.

Another document in the exhibit describes cattle brands registered for several prominent settlers at New Helvetia and vicinity from June 12, 1845 to February 8, 1848.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. May, of Worcester, Mass., presented the documents to the Fort. They were given to them by a friend related to Rufus Longley, a settler in Sacramento in the '40's.

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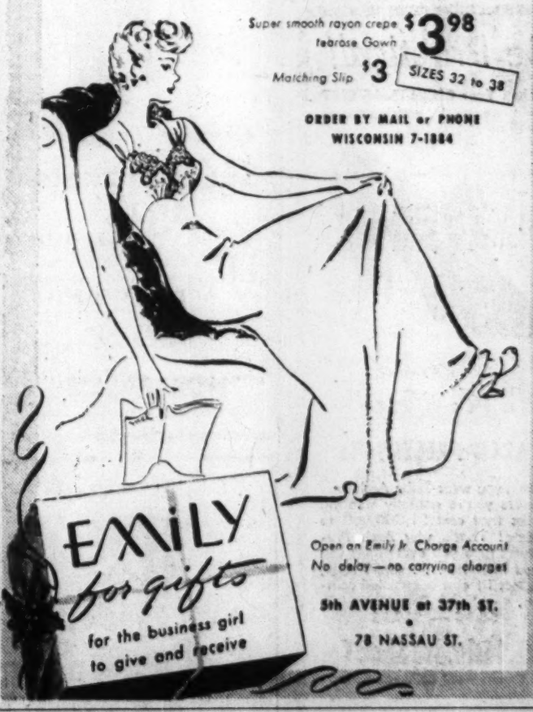
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Axis Partners Pledge No Separate Peace

Continued from Page 1

entered a solemn pact that none would make a separate peace.

The agreement bound them not only to make war indissolubly together but also to make peace after it in a common front under the 1940 Three-Power Pact.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo declared the German-Italian war declarations "together with the marvelous achievements of the Imperial (Japanese) armed forces unfold a bright future for the Japanese empire, which is proceeding resolutely with the construction of a new world order."

Three-Power Pact

The three-power agreement, the announcement said, provided:

Article One: Japan, Germany, and Italy shall prosecute the war forced on them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all the forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

Article Two: Japan, Germany, and Italy pledge that without complete understanding between themselves they will not conclude an armistice or peace with the United States of America or the British Empire.

Article Three: Japan, Italy, and Germany, after the victorious end of the war, will cooperate most closely together on the basis of the Tri-Partite Pact concluded on Sept. 27, 1940, in order to attain a righteous new order.

Article Four: The present agreement comes into force immediately as it is signed and will remain in force for the whole duration of the Tri-Partite Pact concluded on Sept. 27, 1940. The three partners will come to an agreement at a timely moment, before the expiring of the above date, in order to establish formalities of their co-operation as foreseen by Article Three of the present agreement.

Pact With Thailand

A Japanese "offensive and defensive alliance" with Thailand was reported in a Tokyo announcement heard by Reuters in London today. It said conclusion of the alliance was announced by the Japanese Board of Information.

In Rome, Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano received the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Chigi Palace today and informed him that King-Emperor Victor Emmanuel had declared Italy at war with the United States as from today.

Italian crowds demonstrated in front of the Japanese Embassy and Japan's Ambassador appeared, thanking them for their vociferous expression of Italian support.

Americans Jailed in Reich Equal Nazis Seized in U. S.

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (Official Radio Received by AP) — Germany has arrested United States citizens in Germany equal to the number of German nationals arrested in the United States, and if there are further arrests of Germans there, an equal number of Americans will be arrested here, an official Nazi spokesman declared today.

The spokesman alleged that German newspapermen detained in the United States had been locked up in filthy prisons but declared that American correspondents held in Berlin have been quartered in a private mansion.

Reporters in Villa

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 11 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin said today that most United States newspapermen had been transferred from police stations where they were held last night to a villa in the Berlin suburb, Wansee.

The dispatch said their families were informed they were being well treated. Some other United States citizens were reported held, but many were said to be still at liberty.

Dispatches said it was learned that the same action against United States newspapermen was being taken in German-occupied Paris.

A number of United States citizens, including correspondents, were arrested in Germany today in reprisal for the arrest in the United States of German and Italian Nationals, DNB said in a report heard here by Reuters.

In Paris, it said, United States newspapermen were ordered to leave a press conference with German occupation officials and to return to their homes. This action was the same as that taken toward American correspondents in Berlin yesterday.

"As a reprisal for President Roosevelt's order, which is against international law, for the arrest of German press correspondents and German and Italian nationals in the United States, North American journalists and a number of North American Nationals were arrested in Germany today," the report said.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced yesterday in Washington that the United States Government had seized 865 Germans, 147 Italians, and 1,291 Japanese as enemy aliens since Sunday.

Among Germans taken into custody, the German Embassy in Washington asserted two days ago, five were newspapermen in New York.

President Aids Both War and Wildfowl

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt is busy with wartime problems—but not so busy he cannot sign proclamations to protect wildfowl on the Atlantic coast.

Filed among official federal documents yesterday at 10:27 a. m., was a new executive order freezing assets of Thailand, now reported dominated by Japan.

Seventeen minutes later a proclamation by the President setting aside 2,900 acres of land and water in Chesapeake Bay in Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland, as a migratory waterfowl refuge was filed among the documents.

U. S. Consul at Hanoi Arrested by Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The State Department announced last night that O. Edmund Clubb, American Consul at Hanoi, French Indo-China, had been arrested by Japanese military authorities.

Iris Johnston, a clerk at the Consulate, was taken into custody at the same time, on the evening of Dec. 7, it was said.

Both were described as safe and well. Mr. Clubb's home is in South St. Paul, Minn. The State Department had no information on Miss Johnston's home address.

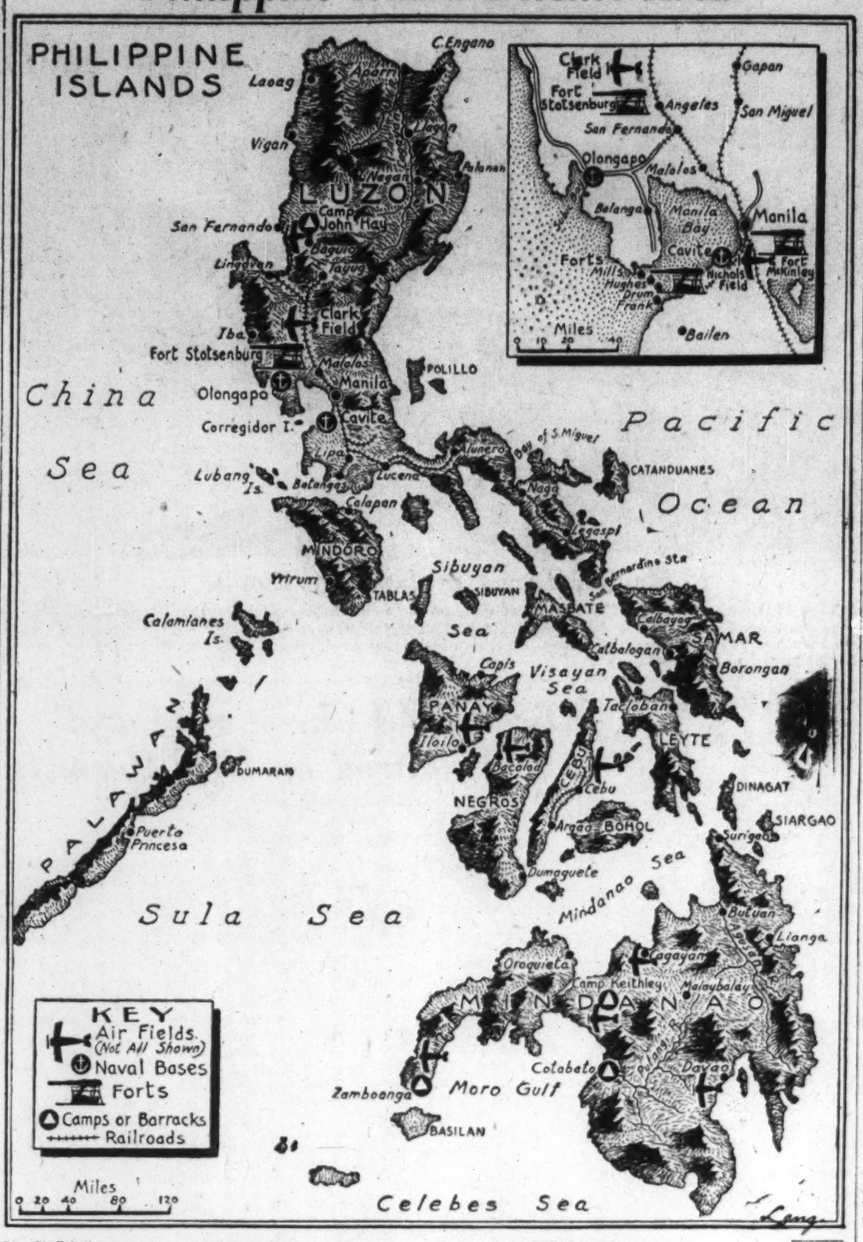
Rear Admiral Kidd Killed In Assault on Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Navy announced today that Rear Admiral Isaac Campbell Kidd was killed in action during the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dec. 7.

Admiral Kidd was flag secretary and aide on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Husband Kimmel.

Admiral Kidd reported for duty as chief of staff and aide commander of battleships of the battle force on Feb. 3, 1940, and was in command of a battleship division of the Pacific Fleet.

Philippine Island Defense Area



By a Staff Artist

Objectives in Japanese Drive on Philippines

Japanese 'chutists are reported to have seized an airport near Ilagan on the northern section of the eastern coast of Luzon. Japan's 29,000-ton battleship hit by a United States bomber sank off the west coast of Luzon. Japanese troops are reported checked in landings off Aparri on the northern coast of Luzon. Manila was raided again. The naval base at Cavite was fired.

Japanese 'Chutists Seize Luzon Airport

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 11 (AP)—Japanese parachutists were reported to have seized an airport six miles from Iligan in eastern Luzon today while United States and Philippine troops battled to drive Japanese landing forces into the sea along the northern and western coasts of the island.

A United States Army spokesman declared a short time before the parachute landing was reported by the Philippine Constabulary that "the situation is in hand" and that Japanese forces along the coast were being mopped up.

Iligan, scene of the reported parachutist landing, is in the Province of Isabela, some 70 miles south of the port of Aparri and 180 miles northeast of Manila.

Throughout the islands, authorities sped the roundup of suspects in a drive to check "fifth columnist" activities. Several former followers of Benigno Ramos, leader of the Sakdalista uprising of 1935, were taken into custody. Señor Ramos for years was an exile in Japan.

An air raid warden said the special telephone line linking his office with Nichols Air Depot had been cut and thus the Army Signal Corps had been unable to notify civilian officials in time for an alarm before the start of an air attack yesterday.

On land, the Army spokesman said, there have been no major developments since yesterday with the exception of light attacks by Japanese ground troops in the vicinity of Lingayen on the western coast of Luzon. A Philippine Army division stopped this thrust, he said.

(The mention of Lingayen placed the Japanese land forces nearer Manila on Luzon than at any time thus far. Previous action on Luzon has centered north of Vigan, about 200 miles north of Manila. However, the Japanese have been reported on Lubang Island, 50 miles off the entrance to Manila Bay.)

Meanwhile, United States and Filipino troops were battling the Japanese who landed along the 160-mile coastline between Vigan and Aparri.

The Philippine Army received reports that the Japanese had been checked at Aparri, on the northern tip of the island 250 miles from Manila.

The Cavite Naval base and Manila itself counted a number of casualties from fierce Japanese daylight raids yesterday.

Conservative press reports said at least 30 persons were killed and 300 wounded during the afternoon raids by 71 planes on six major objectives in this area.

Unofficial reports said the Cavite base was heavily smashed with bombs hitting the city where the houses are closely packed.

Varied reports said between nine and 15 Japanese planes were shot down and four American planes lost.

Manila had another alarm early today, from 12:30 a. m. to 1:45 a. m. (11:30 a. m. and 12:45 p. m. Wednesday, E. S. T.), but no bombings were reported. The planes, apparently Japanese on reconnaissance, flew over the edge of the city.

The Japanese, besides starting huge fires at Cavite, sent up columns of smoke from Nichols Air Depot, bombed the ships outside the Manila Bay Breakwater and struck at Fort William McKinley.

The Japanese also were reported to have bombed Clark Field and Iba en route to Manila.

One Japanese plane fell on top the KZRH transmitter near Manila, cutting off a transcribed radiocast of President Roosevelt's Tuesday night speech.

The Philippine populace was described as amazingly calm.

Curious crowds gathered on Manila's downtown streets and the bayfront, watching the attack.

The raiders flew higher than the range of antiaircraft shells and fighters taking off to engage them apparently failed to gain sufficient altitude to fire at them.

The raids on the bay front and Cavite were visible from the residence of United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre. Some bombs fell less than a quarter of a mile from his combined office-home.

An extraordinary session of the National Assembly approved a resolution pledging the support and co-operation of the Philippine people to the United States for the war against Japan.

Spiritual Pleas in Congress

Continued from Page 1

joy. Assuage the anguish of those who are thus bereft, be thou their comforter and friend, and bring them to a fuller knowledge of thy love.

O Christ! whose voice the waters heard
And hushed their raging at thy word,
Who walkedest on the foaming deep,
Who calm amidst its rage did sleep,
O hear us when we cry to thee,
For those in peril on the sea!

The Rev. James Shera Montgomery offered the following prayer in the House of Representatives:

Heavenly Father, long have Thy servants thirsted after Thee. . . . Thy mercy endureth from generation to generation. Thou hast lifted our people to a state wherein abound simple brotherhood and righteous living. In this day which no epitaph can flatter and no monument call back to life, there are iron-toned discords roaring with the flames of pain and death; comfort all who mourn their innocent dead and wounded ones; speak to us; give us courage in the darkness and let us hear the unvocalized voice saying: "This is the way: walk ye in it." In Thee we shall never be disillusioned, never disappointed, and never put to shame.

Eternal Father, strong to save, to Thee we lift our prayer of steadfast hope and faith while the calendar of history is being stained with pagan cruelty and deceit.

We pray for life-giving calmness, majestic and invincible. If we are to suffer as a people, acquainted with grief and sorrow, oh grant that they may be heaven's challenge to turn us more devoutly to the blessings of the spirit.

O thou Christ of God, in the deeper processes of our nation's soul, hold us steadfastly to the realization that the richest garments of a country's character are often sewed with the crimson threads of sacrifice and suffering. Keep us free from passion and hate and bless our land with the enduring prizes of national unity, honor, and integrity. Almighty God, preserve the health of our President, our Speaker, and the Congress, and direct them in all their ways. In the name of the world's saviour.

Balance of War in Pacific Tips Somewhat Toward U. S.

Continued from Page 1

incident which took place during the bombardment of Honolulu which he said had given him great courage. A flight of Flying Fortresses were arriving from the West Coast at Pearl Harbor and, unaware of the fighting, had flown into the battle.

The first of the Flying Fortresses were shot down, but the others, warned of the battle, made successful landings at various fields on the islands.

"This showed the ability of America's flying soldiers to keep their heads in a dangerous situation," the Secretary declared.

Commenting on the fighting in northern Luzon, where the Japanese have succeeded in gaining a foothold, the Secretary said that as Governor General of the Philippines he had got to know the terrain intimately. He explained that the town of Aparri, where the Japanese landed, is cut off from the rest of the Philippines by high mountains and that it would be a long and difficult job for Japan to move an army through that section.

Japanese Slowed

In addition to the sinking of the Haruna off the northern coast of Luzon, further evidence that the American Air Force is beginning to play a more decisive role is seen in the announcement from Manila that interceptor planes had driven off a Japanese bombing formation which had sought to raid that City.

Although officials here are chary of their predictions on the course of the Pacific fighting, the feeling is general that the initial momentum of the Japanese attack, gained by the surprise with which it was launched, is wearing off and that the situation is tending slowly to stabilize itself in such a way as will permit the United States to mobilize its admittedly superior resources and recuperative powers.

Mr. Stimson handed correspondents the Department's third war communique. It follows:

"Philippine theater: The Commanding general, Far Eastern Command, confirms the sinking of a 29-000-ton Japanese battleship yesterday by the American Army Air Forces, north of Luzon. This battleship is believed to be the 29,000-ton Haruna, or a vessel of the Haruna class.

"Continued attempts by strong Japanese forces to establish themselves along the northern coast of Luzon were reported. Determined resistance has confined this action to the attack in the vicinity of Aparri, at the extreme northern tip of Luzon, where the Japanese attempted to establish a beach head yesterday. Air activity continued in the vicinity of Manila, with intermittent attacks on air fields at Cavite and Nichols Field throughout the day."

Congress Answers Axis

Continued from Page 1

gressmen registering the verdict of the American people and the unity of the American Nation.

Republican Pledge

Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican Floor Leader, made public the following resolution of the minority:

"Resolved that the Republican conference pledge to the President of the United States its unanimous support in the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war."

There is no longer a minority. There is no longer a mere majority. There is only unanimity.

That is the United States today as Hitler and Mussolini took their final, fatal step toward their goal which America and Britain are now united shall not come to pass.

President's War Message

The text of the President's war message:

"On the morning of Dec. 11, the Government of Germany, pursuing its course of world conquest, declared war against the United States.

"The long-known and the long-expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving toward this hemisphere.

"Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty, and civilization.

"Delay invites great danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will insure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism.

"Italy also has declared war against the United States.

"I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy."

Gets Official Word

Official word that Germany had declared war on the United States reached the Government when the Nazi Charge d'Affaires, Hans Thomsen called at the State Department shortly after 8:30 o'clock this morning.

It appeared that American officials were not on hand to greet him and he waited in the outer office of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, with whom he had communicated at his hotel apartment earlier in the morning.

But Mr. Hull refused to see the German envoy. Mr. Thomsen ultimately handed to Ray Atherton, Acting Chief of the European Division of the State Department, the notification that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States.

The Italian Ambassador, Prince Ascanio Colonna, later called at the Department to inform the United States that Italy also considers itself at war with America.

"The long expected is now a reality," were the words with which Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, informed correspondents of the war declaration. He said that the President had been advised of the official notification of the decisions announced in Berlin and Rome.

"And so Germany has declared war," Mr. Early said, "and Italy has goose-stepped along, apparently following orders."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met at 11.30 o'clock to draft the war resolutions against Germany and Italy.

Axis Conspiracy

"The Axis conspiracy now stands revealed sharp and stark in its vile plan to subdue every free government in the world," Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, declared. "Germany, Japan, and Italy are acting as a unit. Their hearts and purposes have been unified all along. The United States has been the ultimate goal of their ambition and greed."

There was no isolationist opposition in Congress today. The same unanimity which marked the declaration of war on Japan was manifest.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said today that President Roosevelt will have the unlimited support of every American in the all-out war which he foresaw would be a long, tough struggle.

"Let us every one face the facts and be prepared for the necessary personal sacrifices," Senator Taft said. "In all probability this war will last for at least five years."

Assistant Senate Republican Leader Warren R. Austin of Vermont said he believed Congress should act promptly today to declare war on Germany and Italy.

"We should clothe the incident in the language of diplomacy," he said. "This isn't anything new. We have known all along that the United States was an object of aggression by Hitler. This is further evidence of Hitler's attack on us through Japan."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire also called for an immediate declaration of war against the two Axis partners. He said that the action by Germany and Italy was "part of their world pattern of conquest which Hitler set out upon."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said the nation now faces "all-out war on two sides."

"I have no doubt as to our ability to ultimately win," Senator Nye said, "but it will be the longest siege that civilization has ever known."

Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said the declarations were to be "assumed" in the light of Japan's attack and this Nation's past relations with the Nazi Government.

Navy Recruiting Office To Stay Open From Now On

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Navy tossed away the key to its recruiting office here today and went on a 24-hour-day basis.

"We have tossed away the key for the duration," said Lieut. Commander H. E. Curlee in reporting that 7,600 had volunteered for service since Monday.

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Johnson Junior Symphony Is Philanthropic Hobby of New Haven Merchant

Yale Library Has Extensive Collection of War Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—If it's on paper and if it's about the war—you'll be likely to find it in the Yale Library.

"Bia: European War 1939 ——." That's the Yale Library's call number and ominous title of its War Collection. Since the opening guns of the Polish campaign, when the Collection began, members of the Yale faculty and a hundred friends of the Library have been working to make it the most complete thing of its kind in the country. By definition, it is a big job.

To begin with, the aim has been to collect and sort all the documents on the war. And, in this case, the word "document" received the broadest possible definition. An article in the Yale Alumni Magazine on the Collection defines the word as "a piece of paper with marks on it which make sense."

This implied that the Library not only would gather up official literature which describes the battlefront and the diplomacy and politics of war. It meant more than this—that it would try to collect the trivial and ephemeral pamphlets, posters, photographs, even such things as wartime candy wrappers and slogan buttons

Material has come from a thousand sources—from the governmental information services of States, from the various foreign "Bureaus of Information" in New York—German, Italian, British, French, and others. It has come, too, from hundreds of municipal and private war-work organizations, from personal friends, from business associates, and from professional colleagues.

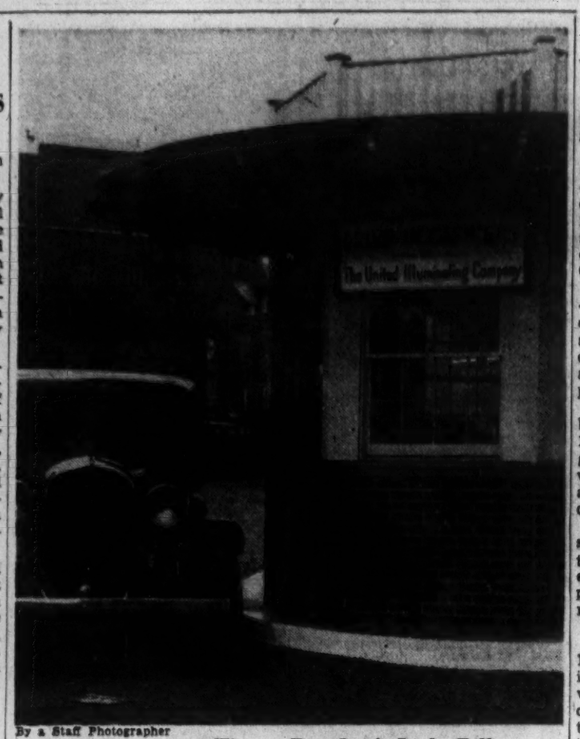
Yale undergraduates have helped enormously, and one of the rarest items, a French mobilization poster calling men of the three services to the colors on Sept. 2, 1939, at zero o'clock, came from one who risked jail sentence when it was pried loose from a church wall in Southern France.

The great bulk of the pamphlet-leaflet literature goes to the E. M. House Collection room, where Russell C. Pruden, Curator, sorts it into rough categories and files it in pamphlet boxes.

There's a wealth of British material on hand, much of it related to civilian life during wartime. It shows, for example, how to obtain gasoline for the car, what to do with one's dog or parrot during an air raid, why one should plant vegetables in the back yard, and where one can purchase the "niftiest shelter suites."

There are "tons" of Nazi material, too. Over and over again these posters and pamphlets proclaim a series of simple assertions: "The new Reich is the protector of German religious life; it is the encourager of arts and crafts; it is the purveyor of light and health to occupied Poland; it is fulfilling a truly messianic role in Europe."

Future historians will find in Yale's Collection of War Literature an invaluable record of the thought and reactions of virtually the entire human race during what is perhaps the most cataclysmic period in the history of man.



By a Staff Photographer

A Convenient Way to Pay One's Light Bills

New drive-in stations for the convenience of customers paying their electric light bills at the United Illuminating Company.

New Haveners Pay Light Bills Without Leaving Their Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Two innovations within a month must establish some sort of record. But, that's the way with things at the United Illuminating Company of New Haven, which this last month not only opened a drive-in paying station for the convenience of its customers, but also installed a two-way radio communication system on its repair trucks.

The idea of drive-in service is not new in itself, but it is believed that this is the first time it has been attempted by any public utility and residents of New Haven are grateful. With parking meters at most downtown curbs and other parking spaces at a premium, many had complained about the difficulty of finding places for their cars while they came in to pay bills.

But, all that is changed now. Paying a U. I. monthly bill is practically as easy now as paying a toll on Connecticut's beautiful Merritt Parkway. The customer need not step out of his car. Even under the poorest weather conditions he will be protected from rain and snow by a wide overhanging roof.

The design of the twin booths which house the cashiers is such that 10 cars at a time may be accommodated in the parking area, which should eliminate any waiting on the crosswalk or in the street. And, if the volume of business warrants it, the traffic lanes can be relocated so as to increase the number of cars which they will hold.

At the present time, with the service inaugurated less than two months ago, an average of 150 motorists a day take this easy way of paying their electric-light bills.

Then, there's the new two-way communications system. Two fixed sending and receiving stations have been fully equipped, one in New Haven and the other in Bridgeport, which also is serviced by the United Illuminating Company.

Four cars and trucks in each division are equipped with transmitters and receivers, and two-way conversations can be carried on between either stations and any of the four vehicles in the local area, or between cars themselves while out in the field.

Here's how the new system works: A recent phone call told of a broken wire dangling over traffic on a busy thoroughfare. Immediately, the station operator turned a switch, and sent out the signal: "Calling Car Four! Calling Car Four!"

Without a second's delay Car Four reported back, giving its location in the area. Service men on the truck were told about the broken wire, a half-mile distant from where they were located.

Ten minutes later, the call came back: "Car Four reporting—all clear!" The dangling wire, a possible menace to passing cars, had been repaired in record time.

Under the old system, it would have been necessary to send out a messenger to intercept the service truck, the exact location of which might not be known beyond the fact that it was operating in a certain area. The two-way short-wave radio system operates exactly like the two-way system installed by many metropolitan police departments.

It gets its man—to the scene of trouble.

Physicist Sees New U. S. Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The probable development of a new industry in the United States is foreseen by a Yale physicist as the result of research work now being carried on in the development of low-temperature methods of manufacturing aviation gasoline and rubber.

Cecil T. Lane, Assistant Professor of Physics at Yale University, in a recent address before the Sigma Xi Society, disclosed that use of this technique has been an important factor in the strong Russian resistance to the present German invasion.

Johnson Junior Symphony the Hobby of New Haven Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"'Sentimental Joe,'—that's what they call me."

And perhaps "they" are not far wrong. For the kindly, smiling face of Joseph Johnson, proprietor of one of New Haven's largest men's furnishing stores, fairly beams with sentiment. And he'll tell you at once of his love for three things: Children, music, and flowers.

It's hard to say which comes first—but certainly business doesn't enter the picture at all. Mr. Johnson abhors commercialism, especially when it comes to his pride and joy—the Johnson Junior Symphony.

This is an orchestra of children between the ages of eight and 18. Mr. Johnson sponsors this organization, the sole purpose of which is to foster musical interest and ability, and to promote good character and citizenship.

All children who are studying a symphonic instrument and are interested in orchestral playing are eligible to join. And here's the fine part about the whole thing—there's no expense involved.

Saturday Mornings

Every Saturday morning, some 150 youngsters may be seen trooping into the Johnson store, each with a violin case, a cornet, a cello, or some other instrument tucked under his arm. Straight to the elevator they march, and a quick ride brings them to the fifth floor—their very own floor.

Here, from 9 to 11 each Saturday morning they practice under the able direction of Harry Berman, Conductor. And they've been doing it each week for the past 12 years.

Conductor Berman loves children, too. Perhaps that's why Mr. Johnson selected him. Although, as the well-known musical director of the New Haven Light Opera Guild, Conductor of the Shubert Theater Orchestra, a teacher of violin and viola with his own studio, and at one time supervisor of music for the entire New England Fox-Poli Theater circuit, Mr. Berman's musical ability is well recognized.

There were only 36 children in the orchestra when it started. Today, the average is 150. And Mr. Johnson will tell you with great pride that at least a dozen boys who received their start with this orchestra are now receiving from $250 to $375 a week playing with some of the finest orchestras in the country—with Paul Whiteman and Artie Shaw, to mention only two.

By a Staff Photographer

"Sentimental Joe"

Joseph Johnson, New Haven retail merchant, who sponsors a junior orchestra of 150 children and whose successful venture led to the formation of a business and professional men's orchestra.

"It occurred to me that if youngsters only had a chance and somebody would sponsor an organization of this sort, it would mean something to them," said Mr. Johnson when asked how the orchestra originated.

"So, I sent for Harry Berman. He teaches the violin, and is an able conductor. In fact, without Harry this thing could not function. He's simply wonderful with children."

But, Harry tells it a bit differently. Here's an instance where business must never interfere with pleasure. And he'll tell of customers kept waiting in the store on Saturday mornings while Mr. Johnson listens to his children.

"His children"—that's the way he likes to think about the more than 1,200 Greater New Haven youngsters whom he has fathered in this unique manner. All colors and creeds are included in the "Johnson family." And there's no discrimination between rich and poor. All a youngster needs is a love for good music and an instrument.

Now, when it comes to "good music," Mr. Johnson insists upon only classical music. And when it comes to instruments—well, he is reticent about admitting it, but Mr. Berman will tell of high-priced kettle drums purchased for the orchestra, of music stands, chairs, and all the necessary equipment for this fifth-floor auditorium above the clothing establishment.

Worthy of Visit

The Johnson Auditorium is worthy of a visit at any time. Hundreds of photographs of concert artists decorate the walls. The children enjoy looking them over, pointing out this or that musician they have seen or heard.

"I get a great kick out of it all," says Mr. Johnson with a twinkle in his eye. "Berman gives his services—and we all have a good time."

Commercialism has been ruled out from the beginning. No radio appearances are permitted, and the Junior Symphony plays only for charity and for such civic organizations as the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lion's Club. Once a year, during New Haven's Music Week Concert, the Johnson Junior Symphony plays at Woolsey Hall, at Yale.

"We want to make these children part and parcel of the community in which they live, and I think this plan will mean something to them in the future," comments Mr. Johnson. "You know, it has been said that a youngster who blows an instrument will never blow a safe." E. S.

Their Business Rhythm Only Once a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—There's another Johnson-Berman-inspired organization in New Haven, too.

But—rhythm's NOT their business.

In fact, when it comes to business, you'll find most of the members of this group following their daily tasks as salesmen, lawyers, clerks, businessmen, engineers, draftsmen, dentists, physicians, jewelers—there's even insurance men, real estate men, executives, and a dry cleaner in the organization.

This is the New Haven Business and Professional Men's Orchestra. And it is made up of men who love music, but who, because of "business first," cannot devote their time to music during the day.

But, every Thursday evening you'll find them—like the members of the Johnson Junior Orchestra—in the Johnson Auditorium and under the baton of Conductor Berman.

The past year has meant the renaissance for many an instrument gathering dust on a shelf or resting idly in a closet. Once in a great while it might be dusted, polished, and played a little. But fingers were a little uncertain; triple tonguing was no longer second nature; co-ordination had become a memory and another story to tell the grandchildren.

Then one Thursday night a group of these grown-up boys took their toys to Harry Berman's studio and assembled a skeleton orchestra. The result: An orchestra which New Haveners applaud; a musical group which plays only for mutual benefit, and which, although organized only a year ago, plans an annual free concert during New Haven's Music Week.

No, rhythm's NOT their business—but they're rapidly making it so.

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A superb compilation with a foolproof index. The latest and best in this type of thing.

Mrs. Appleyard's Year *by Louise A. Kent* 2.00
An American Mrs. Miniver that will bring warm pleasure and plenty of chuckles to all readers.

The Bible for Today *Introduction by William Lyon Phelps* 5.00
Aimed to apply the great message of the Bible to present-day needs, this edition of the Authorized Version has modern illustrations, notes and comment to clarify it for men and women today.

The American Speeches of Lord Lothian *Preface by Lord Halifax* 1.75

Pattern of Conquest *by Joseph Harsch* 2.50
One of the best presentations of Nazi strength and weakness by a crack foreign correspondent.

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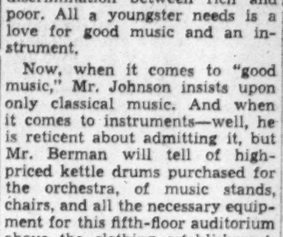

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New Haven's Stepped-Up Industrial Expansion Becomes an Epic of Defense

More Than 400 Plants Play Active Roles

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fifty big companies engaged in primary defense production, where only a dozen existed before, employing twice as many workers as two years ago, and with contracts running into hundreds of millions of dollars—that's the story of New Haven, today.

Electrical power consumption, alone, which gives a fairly accurate index into industrial activity, has been stepped up 50 per cent during the last two years over the previous 40 years.

Yet, much of this tremendous upsurge in throbbing industrial activity is all but lost to the casual visitor to this 235-year-old home of Yale University, with its historic green and peaceful Colonial churches.

He senses its presence, it is true. But he just can't put his finger on it. Manufacturers are extremely tight-lipped, reticent about discussing defense contracts. And rightly so.

But many facts and figures are available which do tell the story. Among these is the visual presence of many new plants, several of which have mushroomed almost overnight. And most of these, constructed largely of steel framework encased in glass, are ablaze with lights from dusk to dawn.

Big Jump in Power Demand

Take the question of electrical power. James W. Hook, President of the United Illuminating Company, which not only serves New Haven but the adjacent city of Bridgeport, largest manufacturing city in Connecticut, tells of an increase so far this year of more than 27 per cent in kilowatt hours over 1940. And last year the increase was 17 per cent.

"To take care of this increase, which represents a growth of half as much again as the gain over the last 40 years, as well as to provide for estimates for the future, we have had to step up our production facilities about 50 per cent," Mr. Hook stated.

President Hook is not a utility man. He'll tell you so, himself. Yet he does admit a threefold task—that of taking care of employees, consumers, and stockholders.

Employees enjoy many comforts in their new office building, modern in every respect, fully air-conditioned, and as beautifully decorated and equipped as any of the finer homes of the city.

As head of the Geometric Tool Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of several products needed in national defense, Mr. Hook recently was appointed to the National Mediation Board by President Roosevelt, an appointment he was obliged to decline because of pressure of details. During the World War, Mr. Hook served on the same Board, and was one of several men in the country who guided the nation in its preparation for war.

More Than 400 Active Plants

Today, there are more than 400 factories in the Greater New Haven area. Of these, 52 which report monthly to the Chamber of Commerce today list 28,422 employees as compared with 19,800 a year ago.

In fact, a year ago, two of New Haven's large defense plants did not even exist. It was on Nov. 15, 1940, that His Britannic Majesty's Government concluded a contract with the High Standard Manufacturing Company to build and equip a plant, and to manufacture 12,000 .50 caliber aircraft machine guns, all to be completed in a period of one year and eight months from date of signature.

Delays were numerous. But High Standard had a motivating force behind its production in Carl G. Swebelius and his associates which accomplished wonders. The firm's record of "weed patch to gun plant" in six months is history now, and crowning glory came only a few days ago when Government officials gathered to watch the 10,000th machine gun come off the assembly line.

It rather looks today as though High Standard would complete its contract far ahead of time, since it now has a production rate two-and-a-half times its original contract rate. It has established the largest record of production and orders on the smallest starting resources—sole assets were something less than $75,000 and mostly tied up in equipment unavailable for machine-gun work—in the history of the current national defense drive.

The firm of Botwinik Brothers, long established in New Haven, outgrew its Water Street plant, and early this year erected a new building in Hamden, on the outskirts of the Elm City. Ten thousand panes of glass, suported by a steel framework, constitute this huge plant, 640 feet in length by 102 feet in width. Three cranes of 5, 10 and 20-ton capacity, plus a railroad siding which enters the building, eliminate many delays in moving heavy machinery in and out of the plant.

But new firms are not alone in stepping up the national defense program. The long-established Winchester Repeating Arms Company has just been awarded a $32,000,000 contract to continue the production of ammunition for Britain's fighting forces and for those of Uncle Sam.

The Winchester plant also is engaged in producing the new Garand semiautomatic rifle for the United States Army under an $8,000,000 contract.

Then, there's another firm of gunmakers, the Marlin Firearms Company, now beginning wholesale production of a High Standard sub-machine gun for the Netherlands Commission. Necessary equipment and machinery, tools, and dies are now in process of completion, and the plant hopes to have the first gun ready for official tests within the next month.

Yale Cultural Bulwark

However, all of New Haven's vast contribution to the national defense program is not to be found within the bounds of public utility power plants or huge, throbbing machine shops.

Yale University is playing its part, too. The national emergency, as one might have expected, has led a larger proportion of students to turn toward the Sheffield Scientific School and the Engineering School.

This trend is particularly true with regard to the course in industrial administration, reports Charles Seymour, President of Yale. Here, elections have increased by nearly 50 per cent," he says. "This is partly accounted for by a drop in the numbers electing applied economics, but is doubtless largely due to the emphasis laid on industry in the defense program."

President Seymour also reported that despite academic adjustment to emergency demands, the essential aspects of student and faculty life have thus far been maintained almost as in normal times.

By a Staff Photographer

New Haven Defense Council's Exhibit

Members of New Haven's Defense Council look over a new exhibit of air-raid fire-fighting equipment at their headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce. Left to right, with Uncle Sam looking on, Thomas W. Farnam, Director, operates handle of stirrup pump; Chief Air Raid Warden John R. McCurdy watches as Mayor John W. Murphy, Chairman, directs the nozzle. At right is Oscar Monrad, Deputy Director.

New Haven Civilian Volunteers Ready for Any Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With nearly 5,000 volunteers enrolled for civilian defense work since the middle of September, New Haven is rapidly forging ahead with preparations for any possible emergency.

The New Haven Defense Council, established a little over a year ago, has been functioning since July of this year under the leadership of Thomas W. Farnam, Associate Treasurer and Comptroller of Yale University.

As Director of Disaster Relief and Air-Raid Precautions, Mr. Farnam has grouped with him at the Council's headquarters at the New Haven Chamber of Commerce such capable men as Mayor John W. Murphy, Chairman; Oscar Monrad, Executive Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce as Deputy Director; and John R. McCurdy, Executive Secretary of the New Haven Y. M. C. A. as Chief Air Raid Warden.

The City has been divided into six districts, each with its own district headquarters. Population in these various districts varies from 12,000 to 143,000, with each reporting to the headquarters at the Chamber building.

Here, on the second floor, arrangements are being made to coordinate all services of the city under 16 heads: Fire, police, medical, electrical, gas, water, siren, telephone, unexploded bomb removal squad, canteen services, gas identification squad, gas and acetelene welding squad, decontamination squad, demolition and repair squad, and the defense battalion.

The New Haven Defense Council has departed from the usual headquarters setup, with its long table and the service department heads grouped along the sides, the Director at one end, and a city map at the other. Instead, New Haven's table is somewhat elliptical in shape so that the Director is visible at all times to each department chief as he sits at the point of the ellipsis. No craning of necks here!

Defense Housing Problems Being Solved in New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Housing shortages loom as a serious problem in many defense areas—but not in New Haven. Edward V. Foley, Director of the Homes Registration Office, which operates under the auspices of the State Defense Council and the New Haven Defense Committee, declares that the Elm City is better prepared and more problem-free in that direction than any other manufacturing center in the State.

Co-operation to bring about this happy situation has come from all sides—from real estate agencies and owners of property, from banks, and from tenants. There is some scarcity of better rentals in New Haven, but most defense workers are able to find suitable living quarters.

The Homes Registration Bureau was organized for the purpose of obtaining houses for those employed in defense industries, and for those coming to the City from other communities.

The service of this Bureau is important from two standpoints: Obtaining houses for defense workers, and listing without charge of all apartments, flats, and dwellings.

Owners of dwellings have been encouraged to make full use of the facilities of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and repairing and remodeling. As a result, 24 new units were created during the first two months of the Bureau's operation.

Mr. Foley estimates that it will be possible to create 500 new housing units in New Haven through the process of remodeling third-story rooms, two-family houses into extra apartments. One large house is being remodeled to contain 16 units.

New Haven has ordered 300 units for defense workers, to be ready by next spring, in order to care for the expected expansion.

In addition to handling the actual housing needs of New Haven, the Bureau's Fair-Rent Committee, headed by Edmund R. Gebhardt, is seeing to it that existing rents are not jacked up beyond reason. There has been some increase in rents in the New Haven area, but the purpose of the Committee is to keep these within bounds.

Both Sides Presented

Of course, Mr. Foley explained, there are two sides to the picture. Landlords who struggled through the depression years are desirous of gaining back some of their losses. "The cases which give us the most trouble," he added, "are the speculators who buy properties from the banks and then raise rents beyond all proportion.

"There has, of necessity, been a great deal of give and take on both sides; getting both landlords and tenants to see the other's side. As a result, out of 113 complaints of rent increases, 77 have been settled satisfactorily by mediation, and the rest are in process of investigation."

New Haven Again On Air Mail Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Once again, New Haven is on the air map.

Following an interval of more than four years, during which time New Haven was without benefit of direct air mail and air transportation service, the city became a regular stop on the coast-to-coast route of American Airlines, Inc., on Nov. 1.

By way of celebrating the re-establishment of this air service, one of the newest Douglas DC-3 ships in the service of American Airlines was christened the "New Haven" at the airport dedication ceremonies on Oct. 22.

Catch Object Out Corner of Eye Best Way to See in Blackout

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11 (Wide World)—In a blackout you can see more by not looking directly at the dim objects you want to glimpse.

You look around them, so as to catch them out of the corner of the eye, which is not really the corner but a circular zone well outside the center.

Blackout seeing is practically the reverse of daylight seeing. It is done with mechanisms in a different part of the eye which are particularly out of practice among Americans, says Dr. Walter R. Miles at Yale University.

For years Americans have been getting brighter and brighter lights at night, with less use of the blackout eye receptors and little or no practice in the art of seeing in the dark.

Dr. Miles' laboratory is one of the American centers now experimenting with better techniques for blackout seeing. Some of these developments are military secrets. Others are of immediate public interest.

"Americans returning from England," he says, "tell me they would prefer to walk than to ride with English drivers in blackouts, because, they say, the English are so reckless.

"The explanation, I think, is not recklessness at all, but the fact that these Americans haven't learned how to use their eyes in blackouts."

Dr. Miles says anyone can practice the blackout eye at home at night, with the luminous buttons sold as markers for electric switches. Outdoors, on moonless nights, in winter when the leaves are gone, the trees are good practice material, against the sky as background.

The trunks and larger branches will appear as dark masses, but seemingly thinner than in daylight. Small branches will be invisible, giving the whole tree a shrunken look. Practice will improve the eyes in seeing more and more of the tree.

In the dark laboratory the average eye requires about 30 minutes to reach its full blackout acuity. When that point is reached, the part of the eye which sees best in the dark can discern an object 1,000 times fainter than one visible to the portion of the eye which does the detailed daylight seeing.

Often a person sees something at night with the tail of his eye. He sees it clearly, if not looking directly at it, particularly if the thing is moving. But when he looks directly, following his daylight pattern, to see what it is, it vanishes.

These visual principles have some wartime applications. The larger the dim objects, the better they are seen. Blackout traffic signals can be dimmer in proportion as their size is increased.

Properly chosen opera glasses, or low-power binoculars, with practice, will do marvels in blackout seeing. The reason—they enlarge the object.

The ability to see at night differs greatly among persons. Some see in one-tenth the light required by another.

An easy way to see in darkness is to imitate what auto drivers often do when crossing a street intersection. Keeping eyes straight ahead, they give most attention to the side views and see the street to right and left fairly well. They see both sides well enough to spot anything moving on either side.

In blackouts this kind of looking is best and safest.

Christmas Lights Shine In Downtown District

New Haven's downtown shopping district is ablaze with Christmas lights these nights. Lighter stars and other colorful decorations carry out the plan, which is sponsored by the Retail Division of the Chamber of Commerce and the Elm City merchants.

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New Haven's Latest Housing Project Unique in Efficiency and Lack of Politics

Yale's Architectural Teaching Affords Experts in Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — In the national defense picture, today, architecture plays a leading role because modern mechanized warfare has brought the need for bomb-proof shelters and buildings, and for the proper camouflaging of others.

Yale University's Department of Architecture has been quick to recognize these needs, and it has brought together distinguished experts from all over the United States and Europe who have dealt with decentralization, evacuation, succor, and the defense of industrial plants.

Cities Composite of Houses

Among these experts, Maurice E. H. Rotival, who has had long experience in Morocco and France, has brought much in the way of actual experience to Yale students of architecture and design.

Holding to the theory that the planning of a house leads ultimately to the design of a city, Mr. Rotival stresses that all students of planning should know architecture, and all students of architecture should know a great deal about design.

"Up to the present time, cities have just happened," commented Mr. Rotival in leading up to the designing of modern defense communities. "Usually, the presence of natural resources of some sort accounted for a city being established on a particular site," he added.

This resulted in countless mistakes, many communities growing so fast that, in due time, there came about a deterioration of certain centers. Others, less fortunately situated as to natural resources, or where local conditions have changed, have dwindled in population and, in some cases, gone entirely out of existence.

Design of Defense Cities

"Today, the normal city cannot be of more than a certain proportion," declared Mr. Rotival, "for any time you go over that proportion the city is bound to deteriorate. Cities should be planned, even to the addition of so-called natural resources," he added. "There should be a shopping center, a theater center, a business or industrial center, and a residential center."

Courtesy New Haven Housing Authority

Elm Avenue Housing Development

Types of modern houses now being constructed. In the background, just over the roofs, can be seen one of the Gothic towers of Yale University.

Visitors Come to City to Study Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — New Haven's newest low-rent housing development, just opened on the banks of the beautiful Quinnipiac River, is not just another housing project, not just another spending of $5,500,000 of Federal money in the City.

Rather, it constitutes a definite departure from other Federal-financed housing projects around the country; and architects from many sections are trekking to New Haven these days to learn what they can about this particular job.

One thing they learn at once from Bertholf M. Pettit, Director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Housing Authority of the City of New Haven. And undoubtedly it's the secret behind the success of all three of the City's new low-rent housing projects—Elm Haven, now fully occupied; Quinnipiac Terrace, just completed, and Farnam Courts, well under way.

Clear of Politics

What they learn is that the New Haven Housing Authority is completely nonpolitical. Chairman of its Board, C-E. A. Winslow, is a professor at Yale. Its Director, Mr. Pettit, a graduate in architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was for many years in business as Vice-President of the Indiana Limestone Company.

At one time, Mr. Pettit was also leader of the Juvenile Protective Association and, as such, was keenly interested in the problems of youth. Unhampered by any limits of political emergency, he and his fellow Board members—not one of whom holds a local political job—have been able to put housing on a distinct level where it has had an opportunity to really prove itself.

When it comes to that all-important question of tenant selection for New Haven's housing projects, here, again, politics has been ruled out. Each application is carefully examined, to see that it comes not only within the limits of the law, but in order that the Authority may take into the project only those of the least possible income—those who need housing most.

Selection of tenants is strictly impersonal. It is done by a group of volunteer citizens, made up of representatives of the New Haven Real Estate Board, the City Welfare Department, the Department of Labor, and the clergy. Applications bear no names, so that no one on the volunteer board knows who is applying. There is no opportunity here for political partisanship.

"You can't imagine how many people have asked me to get them into our housing units," commented Mr. Pettit. "I tell them that they do not need my indorsement. Our records here are open at all times, and the reasons are listed as to why a certain applicant gets in and another is rejected. We try at all times to keep the public informed of what we are doing, and why.

Some of the Requirements

"In the operation of the projects, there are two essential requirements," Mr. Pettit continued. "First, rents must be paid promptly. Second, all families must be good neighbors. During the past year, at Elm Haven, we have been obliged to evict only five families, and this is a project which houses 487 families.

"Moreover, we are not in any sense trying to dictate how people shall live. The tenants realize that they have a great opportunity in living under a subsidy from the Federal Government, and they appreciate it.

"Public housing of this sort is not competing with private capital," Mr. Pettit added. "We are merely doing what private capital cannot do, but which of necessity must be done. Private capital never could and never would have undertaken such projects."

Elm Haven, the first and largest of New Haven's three housing projects, was completely occupied in July of this year. Four hundred and eighty-seven families had been taken from substandard and un-American homes and placed in an environment where the moral fiber of the men, women, and children can be maintained and strengthened through decent and adequate living accommodations.

Got Rid of Slums

The site chosen for Elm Haven was unquestionably the worst section of the City. Three hundred and fifty-five dwelling units, 98 per cent of which were in bad condition, were demolished. And yet, by carefully planned land use in the arrangement of new buildings and open spaces, the architects and engineers were able to increase the number of persons per acre without overcrowding.

Quinnipiac Terrace, with its entrance facing on Dover Beach on the sloping banks of the river which gives it its name, comprises 248 dwelling units, and covers three and one-half blocks of land which was only sparsely settled and largely unused a little more than a year ago.

Today, nearly 100 apartments are completed, and many of them occupied. Others will be made available periodically between now and February. Apartments range in size from three rooms to six and a half, and vary in rental price from $17.50 a month to $28.50.

The size of the apartment and its rental price depend upon the size of the applicant's family and his wage income. Identical three-room units, for example, may rent for either $17.50, $20, $23, or $25, this to include the charge for electricity, gas, heat, and hot water.

The third and final project under the present program will be known as Farnam Courts. To make way for this, 218 units of poor and congested housing have been razed, and on their site will rise a 300-family project. This, by making fuller use of the land, will house more families and at the same time provide new areas for recreation and "breathing space."

In total, New Haven's Housing Authority is providing decent, safe, and sanitary homes for 1,035 low-income families who otherwise would have been unable to obtain proper places in which to live.

Education and Industry Fight 'Bottleneck'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Education and industry are co-operating in this Yale-man's town in a supreme effort to break the defense bottleneck.

For its part, Yale University has established night courses in defense engineering, natural science, and management. And today, more than 2,000 factory employees in New Haven and Fairfield Counties are attending these courses, training to assume more responsible key posts in vital Connecticut industries.

Financed by the Government and approved by the United States Office of Education, the courses are restricted to qualified workmen whose training will increase their usefulness to national defense. The work is of college grade and, in some instances, post-graduate instruction is offered in highly specialized fields.

In addition, under Yale's administration, some 700 men are studying nightly this winter under the supervision of Claude W. Fawcett of the New Haven Y. M. C. A. Junior College. Innovations this year include courses in advanced tool design, personnel supervision methods, engineering, industrial supervision, industrial safety, and rubber technology.

Other Evening Courses

Other popular evening courses are those in industrial electricity, measurement of electrical properties, welding supervision, metallurgy, chemical engineering, and ballistics—all vital specialties in the national defense program.

Under other portions of the defense training program in New Haven, unskilled youths are being given basic craft training. But, in this particular division at Yale, the work is all of college grade and is designed to augment the knowledge of men who long since have mastered the fundamentals of their jobs.

The plan works simply and efficiently to meet the short-term, immediate personal needs of the industries in the New Haven area. Co-ordinators are located in each defense concern who pass upon eligible men within their industry to take the courses, or they may even suggest that the worker should take this or that particular speed-up course.

There is no age limit, and every strata from company president down to stock clerk is represented in the present evening classes.

Thus, with hand-picked workers as students, these evening defense courses at Yale are moving ahead with great speed. Instructors selected have all had practical as well as theoretical training. In fact, many of the night faculty may be found engaged during the day as production managers, laboratory assistants, and department heads in leading New Haven County industries.

Ballistics Course Added

There has been a tremendous demand of late for metallurgy training and instruction in the examination of metals, especially from factories in the New Haven area which each month consume large quantities of steel and metal alloys.

One of the newer courses, that in ballistics—science of the motion of projectiles—has been added at the demand of local arms plants which are expanding their facilities in line with new defense orders.

Production control, a field in which there are no textbooks now available, also has provided increasing demands for trained personnel. New defense requirements have made old methods of training inadequate, and, as a result, many New Haven faculty members are writing their own texts.

The educational program instituted at Yale should do much toward helping America hurdle the obstacles to full industrial defense production. But, it seems likely, too, that the program will carry on even beyond that into the future—to the time when the knowledge now being instilled can be turned from armaments to more constructive uses.

Toys Are Rebuilt At Zunder School

One of the busiest places in New Haven during recent weeks—and, incidentally one of the most interesting places for children to visit—is the Zunder Schoolhouse. Here, under a Work Projects Administration handicraft project, hundreds of used toys are rebuilt so that they cannot be distinguished from new.

Workers, formerly employed as mechanics, painters, carpenters and dressmakers, have been busy for weeks making new playthings out of old ones—articles which will give pleasure to countless children on Christmas Day.

Speeding and Jaywalking Cut By Enforced Traffic Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Conn.

RED means STOP
GREEN means GO

Some 10,000 residents of New Haven had these basic traffic laws brought sharply to their attention recently when they were handed summonses for minor infractions of the law.

The summonses, in the form of a warning card, went to motorists and pedestrians alike.

Result: For the first time since New Haven's 25-mile-an-hour speed law was put into effect, it is being closely observed. Furthermore, jaywalking pedestrians have been "curbed" to such an extent that it is immediately noticeable to an out-of-towner.

The changeover is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that New Haven had a bad accident record, being rated as 39th among 45 cities of its class by the National Safety Council.

Active Junior Chamber

Credit for the change may well go to New Haven's Junior Chamber of Commerce. Although organized only a little more than a year ago, this civic group has gained more than 200 members, and already is regarded as the largest and most active Junior Chamber in New England.

When it comes to civic improvements in their city, there's little to equal the work of these younger Chamber members—men between the ages of 21 and 35—whose energy, enthusiasm, and fresh approach to problems presages new successes in this field.

The program of the Junior Chamber has been largely one of supplementation, rather than one of initiative. Its members work on projects in conjunction with the Senior Chamber, and also with the Community Chest and the United Service Organization. They aid in the Red Cross roll call, the selling of U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps, and in public safety drives.

Problem Studied Intensively

Eight months ago, the Citizens Highway Safety Committee, then under the chairmanship of Harry B. Kennedy, who is and has been active in civic circles for many years, voted to formally adjourn itself indefinitely, and to turn over its duties, its facts, its figures, and a small treasury to the New Haven Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Junior Chamber immediately began an intensive study of the problem. With the co-operation of the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Traffic Bureau, members of the Junior Chamber staged a parade of 20 wrecked automobiles, which told its own story. They passed out summons cards, and sought the co-operation of all New Haveners in conducting their campaign.

Ten thousand pledge cards were distributed, signers being asked to support the safety project in its every phase. Trained speakers addressed large gatherings in many parts of the city. Safety movies were shown in schools, and local radio programs stressed the importance of the drive.

New Haveners know today, through the efforts of the Junior Chamber, that the traffic problem in their city is a community problem; that each and every one must do his share in making the city a safer place in which to live.

And they're doing it.

Dinosaur Tracks Exhibited at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A new arrangement of dinosaur tracks 170 million years old is now on exhibition in the Great Hall at the Peabody Museum at Yale University, according to announcement from Albert E. Parr, Director of the Museum.

The tracks, which were made by both carnivorous and herbivorous dinosaurs, as well as other smaller reptiles, are from Triassic rocks found in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The footprints were made in soft sand and mud, and subsequently became petrified.

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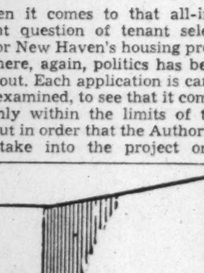
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The Home Forum

A London Square

TWO SUMMERS AGO, the Square was filled with children, their parents and nurses. Three small boys were in charge of a Chinese woman, in spotless white coat and tight black skirt. A creature like an elf flew round the paths on a scooter, and nearly tumbled into the bed of bright red geraniums. Babies dozed in their prams, or opened mild wondering eyes on the calm surroundings. It was a glorious summer of high blue skies, lazy white clouds, even butterflies. But war was creeping over Europe; and that summer the babies, the elf with his scooter, and the nurses all went to the country.

The next summer there were children and many young people, but no babies or toddlers. Little girls with hair arranged in a foreign fashion sat gravely under the trees, studying English grammar-books. They were Belgian, or French or Czech.

* * *

A family of little Poles, who had fled from Warsaw to Paris and through Spain to England, were now as care-free and noisy as any other children. Only their elders still looked strained and anxious, calling the children together when the siren was heard. For the siren had begun to wail; and soon these young people disappeared to schools in the country, far from air raids.

One autumn day a party of young men arrived with ropes and ladders, with buckets and hose. It all seemed a capital game of play, as they climbed trees and hauled each other up and down the ladders with much laughter. They must have been training for rescue work in fires which had not yet raged over London.

* * *

This year the grass grew long in the Square, so long that it was full of white clover and became like a meadow. The flower-beds disappeared. The great trees of acacia and ash spread their glory abroad, unchecked. The paths grew green with moss, and field weeds flowered in gay profusion—shepherd's purse, dandelion, vetches, even tall red sorrel, and taller thistles. The people who came to the Square now were from the Institute, or home for the destitute. An old blue-eyed sailor who had sailed the seven seas, and now, bombed out three times, was taking pleasure cheerfully in the autumn sun. Women who had lost homes and possessions, but enjoyed each other's talk, sat on the garden-seats One man who came frequently from a furnished room near by had almost a dandified look, for he wore every shade of brown, from his felt hat to his neat, highly polished brown shoes. His hair was silvery white, and he spoke country speech, though he had lived sixty-seven years in London. Hale and vigorous, he was full of anecdotes of his youth when he had worked for Buzzard, the famous maker of wedding-cakes. There was nothing the old man did not know about those cakes. He was chosen to take the wedding cake to the bride of Prime Minister Winston Churchill; and it was a mighty weight, he said. He remembered, too, the powdered footmen of those earlier years.

The gates of the Square are always open now; and, the King having given many iron railings to arm the nation, may the Square never again be enclosed.

M. A. B.

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS: *Painted by Kenyon Cox*

THREE AMERICAN ARTISTS are represented by this picture—the sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, whose portrait it is; the painter, William Chase, who is the subject of the bas-relief on which the sculptor is at work, and Kenyon Cox, the versatile artist who painted the picture.

Saint-Gaudens was an American by adoption, for he was born in Ireland and brought to this country when only a few months old. As a boy he went to the New York public schools, but he left at the age of thirteen to become apprenticed to a cameo cutter, while he studied nightly at the Cooper Union art classes and the National Academy of Design. Later he went to Paris, spending one half of each day at his trade and the other half studying. Saint-Gaudens has sculptured many heroes of American history, and his "Lincoln," considered his masterpiece, is also the best loved statue of the President.

Kenyon Cox was one of the first American artists from west of the Alleghenies, being a native of Ohio. With a dream of following in the footsteps of Michelangelo, he too began to study art at thirteen and later went to Paris. When he returned and settled in New York, he became well known as an illustrator, a writer on art topics, and a mural painter for many public buildings, including the Library of Congress in Washington. He also painted a number of portraits, although he never considered himself a professional portrait painter.

Cox's picture of Saint-Gaudens is both a sympathetic likeness of a fellow artist and a reflection of his own tendency toward mural painting. Technically, it is a problem of white against whites—the white shirt and whitish clay in the foreground and the white bust and plaster wall in the background. This is a second painting of the same picture. The first was lost in a fire in the sculptor's studio in New England in 1904. But it had already become famous, and in 1908 Cox painted it again, from notes, sketches, and a photograph.

P. M. P.

Island Evening

Like a lily-pad, the island floated in a sea of dusk;
It was real only as we made it real—
By a word breaking in upon crescendo surf,
By phrases cutting the dark.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Thames Head Was Dry

"FOLLOW ALONG the edge of the meadow," the old lady said, "till you come to some straggly bushes, but pay no attention to them. Follow along then," she said, "till you come to a dead tree, but pay no attention to that either. Follow along again," she continued, "till you come to a big tree, I don't know if it isn't an ash, and on that you'll see the letters T. H. There's a well alongside of the tree, an old Roman well, they say, and that's where the Thames rises. You can't miss it. T. H., that means Thames Head, and it's cut in the bark."

"I suppose I'll see the water, anyway," I queried, "even if I miss the tree?"

"There's no water in the well," she said. "It's filled in with stones this long time past, nor's there water in the meadows neither, not this time o' year. Plenty in the winter, though," she added, "geese and ducks come in, my husband feeds them, and my son, he says he never put hand in such cold water."

The meadow was carpeted with vetches and clover, purple harebells and the yellow rock-rose, and I followed along as I was told, past the straggly bushes and the dead tree, to neither of which did I pay any attention, until I found the big ash, with the initials just decipherable in its bark. Immediately in front of this tree was the well, and on either side a thorn bush festooned with wild clematis, better known as old man's beard. . . .

Behind the ash the ground sloped up to the banks of the disused Thames-Severn Canal, whose dry bed, filled with thistles and the froth-like blossoms of meadow-sweet, makes a happy playground for young rabbits.

Early engravings of Thames Head show a fountain of water, as powerful as a burst water-main, welling up into a lake whose banks are bordered by tall rushes and the reed-mace; but to-day the well is no more than a circle of loose stones, and there is no water in it. It was difficult to realize that over fifteen hundred years ago Roman legionaries had knelt there to drink, and Roman matrons and their children had carried jars of water from it to their camp on the adjacent hill.

A brown squirrel appeared while I was making a drawing, and hovered around with a proprietary air as if to inquire what I was doing. When I explained my purpose to him he departed, apparently satisfied.

So now I was at the head of the river, and my travelling was to be downhill all the way. I don't for a moment agree with Swinburne when he suggests that rivers grow weary on their journey to the sea. On the contrary, it seems to me that they have a very easy and joyous time wandering through flowery meadows, dancing over weirs, eddying round pools, and lazing for long hours in the sun.

But before I could take it easy like that, I had to transport myself some twenty miles or more, on foot, to where my boat was waiting. Over the Fosse Way I went, that great Roman road stretching from Lincoln to Exeter, and down the dry bed of the stream, until I came to forget-me-nots and watercress. "Water!" said I, as a moorhen scuttered out. And so it was, the first few pints of the fifteen hundred million gallons that fall over Teddington weir daily.

A little further on it was possible to see a gentle movement of the water against the rushes and, about a mile from the source, tasselled weed carpeted a deep pool. Then my path lay over the low twin arches of a road bridge and under the high single arch of a railway bridge.—From "Sweet Thames Run Softly," by ROBERT GIBBINGS. (New York: Dutton.)

Singers For America's Future

IT MUST BE carefully remember'd that first-class literature does not shine by any luminosity of its own; nor do its poems. They grow of circumstances, and are evolutionary. The actual living light is always curiously from elsewhere—follows unaccountable sources, and is lunar and relative at the best. There are, I know, certain controlling themes that seem endless appropriated to the poets—as war, in the past—in the Bible, religious rapture and adoration—always love, beauty, some fine plot, or pensive or other emotion. But strange as it may sound at first, I will say there is something striking far deeper and towering far higher than those themes for the best elements of modern song.

Just as all the old imaginative works rest, after their kind, on long trains of presuppositions, often entirely unmention'd by themselves, yet supplying the most important bases of them, and without which they could have had no reason for being, so *Leaves of Grass*, before a line was written, presupposed something different from any other, and, as it stands, is the result of such presupposition. I should say, indeed, it were useless to attempt reading the book without first carefully tallying that preparatory background and quality in the mind. Think of the United States to-day—the facts of these thirty-eight or forty empires solder'd in one—sixty or seventy millions of equals, with their lives, their passions, their future—these incalculable, modern, American, seething multitudes around us, of which we are inseparable parts! . . . Think of the absence and ignorance in all cases hitherto, of the multitudinousness, vitality, and the unprecedented stimulants of to-day and here. It almost seems as if a poetry with cosmic and dynamic features of magnitude and limitlessness suitable to the human soul, were never possible before. It is certain that a poetry of absolute faith and equality for the use of the democratic masses never was. . . .

I say no land or people or circumstances ever existed so needing a race of singers and poems differing from all others, and rigidly their own, as the land and people and circumstances of our United States need such singers and poems to-day, and for the future. —From "A Backward Glance O'er Travel'd Roads," by WALT WHITMAN (1888).

On Conversation

HOW MUCH, by the way, we have narrowed the meaning of the word "conversation"! With the eighteenth-century men, it implied not only what it implies now—witness Swift's *Polite Conversation*—but it also signified an assembly, as in Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation" and Walpole's letters. "Roman Conversations are dreadful things," he tells Conway in 1740. And Fielding in his little known Essay on Conversation (Miscellanies, 1743, i, p. 117) gives it the wider acceptation of all social intercourse. "The art of pleasing or doing good to one another is therefore the art of conversation"; and he goes on to say that "good-breeding" is the "art of pleasing in conversation."

Fielding's essay is full of excellent things, one of which may be quoted, because, even *"dans le siècle où nous sommes,"* its teaching is not obsolete. "Be not," he says, "too observant of trifling ceremonies such as rising, sitting, walking first in or out of the room, except with one greatly your superior; but when such a one offers you precedence, it is uncivil to refuse it: of which I will give you the following instance. An English nobleman, being in France, was bid by Lewis XIV to enter his coach before him, which he excused himself from; the King then immediately mounted, and ordering the door to be shut, drove on, leaving the nobleman behind him." The *Roi Soleil* was certainly a summary instructor in good manners.—From "A Bookman's Budget," by AUSTIN DOBSON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

True Selfhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT HAPPINESS, freedom, poise, and dominion would replace unnecessary suffering, if those who are bound by a false sense of inferiority would turn from their thoughts of self-depreciation, self-pity, sensitiveness, and inability, and recall Jesus' parable in which the Father said to his dissatisfied elder son, as recorded in Luke's Gospel (15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine"! Does not this parable point the lesson that God, our heavenly Father, is ever saying to all that, through the right understanding of Him, any sense of limitation can be replaced by the abiding consciousness of unlimited good?

On page 591 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives the following definition of "man": "The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." This definition surely appears logical to thought which accepts the facts set forth in the first chapter of Genesis. There we are told that God looked upon His completed creation, including man made in His image, and found it altogether good. God, infinite Spirit or Mind, beholds man as His reflection, the manifestation of His nature and character. Through Christian Science one finds his real selfhood or individuality to be God's reflection, the spiritual idea of infinite Mind.

A sense of inferiority comes from the belief in a mind of one's own independent of God, and it is this false belief that must be exchanged for the understanding of man's true selfhood. Christian Science unfolds the facts of existence with which, when understood and utilized, one can practically replace false beliefs. It shows those who have believed themselves to be inferior how they may appropriate and use the ideas of infinite Mind with which to meet and master every form of limitation, thus proving that so-called inferiority exists only as a false belief or illusion, which cannot deceive one who understands his real being to be the reflection of God, divine Mind.

Because of bondage to frequent periods of sickness from earliest childhood, one whose education was consequently scanty grew up with a belief in her own inferiority, and thus brought upon herself much suffering through allowing herself to be controlled by thoughts of inability and self-depreciation. When she took up the study of Christian Science, however, her true education began, and she learned that all true ability is the reflection of the one all-knowing Mind. Through the spiritual insight of a Christian Science practitioner to whom she turned for help, she was led to see and cast out false beliefs such as pride, self-will, and intolerance, and as she busied herself with the spiritual ideas of divine Mind, she began to experience a new sense of God-given ability and freedom. A true sense of happiness was gained, and work for which she had had no training and had believed herself unqualified was accomplished satisfactorily.

Concerning Christ Jesus it was asked (John 7:15), "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" What Christ Jesus knew came to him from the only source of all true wisdom and knowledge, the Mind that is God. No suggestion of inferiority could becloud his clear perception of his oneness with the Father, divine Mind. From Mind he received poise and dignity, gracious patience and friendliness, which he manifested to all; he received the fearlessness, wisdom, and authority with which he silenced the arguments of enmity, and the compassionate understanding with which he uplifted and healed all who sought his help. God has no favorites upon whom He bestows special gifts and privileges. The true selfhood of each one is the child of His tender care, the recipient of His priceless bestowals. Here and now, to all who are willing to receive them, divine Mind is unfolding the Christ, or spiritual idea, which Jesus revealed and exemplified, as the true selfhood of every individual.

On page 3 of "Pulpit and Press," Mrs. Eddy gives this inspiring admonition: "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." All that God gives is ours by reflection. Even though we have been long absorbed in a false sense of self, we can begin at once to emerge from this and put on the divine nature. When human effort seems futile, and the sense of inability and limitation seems overwhelming, we can refuse to yield to error's unlawful claims, and know that we possess, by reflection, the wisdom and intelligence necessary to meet every situation. The divine Mind, impartial, all-embracing Love, never fails us, but pours into our uplifted consciousness the positive, constructive, intelligent ideas which bring unlimited ability, freedom, joy, and dominion to all who accept and use them.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Timely Remark

What evidence a new clock gives
Of time within a room:
The hours are shaken by its bell
Like petals from a bloom;
Until, inlaid upon our lives,
Like furniture we know,
It speaks the hours familiarly
And lets the moments go.

KEITH THOMAS

Wahre Selbstheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WELCHE FREUDIGKEIT, Freiheit, Gelassenheit und Herrschaft unnötiges Leiden ersetzen würde, wenn sich diejenigen, die von einem falschen Sinn der Minderwertigkeit gefesselt werden, von ihren Gedanken der Selbstherabsetzung, des Selbstbedauerns, der Empfindlichkeit und der Unfähigkeit abwendeten und an Jesu Gleichnis dächten, worin nach dem Evangelium des Lukas (K. 15, 31) der Vater zu seinem unzufriedenen älteren Sohne sagt: „Mein Sohn, du bist allezeit bei mir, und alles, was mein ist, das ist dein"! Lehrt uns dieses Gleichnis nicht, daß Gott, unser himmlischer Vater, immer zu allen sagt, daß mit dem rechten Gottesverständnis jeder Sinn der Begrenzung durch das bleibende Bewußtsein des unbegrenzten Guten ersetzt werden kann?

Auf Seite 591 ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, folgende Definition von „Mensch": „Die zusammengesetzte Idee des unendlichen Geistes; das geistige Bild und Gleichnis Gottes; die volle Darstellung des Gemüts". Diese Definition erscheint dem Denken gewiß logisch, das die im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose gezeigten Tatsachen annimmt. Dort wird uns gesagt, daß Gott Seine vollendete Schöpfung einschließlich des zu Seinem Bilde geschaffenen Menschen ansah und sie sehr gut fand. Gott, der unendliche Geist oder das unendliche Gemüt, sieht den Menschen als Seine Widerspiegelung, die Kundwerdung Seiner Art und Seines Wesens. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft finden wir, daß unsere wahre Selbstheit oder Eigenart Gottes Widerspiegelung, die geistige Idee des unendlichen Gemüts ist.

Ein Sinn der Minderwertigkeit kommt von dem Glauben an ein eigenes, von Gott unabhängiges Gemüt, und dieser falsche Glaube muß gegen das Verständnis der wahren Selbstheit des Menschen ausgetauscht werden. Die Christliche Wissenschaft entfaltet die Tatsachen des Daseins, durch die, verstanden und angewandt, wir falsche Annahmen auf praktische Art ersetzen können. Sie zeigt denen, die geglaubt haben, sie seien minderwertig, wie sie sich die Ideen des unendlichen Gemüts zu eigen und zunutze machen und damit Begrenzung in jeder Gestalt meistern und überwinden können. So können sie beweisen, daß die sogenannte Minderwertigkeit nur als falsche Annahme oder Trugvorstellung besteht, die den nicht täuschen kann, der versteht, daß sein wirkliches Sein die Widerspiegelung Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, ist.

Ein Mädchen, das wegen häufigen Krankseins von frühester Kindheit auf nur eine spärliche Schulbildung empfangen hatte, wuchs in dem Glauben auf, daß sie minderwertig sei, und fügte sich dadurch selber viel Leiden zu, indem sie sich von Gedanken der Unfähigkeit und der Selbstherabsetzung beherrschen ließ. Als sie sich aber mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft befaßte, begann ihre wahre Ausbildung, und sie lernte verstehen, daß alle wahre Fähigkeit die Widerspiegelung des einen allwissenden Gemüts ist. Durch die geistige Einsicht einer christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüberin, die sie um Hilfe gebeten hatte, lernte sie falsche Annahmen wie Stolz, Eigenwillen und Unduldsamkeit sehen und verwerfen, und als sie sich mit den geistigen Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts beschäftigte, begann sie einen neuen Sinn gottgegebener Fähigkeit und Freiheit zu erfahren. Sie gewann einen wahren Sinn der Freudigkeit und führte zur Zufriedenheit eine Arbeit aus, in der sie nicht ausgebildet war, und für die sie sich nicht für befähigt gehalten hatte.

Hinsichtlich Christi Jesu wurde gefragt (Joh. 7, 15): „Wie kann dieser die Schrift, so er sie doch nicht gelernt hat?" Was Christus Jesus wußte, wußte er aus der einzigen Quelle aller wahren Weisheit und Erkenntnis, dem Gemüt, das Gott ist. Keine Einflüsterung von Minderwertigkeit konnte seine klare Wahrnehmung seines Einsseins mit dem Vater, dem göttlichen Gemüt, trüben. Vom Gemüt empfing er Gleichgewicht und Würde, anmutige Geduld und Freundlichkeit, die er gegen alle bekundete. Er empfing die Furchtlosigkeit, Weisheit und Ermächtigung, womit er die Einwendungen der Feindschaft zum Schweigen brachte, und das mitfühlende Verständnis, womit er alle, die ihn um Hilfe baten, aufrichtete und heilte. Gott hat keine Günstlinge, denen Er besondere Gaben und Vorrechte verleiht. Das wahre Selbst eines jeden ist das Kind Seiner zärtlichen Fürsorge, der Empfänger Seiner köstlichen Verleihungen. Hier und jetzt entfaltet das göttliche Gemüt allen willigen Empfängern den Christus oder die geistige Idee, die Jesus als jedermanns wahres Selbst enthüllte und vorlebte.

Auf Seite 3 in "Pulpit and Press" gibt Mrs. Eddy die inspirierende Ermahnung: „Wisse also, daß du die unumschränkte Kraft hast, recht zu denken und zu handeln, und daß nichts dir dieses Erbe rauben und sich an der Liebe versündigen kann". Alles, was Gott gibt, gehört uns durch Widerspiegelung. Selbst wenn wir lange ganz in einen falschen Sinn des Selbst versunken gewesen waren, können wir uns sofort darüber erheben und uns die göttliche Art zu eigen machen. Wenn menschliche Anstrengung nutzlos und der Sinn der Unfähigkeit und der Begrenzung überwältigend scheinen, können wir es ablehnen, den unrechtmäßigen Ansprüchen des Irrtums nachzugeben, und wissen, daß wir durch Widerspiegelung die Weisheit und die Intelligenz haben, die nötig sind, jede Lage zu meistern. Das göttliche Gemüt, die unparteiische, allumfassende Liebe versagt nie, sondern gießt in unser emporgehobenes Bewußtsein die bestimmten, aufbauenden, intelligenten Ideen, die allen, die sie annehmen und anwenden, unbegrenzte Fähigkeit, Freiheit, Freude und Herrschaft bringen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

On the Front Line of Morale ..... *By R. D.*

President Roosevelt in his first war address to the nation this week said: "We are all in it—all the way."

The first battle of the war is bad news—all the way. Whether the catastrophe of Pearl Harbor becomes a grave blow to morale as well as a grave blow to the Navy depends directly on how we take it.

No one is on the sidelines of this war—"we are all in it." A military reverse which does not reverse the faith, courage and self-possession of the nation can be resolutely repaired.

Therefore the most significant war operation today is the testing of the mental and moral fiber of the American people. It is a harsh test. It is a timely test. It has every prospect of producing the first big good news of the Pacific conflict.

American correspondents who were in Great Britain during the spring of 1940 say that the atmosphere of Washington today impresses them as very similar to the atmosphere of London when the full tragedy of Dunkirk began to emerge. It was a stunning and staggering blow. We know that the spirit of Britain turned retreat into recovery and recovery into a resilient and relentless stamina.

It will be the unwavering conviction behind these intimate messages that the American people do not want, do not need and will not accept their war news sugar-coated. It is in this spirit of absolute confidence in the intuition and judgment of the American people that these dispatches will do their best to bring the facts of the war honestly and frankly into focus. Some facts which need to be presented in this spirit today are these:

The Government is in every way justified in withholding every scrap of information on the extent of our naval and air losses in the Pacific. The Government deserves our confidence for such wise but often hard-pressed safeguarding of knowledge which the Japanese would be so delighted to have.

Assistance to Enemy

In withholding for all the time that is necessary a public report on the ships and planes sunk and damaged in the pre-war attack on Dec. 7, the President is acting in the defense of the nation. Tokyo doesn't know the full facts. It has some information but every fact disclosed in Washington at this moment would be an incalculable advantage to the enemy, helping him to draft the better his next assault on us, helping him to anticipate the better our next move against him.

The Japanese desperately want this kind of help, this kind of information. The minutest hints, prematurely disseminated, may be the greatest disservice to the country. To withhold such information does not prove that the information is good or bad, that it is pleasant or unpleasant; it only proves that it would give aid and comfort to the Axis. When the Government safeguards military knowledge for this reason, it deserves our understanding and restraint. If the Government censors military knowledge for any other reason, it deserves to be told that the American people have as much right to such knowledge as the Government itself.

The Japanese themselves know enough of the damage they wrought at Pearl Harbor so that correspondents who are conscious of the restrictions which the war rightly places upon the use of their information can nevertheless say candidly that the losses were severe and serious in the extreme.

With the announced sinking—announced because already definitely known to Tokyo—of two of Britain's new and mightiest capital ships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, off Malaya, it is not impossible that the combined British and American fighting forces in the Pacific have for the present lost their armed superiority. This can mean an indefinite delay before the Allies can take effective initiative against Japan. This can constitute an initial defeat bordering on catastrophe.

Well-Weighed Estimate

But it is a catastrophe which can be retrieved because America and Britain possess the staying-power, the man power and the industrial power to regain superiority. The President spoke carefully when he warned of a hard war and a long one.

By his record Mr. Roosevelt is a leader who has not often misjudged public opinion but the impression grows in Washington that he too gingerly slurred over the need of showing to the country that the Government is squarely facing the responsibility of why and how our most heavily fortified base at Hawaii was caught so unprepared, so inalert, so devastatingly open to the Japanese attack, however sudden or however treacherous.

Mr. Roosevelt took great care to recite the list of nations which have been attacked by the Axis without warning. He acknowledged Japan's "brilliant feat of deception." True, but the question has to be asked—as it is being asked in Congress—was the deception so brilliant or was the defense more negligent?

Any hasty demand for fixing the blame should be avoided. Judgment can be fairly reserved until all the facts can properly be made public. Most correspondents believe that a considerable shake-up in the High Command of the Pacific fleet is imminent. The issue of responsibility need not be prematurely aired if we can be sure it is soon going to be acted upon. There is reason to believe it will be.

These are some of the most realistic facts about the first few days of the war.

The most realistic fact of all is that America possesses the physical, moral and spiritual resources to win. The first battle is supremely testing the mental stamina of the Nation.

Serious losses can be reversed by resilient and resolute morale. Our war's first victory in morale will compenstate for our war's first defeat in arms.

The Country Speaks: New York

They Will See It Through ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

Years ago an American homespun poet wondered, "Why don't folks do as they used to do?" Obviously he found folks changed from what they used to be, making, in the aggregate, a changing world. The anomaly is even more obvious today than it was half a century, or even a quarter century, ago. Proof of this was had in the reaction in New York on the occasion of the declaration of war against Japan by the Congress on Dec. 8.

Men and women whose hair is gray today compare this reaction with the wave that struck Manhattan on April 6, 1917, when the Congress declared war against Germany. That day there were bands in the streets with martial music. Vast crowds jammed Broadway from Herald Square to Times Square and Fifth Avenue. There were marching, cheering thousands—an enthusiasm that rocked "The Enchanted Isle."

No Marching Thousands This Time

All this was changed strikingly on Dec. 8, 1941. There were no bands, no marching thousands, no sensational display of the national colors. The crowds were made up of shoppers in the midtown area. Only a close student of the City's throbbing life could find in these crowds any change from the everyday man and woman intent only on his or her play-business. Such an observing student, however, saw set faces whereon was stamped grim determination to see it through. There was no excitement, no tumult. Instead there was quiet calm whose counterpart was seen in London and Amsterdam under the blitzkrieg.

It is axiomatic that every effect has a cause back of it—sometimes multiple causes—and of the numerous reasons for the change observed here on the occasion of the war declaration against Japan as compared with that against Germany in 1917, there is one that seems to stand out—the free press.

Great torrents have passed under the bridge of time since 1914. The troubles of continental Europe—Balkan wars, the schemes of Poincaré, Izvolsky and Sazanov and Earl Grey's efforts to preserve the balance of power on the continent—all these seemed far remote and of little moment to the American people before that June 28, 1914, when Gavrilo Princip wrote finis to the careers of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Princess Sophie. Europe and its troubles seemed far away, and the American people were concerned chiefly with their own domestic problems and those of Mexico and Central America.

The assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire and his wife brought a quick end to this isolation, and from that day to this the great American newspapers have given Europe a place alongside the most important national issues. This has meant pile upon pile of sensation, which has mounted steadily since Hitler's ravishing of Austria, his barbarities in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium, France; the bombing of London and the human waste in Russia.

Thus horror has mounted on horror until nothing less than a greater horror than anything that has gone before stirs the imagination. Men have become so dazed at the ever-recurring perfidy and ruthlessness of Nazi Germany that they have become almost shock-proof. It is not that they do not care. Rather are they determined now to see an end to it, and they are going about the business of ending it with a steadfastness and strength of arm that is lighting every forge in the nation.

They see it as no time for dalliance, no time for hysteria. To them it is a profoundly serious business. One can see this in their faces.

They will see it through.

To Change the Subject:

Air Raid Warning Comes to New York ..... *By Jessie Wiley Voils*

No longer will I wonder how folk act when an air raid warning comes.

I know.

It was early afternoon when I caught a Fifth Avenue bus to Rockefeller Center. My seat mate spread out his newspaper and glaring headlines caught my eye: "Enemy Planes 100 Miles From New York."

All the way up the Avenue, as I watched the thousands upon thousands of Christmas shoppers along the fine old thoroughfare, that headline stayed with me. I comforted myself with the thought that in the first place, it was probably a false report, and that in the second place if the Air Corps knew enemy planes were coming they would certainly give them a reception before they reached the heart of New York City.

When I alighted at Forty-ninth Street, a cold gray mist was falling and the throngs moving along were unusually silent.

However, once inside the R. C. A. Building, everything seemed normal. Lights were burning. Men without hats were scurrying about, and the information booth was as busy as usual.

It was while I was sitting in a large outer office on the fourth floor, beside the desk of a radio artist, that a young man entered and said briskly: "We have just had a call from the Police Department. There is an air raid. No one will be permitted to leave the building until the all clear signal." And he left as abruptly as he had entered.

The Usual Leader Appears

A secretary scurried into an office and a moment later an executive dashed forth. Almost immediately he was joined by two more executives. Everyone stood up. No one knew what to do. One executive announced to another:

"If this is the way it's going to be, I'm going to send my wife and kids back to the folks in Iowa."

An announcer, whose voice is known from coast to coast, wondered, "What are we supposed to do—just stand here?" None of the executives seemed at all certain. A stenographer took out a sock she was knitting, and although she kept her needles clicking, her hands shook. Another stenographer started toward a window as though she intended to look out.

It was then that the quiet little secretary, who in her brown dress looked like Jenny Wren, called out sharply:

"You must not go near a window during an alarm!"

All eyes turned upon the speaker. Suddenly her boss said:

"Why, I forgot! Didn't you take that Air Raid course? What are we supposed to do?"

From that instant she took charge.

"There is little danger on this floor. We are high enough to be safe from bomb splinters, and we are low enough in this tall building to be fairly safe from a hit from above. We should stay in the center of the room."

Don't Go Near a Phone

Looking a little sheepish, the three executives, the singer, the announcer, other secretaries, a couple of stenographers and I moved closer together.

The announcer was the first to recover his composure. He tweaked the ear of the Jenny Wren secretary and said: "Say, Warden, may I send down to the drugstore for a sandwich? I didn't have any lunch, and if I'm going to be hit, I like for it to come on a full stomach."

"You must not use the phone unless absolutely necessary during an alarm," she told him firmly. And with a sudden flare of authority her boss announced: "No, indeed. Don't use the phone when a raid is going on!"

In what seemed a very short time, the young man who had first announced the raid, stuck his head into the room again and said:

"The all clear signal has sounded."

The little knot of people moved back to their desks. The radio artist chuckled: "That's one time we didn't see executives 'exect'." And Jenny Wren disappeared into the office of her boss with her stenographer's notebook in her hand.

P. S. Of course, you know the raid proved to be a "phony" one.

The Philippines: What They Mean to Americans

Ewing Galloway

Scene of Operations: The Millennial Rice Terraces in the Luzon Mountains, Philippine Archipelago

This dramatic and stubborn mountainous terrain is typical of central Northern Luzon, which is the focus of Japanese attack in the Philippine Islands.

7,000 islands in Commonwealth form vital bastion of U. S. military power and important link in nation's economy—Long coastline and terrain provide problems for both defenders and attackers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — For the second time in less than 50 years war has focussed the attention of all America upon the more than 7,000 islands that go to make up the Philippine Commonwealth. Received as a legacy from Spain after the war of 1898, the Philippines are today an invaluable bastion of American power in the war with Japan.

In the past few years they have also become a growing source of economic strength to the United States as this country has turned to them more and more for the raw materials of industry. To an even larger degree, the Philippines have tied their economic wagon to trade with the United States.

Despite the vast number of islands, many of them little more than rocks in the sea, comprising the Commonwealth, the Philippines have a total area of but 114,400 square miles. Luzon, object of the present Japanese attack, is the largest single landmass with an area of 40,800 square miles, followed closely by Mindanao, center of the islands' Japanese population, with 36,900 square miles.

While but one twenty-fifth the area of the United States, the Commonwealth has a coast line nearly twice that of this country—greatly complicating the task of both defenders and invaders.

Also adding to the difficulty, particularly in the matter of moving large bodies of troops or masses of equipment, is the rugged terrain which contains almost every variety of topography. Massive mountains tower nearly 10,000 feet above sea level, while other parts of the country are cut by many rivers, deep valleys, stagnant marshlands and coastal plains.

The terrain of the island of Luzon, particularly in northern Luzon, where the Japanese are attempting to land troops, is mountainous as are other islands of the Philippines. Northern Luzon is divided by two and in places three parallel ranges which rise to an average height of 5,900 feet, forming a high barrier which the Japanese must cross to reach Manila, with any kind of land forces. These rugged mountain systems lie on a North-South axis. On the West coast the Ilocos or Malaya Range, closely bordering the sea, rises in places to over 5,000 feet. Along the Northeast coast stretches the Sierra Madre. These mountains are seldom under 3,500 feet and frequently rise to over 5,000. Between these two ranges lies the Cordillera Central, the most prominent of the three mountain chains. The Cordillera Central and Sierra Madre merge to form the Caraballo Mountains. In Southern Luzon the mountain ranges are less formidable and more irregular and the terrain is occupied by isolated volcanoes, but provide further protection to Manila from any attack overland. These mountains, however, are no barrier to air attack from any nearby land bases which the Japanese might establish on Luzon.

We are told by the Department of Commerce, compiler of the latest facts and figures on the Commonwealth, that the 16,000,000 inhabitants stem from more than 40 ethnical groups, speaking 80 languages and dialects—with English the official language.

"About 95 per cent of the native population professes the Christian faith—legacy of Spain—while the few descendants of ancient Moslem invaders hold fast to Islam, particularly the Moros of Mindanao," the Commerce Department says.

Reports that Japanese inhabitants constitute an active "fifth column" in behalf of the invaders are interesting in view of the fact that the 1939 census found 29,300 natives of Nippon on the islands, some two-thirds of them on Min-Navy personnel, there were but 8,700 Americans there in 1939. The Chinese numbered approximately 120,000.

Capital of the Commonwealth and with a population of 623,000 persons, Manila is the center of American defense activities in the Far East. The naval stations at Cavite, eight miles southwest of the City, and at Olongapo, about 50 miles to the west, and the fortress-island of Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay forms a triangle of heavily-armed strongholds. Near by is the great Army air base of Nichols Field—present target of Japanese bombs.

The Philippines hold what amounts to a practical world monopoly in the production of abaca, which is the indispensable material from which naval and other cordage is made. Almost all of the islands' coconut production is converted into copra, which as coconut oil goes into a large portion of the soap used in the United States.

Sugar is still the most important export and money crop, exports totaling $47,150,000, or 30 per cent of the islands' total export trade in 1940, the Commerce Department reports.

Although largely undeveloped, important ores are present in quantity. Iron ore is by far the most important, but chromite, important to production of steel, was being mined in ever increasing quantities. Manganese and copper are also available for large-scale extraction. In 1940, gold production amounted to $39,200,000, second only to California which led American gold production that year.

Of total Philippine imports in 1940 amounting to $134,730,000, the United States supplied 78.1 per cent and Japan 4.5 per cent of exports amounting to $155,926,000 in the same year, the United States took 82.8 per cent and Japan 5.6 per cent. In October, 1941, however, America was receiving 94 per cent of all Philippine exports due to the vast demands of American industrial production.

Wide World

Native Homes in the Philippines

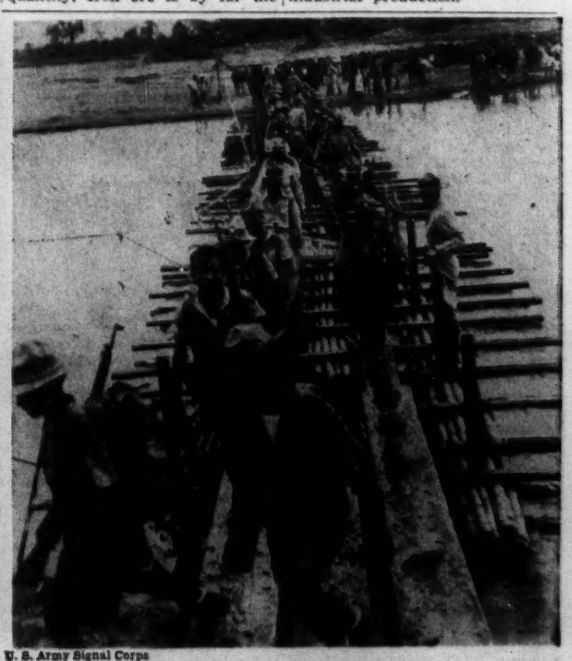
R. I. Nesmith

Manila: Where the Philippine Legislature Meets

R. I. Nesmith

The Economic Stake

A port scene in the Philippines illustrating the great economic wealth of the Islands which ranges from foodstuffs to greatly prized raw materials.



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Bamboo Pontoon Bridge

The Philippine Army shown in action.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, December 11, 1941

A Thursday Page

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Eleven

Without waiting for permission, Ali took Sally's mule by the bridle and led the way. As they walked along he asked her questions. When had they left Meknes? How had they won their freedom? Was there anyone interested in preventing their departure?

"I have good news for you," he said when she had finished. "They have been fitting out the Fair American for a cruise. The rig of the sails is different, but that does not matter. She is victualed and ready for the sea. They are just putting in the last of the supplies, the fruit, dates and the casks of water. With this letter, and a liberal gift to the Governor, you may be able to get off this afternoon with the tide. You must attempt it if possible. The sooner you are away from Barbary, the better."

Sally looked at him.

"Can't you come with us, Ali?" she asked.

The man said nothing, did not turn. Then at last he spoke.

"Renegades are never ransomed. If I tried to escape I might imperil you all."

"You took risks for us when we were taken to Meknes," Sally said. "We're willing to take risks for you."

He did not agree nor disagree. He only said, "God bless you, Miss Sally."

At the Governor's house they were ushered to the reception hall where they showed their letter, and Mr. Bliss, through Ali, offered the great man all the purse which the emperor had given them, if he would agree to put them aboard that very afternoon.

The "Impossible" Occurs

The Arab first declared the thing was impossible, then that it might be done, then that it should be done. While Sally was sent to visit the ladies of his household, Ali, Mr. Bliss, Andrew, the English boy, and the members of the crew went down to the marine buildings to look over the final outfitting of the vessel.

Sally, after greeting her hostesses, happened to glance through the blinds of the palace and saw the Americans leaving. She noticed that Ali stopped to speak with the beggar who had taken his position beside the gate. The renegade threw a small coin into his bowl and then said something to him and the man got up and hobbled after him, leaning heavily on the negro boy.

"I thought he would go to his friends," Sally said to herself. "Oh, well, what does it matter? If only no one comes to stop us before we get off! Tom said that Uncle Patterson would join us, but he was wrong. Poor Uncle Patterson, it seems terrible to go without him! If only we knew where to send word to him."

They were all down on the wharf later, taking their leave of the Governor. It was late in the afternoon, but the tide still served for a rowboat to pass over the bar to where the brig waited for them, trim as a seagull resting between the waves.

Sally slipped away for a moment to the blue fountain where she had first tasted the sweet water after her captivity on the pirate ship. Dipping her hands once more into the basin she drank, this time a farewell to Africa. She would have many gentle memories of it, mixed with others. When she was back at Five Bushel Farm she would often dream of the palace garden and the pigeons and the White Sultana reclining in the shade listening to someone singing. Or she would imagine that she was riding again over the plains in a high saddle.

Now it was time to get into the boat. Mr. Bliss was calling her name and Andrew had come to find her.

"I'm here," she called back. "I'm coming."

Guards in Pursuit

It was just then that she heard the gallop of many hoofs. There was no mistaking them. No one except the Sultan's guards would ride at such breakneck speed down the streets of a town, no one else would be coming here to the waterfront to find them. If they had only got away half an hour before, ten minutes even! Oh, they had so nearly escaped.

Sally ran to Andrew and buried he. face in his shoulder. She could not bear to see their captors ride up; she could not watch the Governor read the letter they would bring him. No, she would shut her eyes. She would not see nor feel nor think.

But Andrew was shaking her. The riders had stopped beside the children, and "It's for you! It's for you!" Andrew was saying to her. Sally opened her eyes as suddenly as she had closed them, and found that a dismounted courier was offering her a letter carried as usual in a split stick.

She took it, wonderingly. On the outside was written "To Gaïda" in the White Sultana's handwriting. Hesitating still, she broke open the seal, and read,

"My dear girl,

"This note brings you my love and greetings and a gift for you as you leave these shores. I hope that the messengers may reach you before you embark. This noon I went to dine with the Sultan and the Sultana Zidana, who showed me a new friendliness because of the affair with the lion.

"After the feast was eaten the Sultana suggested that a gift should be sent to you. Our Lord Mulay Ismaël agreed. It was he who chose one of his own white horses, which in this country is a signal honor and a mark of esteem. The Sultana Zidana sends you the bridle of silver and crimson embroidery, and I add the silver and crimson saddle. The saddle cloth I embroidered myself. When you see it you will remember one who loved you, and wishes you well. Pray for me sometimes. And now farewell, dear Gaïda. A prosperous journey home."

Sally read the letter twice over before she looked up. And then she gasped. For there, led by a grinning groom, was one of the "noble" horses, white as a white dove, with a flowing mane and tail and a harness as beautiful as the Sultan's own. It was like a horse in a fairy tale almost too beautiful to tread the earth, and when she approached, the groom spoke to it, and it made the gesture of kneeling before her which she had seen in the courtyard of the Sultan's palace.

Sally could have stood admiring it for hours. No threat hung poised above them now, but still the bar must be crossed before the tide fell too low. As Ali did not appear to be anywhere about to interpret, the Governor made gestures to explain that the horse and the necessary provisions for it should be sent out in a second barge, and Sally tore herself away from the lovely creature to take her place at the stern of the waiting boat.

Now at last they were on the deck of the Fair American, and the sailors were running about, still in their Arab dress, hoisting up the sails and making ready to weigh anchor, as soon as Sally's horse should be on board. Mr. Bliss was acting as captain.

An Absent Captain

"If only Captain Patterson was here, Miss Sally!" he said once as she passed by him, speaking with more feeling than she had ever heard in his voice.

"Oh, yes! Mr. Bliss," sighed Sally. How were they to meet the people at home and break the sad news to Aunt Debby that poor Uncle Patterson was still in Morocco a fugitive? A thousand white horses could never make up for having to leave Uncle Patterson. And yet, could they do anything else? Except for the message on the slipper left beside Andrew, they had heard no word from him since his escape.

The barge came alongside, and the white horse was swung aboard by a pulley and tackle and led to the shelter which the crew had rigged up for it in the lea of the fo'castle. The bundles of hay, the bags of grain were piled somewhat haphazardly on the deck near the last of the great water casks to be put on board. Sally stroked the beast's beautiful head and it nuzzled gently against her shoulder. But her heart was sad.

The White Sultana she could bear to leave, for she was happy in her own way; and if, as she seemed to think, the Black Sultana had become her friend, she was no longer in such danger. Ali, she supposed, would live his own life. He always became so sad when anyone spoke of the home he could never see again. She wished he had tried to come away with them. From America, it would have been easy to find a vessel clearing for England, and then the English boy would have had a companion for the second half of his journey.

But it was Uncle Patterson who belonged to them, who was part of the family, Andrew's own father. It was terrible to leave him behind. She buried her face in the horse's white mane, and it stood quietly as though it were accustomed to having girls cry there.

The anchor was stowed in its place on deck. The Fair American was moving under them now, swinging about to face into the west. The barge men gave a shout of farewell, and Sally lifted a tear-stained face. Already the two white cities lay far-off like doves' eggs in a brown nest, and she heard the roar of the waves along the coast of Africa.

The ship was headed for home. These very waters reached to the shores of Maine, and fish that had followed the Penobscot banks might be swimming beside the keel at this minute. A little breeze from the west cooled her cheeks and she was absurdly sure that it had a faint odor of pine trees about it. Farewell to Africa! With every rise and fall of the figurehead still at her bow the Fair American was a little nearer home.

Sally became aware of a vigorous tapping somewhere near her. At first she thought it was one of the noises of the ship, which creaked and groaned and sighed as it felt the stress between wind and water. But the noise continued sharp and insistent and now she heard a voice saying "Miss Sally! Miss Sally!" It sounded like Ali but there was no one near when she looked about astonished.

Open the Water Casks!

Then she heard a muffled laugh, close at hand

"Here in the water cask!" the voice went on. "Get the carpenter, Miss Sally, and have us let out."

Sally ran as though her feet had wings, calling out "Ali's in the water cask! Ali's in the water cask!" No one understood what she meant at first but before long most of the crew had gathered about the casks and the carpenter was about to pry open the one which Sally pointed out, when Ali's voice said clearly,

"Open the one next me, first."

Astonished, the carpenter obeyed. A few strokes of his hammer and chisel knocked out the head and showed the old beggar who had followed them so persistently. But now he was standing up straight and tall and had torn the dirty cloth from his head, showing wavy brown hair, not like his beard, gray with ashes. Andrew recognized him first.

"Father!" he shouted. "Oh, Father!"

Sally was only a little behind. "Oh, Uncle Patterson! Uncle Patterson! Then Tom did know when he said you'd join us!"

Captain Patterson hugged and kissed the children over and over.

"I should think Tom did know!" he exclaimed. "It was he who helped me escape and planned my disguise and sent his wife's little brother to talk for me, so that no one should guess I wasn't an Arab."

He turned to the mate. "Here we are, Mr. Bliss, safe and shipshape and bound for home! There's few who have ever been prisoners of the Barbary pirates that can say as much, and if we have no other cargo, at least we're bringing back the finest horse that America has ever seen."

There was a loud tap from the other barrel.

"If you don't let me out soon, Captain Patterson, I shall wish that I hadn't bribed the watermen to smuggle you on board at all," came Ali's voice. But he was laughing. The captain was laughing too as he broke open the cask himself.

"Welcome to the Fair American, sir," he said as he helped the renegade out of his temporary prison. "Never was passenger more welcome."

The young man went to the rail and tossed his turban into the sea, where it floated for a little while and then sank out of sight.

"There go eleven years of my life and my being a Moslem," he declared more soberly. "My name is again Richard Orcutt, I suppose, at your service."

He bowed to Captain Patterson, who returned his bow.

Sally slipped her hand into his. "I shall always call you Ali," she said. But she could not stand still. She had never been able to stand still when she was happy, and surely she had never been as altogether happy as she was now.

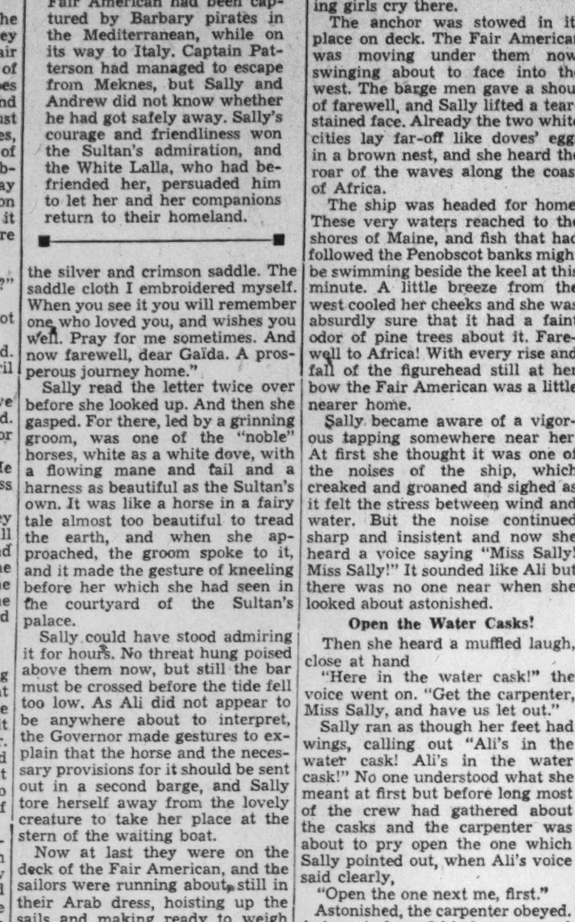
Her eyes caught Andrew's.

"Race you to the bow!" she cried. "We'll be that much nearer home!"

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Sally, Andrew, and the crew of the Fair American had reached the coast town of Salé, Africa, in their journey to freedom, after being held captive in the palace of the Sultan Mulay Ismaël, in Meknes. The Fair American had been captured by Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean, while on its way to Italy. Captain Patterson had managed to escape from Meknes, but Sally and Andrew did not know whether he had got safely away. Sally's courage and friendliness won the Sultan's admiration, and the White Lalla, who had befriended her, persuaded him to let her and her companions return to their homeland.



Photograph by Victor Wolfgang Von Hagen

Koko liked ripe fruit

Drawn by Helen Sewell

Andrew recognized him first

When Inertia Is Useful

Try It Out Yourself—10

By Frank Gillard

Next time you are on a train, watch the other people in the carriage when the driver puts on the brakes and brings you to a standstill. You will see everybody give a little jerk. If it is a sudden stop, people standing up are liable to be thrown forward, off their feet. The brakes, you see, stop the train, but the people inside try to go on moving.

In just the same way, if the train makes a sudden start from a station, everybody gives a jerk backwards. The train moves forward, but the people try to remain still. This is all due to what the natural scientist calls "inertia." It simply means that if a thing is still, it obstinately tries to remain still, while a moving thing stubbornly tries to go on moving.

Inertia is a difficult word for a very interesting subject. Here are some experiments you can do to help you to understand it clearly. Take a jar; cover the opening with a card, and put a coin in the center of the card. Now, with a sharp blow from your hand, strike the card away. The coin falls down into the jar. The card, you see, has to go, because you hit it. But you did not strike the coin, so it tries to remain where it is. That, however, is impossible, because there is no longer anything beneath it to hold it up, so it drops into the jar.

Playing With "Inertia"

The next experiments are very similar. Stand a cork upside down on the mouth of a bottle. Put a pea on the top of the cork. Strike away the cork by a sharp blow from a ruler, and the pea drops into the bottle. Arrange a pile of coins, or draughtsmen (the discs you use when playing the game of draughts), on the table. With a ruler, drive out one of the bottom discs. The pile does not collapse. All that happens is that the coins left simply drop down one place. Now put a sheet of paper on the table, and stand a glass of water upon it. Give the paper a sharp pull, and flick it away without upsetting the glass. If you want to try something really difficult, have a shot at this. Stand a coin on its edge on a strip of paper and pull away the paper without overturning the coin. It can be done.

Here is another depending on inertia. This one requires a bit of practice. Raise your arm until it is level with your shoulder, and bend it at the elbow so that your fingers come just underneath your chin. Put a pile of coins on your elbow tip, then lower your elbow smartly and catch the coins in your hand as they fall. You will have to move your arm very quickly to do that.

All these experiments show you that things which are still tend to remain still.

The Quicker the Higher

Here is an outdoor trick, which shows that moving things try to go on moving. Take a rope, four or five feet long, hold it at one end and swing it in a circle around yourself, stretched out at full length. The quicker you swing it round, the higher the rope will rise above the ground. Now, suddenly stop swinging it. The rope will still go on in its circling movement, swinging round and round, until it has wound itself tightly around you. That is how some natives catch their prey.

Look out for examples of inertia in your everyday life. We use it in a thousand ways—kicking a football, beating a carpet, shaking the water from a wet coat, and so on. Savages use it when they set traps to catch wild animals, and even dogs seem to know all about it, for when they have been in water, they come out and shake themselves dry, and it is inertia which does the job for them.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick you can try out for yourself.)

Calling Would-Be Aviators

Free scholarships for boys who show "promise of success in an aviation career" are offered in the second annual scholarship competition sponsored by Air Youth of America. In making the announcement, Major Lester D. Gardner, chairman of the committee of awards, said the scholarships would total $12,000 in value.

Boys who have outstanding records as builders of model airplanes, or in some other youth activity related to aviation, and have graduated from high or prep school in good standing, are eligible to compete. No fee or expenditure is required to enter the contest, and application blanks and full details may be obtained from the Scholarships Awards Committee, Air Youth of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

The contest will close on April 1, 1942. Thirteen scholarships to 12 aviation schools in the United States are offered in the competition, the announcement said.

Koko and the Marmoset

Animals of Hispanic America—9

By V. W. Von Hagen

Koko was lost and he wasn't happy about it.

He remembered the events of the morning. The troop of woolly monkeys had come to rest in the sapote tree, where the golden fruit was sweetly ripe. All the large woolly monkeys came noisily to the tree and began to munch excitedly on the sapotes. Koko, as usual, rode upon his mother's back. Without loosening his hold on her dark brown fur, Koko reached out a small brown hand and took bits of the fruit that his busy mother handed to him over her shoulder.

In Chase of a Butterfly

Then something caused him for the first time to quit his mother's furry back and go off on his own. Koko had seen a beautiful large white butterfly alight on a flower and he was eager to see it. His mother called to him in maternal reproof, but Koko paid no attention. Then the butterfly flew into the air. Behind Koko there was a screech—and he heard the monkeys in the sapote tree swing off through the jungle. Koko was alone.

Koko was only one of many tribes of monkeys that frequent the American forests. There were the Capuchins, the howlers, the Micos, all of whom, unlike the Old World monkeys, have developed their tails into a fifth hand; it has become prehensile. The use of this long, grasping tail Koko knew well, for at this moment, to doubly secure himself, he had wrapped it around a branch. Had he not done so he would have fallen from the tree, he was so startled. A long-tailed parrot had just flown down above him. So close was the long blue and yellow tail that it came a few inches from Koko's face.

Koko always liked colorful things. The tail waved in front of him; he would not resist it. His small brown hand went out slowly, caught hold of the tail—and pulled. The parrot awoke with a fearful screech. Koko was so frightened he just hung on, while the parrot looked down upon him and scolded in squeaking tones. At last Koko let go and retired hurriedly to the safety of the tree trunk.

Answer to a Call

There he sat again, his dark brown eyes searching the forest, his lips pursed, and from him came the pitiful bleat of a lost woolly monkey. After a moment there was an answer. It did not come from the forest; it came from the small hollow of the tree. It was a soft call, but certainly a monkey's.

"Kek kek kek," it said. Koko was interested again. He crawled up slowly to the hole, and at the same time the animal jumped. Koko was taken aback; he thought it was a rat, but as the little animal jumped around in front of him he suddenly realized it was a monkey. It was a pigmy marmoset. It was so small that a grape would have served it for a full meal; its fur was gray, and was thick and long upon its head. The gray tail was as long as his whole body, yet it could not grasp as a fifth hand—it was just a tail.

The pigmy marmoset was unafraid of Koko. He jumped on his back, ran about his shoulders, crying all the time "Kek kek kek." Koko was highly pleased. He would catch the marmoset in his paw and then by the tail, and the little fellow would tickle his ear until Koko let go.

Darkness began to fall on the jungle, birds flew silently back to their nests. It grew cold. The pigmy stopped playing, nestled into the woolly fur, and Koko, now no longer lonely, put his arms about the marmoset and went to sleep.

(Next Thursday's article will be about the coati, a cousin of the raccoon.)

Just Before Christmas

Now city airs are spicy sweet
With Christmas trees along the street,
Green spruce and fir whose boughs will hold
Their bright festoons and fruits of gold.

From "Christmas Time" by Rachel Field. The Macmillan Company

Book Reviews

May Christmas bring you happiness! We wish for you the joy of discovering new friendships and new interests in books! May this holiday season bring you opportunities for reading along with other pleasures and may your experiences with books be happy ones—thrilling enough so that you will want to share them with your friends and family.

Christmas in Books

"The Home Book of Christmas," edited by May Lamberton Becker (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, $3.50), is a treasury of beautiful and memorable things that have been written about the greatest and most beloved of holidays. Beginning with the Bible story, the order of the contents follows the events of the celebration of Christmas—Christmas Eve, The Shepherds, The Magi, The Preparations, The Great Day, The Stockings, The Tree, Santa Claus, Reading Aloud to Young People, Food and Fun, Songs and Verses, Carols, How They Spent Christmas and a final section called "There'll Always Be a Christmas."

Classic Christmas writers and favorite contemporaries are represented. Here between the cheery red covers of this generous volume of over 700 pages is packed all kinds of Christmas packages, guaranteed to last for many years! Here is a gift for a whole family!

"Country Christmas," a reminiscence by Paul Hoffman with illustrations by Henry C. Pitz (Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $ .50), is a wee book, but one of value. It records the true story of an unusual outdoor Christmas Eve ceremony in a village near Wiscasset in Maine. There's the tang of the winter woods in this community celebration held within the close circle of light where bonfires flamed, where a huge tree with candles glowed, and where friendliness re-created the beauty and spirit of Christmas. Of "stocking" size, this book is a gift for varying ages (over 12) and one whose sincerity and simple prose make it good for reading aloud.

All Sorts of People

The following books about interesting people, well known because of their contributions in various fields, will make enduring holiday gifts and they are good reading for young people any time.

James Daugherty's "Poor Richard," illustrated by the author in three colors (The Viking Press, New York. $2,50), is a fine presentation of Benjamin Franklin's life story. Its virile text and pictures provide new high lights on the boyhood, youth, and upon the man in his rise to fame. Emphasis on Franklin's services to America sets this book apart from others covering his many-sided accomplishments at home and abroad, and it is in the portrayal of America's beginnings, her early heroes, and in the interpretation of the American spirit that Mr. Daugherty is at his best.

"Hero of Darien," the story of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, by Maxine Shore and M. M. Oblinger (Longmans, Green and Co., New York. $2), is an inspiring account of the accomplishments of the great explorer and pacifist, a vigorous character, who became a leader of men because of his devotion and through his own hard-won achievements. This book is interesting and informative for these times, covering as it does historical events and characters of interest to all Americans, and dealing with many of the problems that are troubling the world today.

"The Shoemaker's Son," the life of Hans Christian Andersen, by Constance Buel Burnett, with decorations by Fritz Kredel (Random House, New York. $2.50), is a sympathetic interpretation of this sensitive, gifted man who, in spite of his humble beginnings and the ridicule he was subjected to as a lad, rose to fame and appreciation. All who have loved the tales of wonder written by this distinguished Danish author will find much to interest them in this biography that reads like a novel.

"Unfinished Symphony," the story of Franz Schubert, by Madeleine Goss, illustrated by Karl M. Schultheiss (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2.50), is another satisfying musical biography by one who has written excellent lives of Bach and Beethoven. In a remarkable manner, in an attractive, conversational style, the author conveys to the reader the gaiety, romance and spirit of Schubert and his beloved Vienna. An opus list of his works, suggestions for further readings and an index provide valuable extensions for the reader and musical student.

Musical young people will also enjoy John Erskine's "Song Without Words," the life of Felix Mendelssohn (Julian Messner, New York. $2.50), and "Richard Wagner," by Gladys Burch, with illustrations by Robert Ball (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2.75). Both books are written by musical authorities and are valuable additions to the personal libraries of young people.

Seeing South America!

A fascinating travel book, which recounts a two months' trip by airplane to South America—covering Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, Argentine and Rio—is Alice Dalgliesh's "Wings Around South America," with remarkable water colors and line drawings by Katherine Milhous (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50). Author and artist traveled together and both saw and have put down in words and pictures the live, interesting things that young people would most enjoy. Theirs is not the trite, all inclusive travelogue, but a real introduction to our neighbors in the "other America." Here is an attractive Christmas book for boy or girl!

"A Talking Book"

No Christmas list would be complete without a book of poetry. Louis Untermeyer calls his new collection of poems, "Stars To Steer By" (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.50), and says it is not another anthology of poetry but is a "talking book." The variety is great and there is something for every kind of taste.

In his introduction the compiler says: "In this book there are poems for the dreamer and the doer, for the serious mind and the carefree spirit. There are even poems—many of them—for those who believe (or say) they dislike poetry. Don't take my word for it. Open the book and see." Interpretive pictures by Dorothy Bayley and comments by Mr. Untermeyer add further charm to this choice book arranged to satisfy the appetite of some and to create a hunger for poetry in others.

Florence Bethune Sloan

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This album of 3 double-face records contains endless delight. You hear the calls, songs and stories of birds that are native to North America. By listening to the records the youngsters learn how the Blue Jay, the Sparrow, the Chickadee, the Robin, and the Woodthrush build their nests. Descriptive text matter including piano score and illustrations, accompany each record.

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Scenic Designer, New School—Music, Theater and Art News

Philadelphia Opera Artist Discusses Theories of Décor

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"Are you Mélisande?" I asked.

"Yes," the young woman promptly replied.

The question, for a good musical reason, was unnecessary; and I could have addressed the artist equally well with an affirmative remark, telling her that I entertained an unshakable conviction that she was Mélisande; and I would have readily been assured that she was. But one way serves the purpose of breaking the ice for an improvised and momentary interview with an opera singer as well, perhaps, as another.

The time of query and reply was when the Philadelphia Opera Company, or at any rate certain members of it, had just arrived in town; and the place was the stage of the Boston Opera House. A few minutes before this encounter, I had concluded a talk with the scenic designer of the organization, John C. H. Harvey, outside the house, while the superintendent of the building was awaited to unlock the stage door and open up the premises for preliminary inspection.

Following Mr. Harvey inside, I found myself one of a group wandering about the vast stage area in the light of a stand-lamp, and looking off into the vacant spaces of the parquet and balconies. Somebody began singing, a soprano; then somebody else, a baritone, practising a phrase or two. Obviously they were testing on their own hook the acoustics of the old auditorium. A half-dozen notes from the first voice, or possibly two notes, and I knew she was recalling some passage from Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande." What the second voice engaged itself on I could not tell, save that it was something from an opera of the conventional sort.

* * *

That is how it is with Debussy. You recognize his music upon the instant; and you need not carry in memory a single line of him to do it. Only one strain out of Pelléas et Mélisande' have I ever learned—the one about Mélisande's voice over the sea in springtime; and I have forgotten that. But Debussy is Debussy, and his type of melody is like that of no other composer.

Yes, the artist was the company's Mélisande. And how, I put a real question, did she find the part goes in the English language?

Oh, very well; for she never studied it in French, so Mélisande's language, as far as she knew, could not be anything but English.

For the person who regards opera primarily as something to listen to and secondarily as something to be looked at, the singer becomes about the whole concern. Even the orchestra passes for little. As for the acting, that matters chiefly as it gives force and emphasis to the song; and as for scenery, that figures next to zero. Such an attitude belongs really, however, to days long past. Formerly, when opera was a rarity and an extraordinary treat, the singing very reasonably monopolized attention. To hear a renowned voice seemed worth a lot of money. But with the coming of record and radio, well performed arias are commonplace. They are everybody's possession. We get familiar with the whole repertory of them in childhood and make acquaintance with all types and qualities of voice as fast as they come along.

* * *

That does very well for singing. What we do not acquire through the mechanism of disk and microphone is opera on the dramatic side. The intermission talker on the radio lends help, to be sure. He can describe the action in a general way; yet he cannot reproduce the doings of the artists from moment to moment and he can make us imagine the scenic background but faintly. One of these days, television may do the business after a fashion; and still, if the film reproduction of opera is anything to judge by, it will be a very partial and untrue fashion.

In fine, we must see opera in an opera house if we hope to realize a living effect; and that is where the scenic designer begins to be influential. He builds the illusion on which opera in its own artistic right stands. He gets us inside a theater, turns down the lights on us, and centers our attention on the three-dimensional space bordered by the proscenium arch and the footlights.

He makes us creatures of a special world of imagination, and so takes rank as an artist. He contributes to the portraiture of character, he puts the play in motion, and he points the musical emphasis. Indeed, where affairs are oppointed right, he fairly carries the whole show, vocalists, instrumentalists, conductor, and all the others falling into subordination.

* * *

Who did the most for opera in Boston and in New York in the years immediately preceding and following the World War? Undoubtedly it was men like Urban and Anisfeld, the scenic designers. Their musical associates might have belonged to any time, before that or after; but those two belonged there and then. They marked the period.

Now the Philadelphia Opera Company appears with a scenic designer, Mr. Harvey. Talking with me, he mentioned many things on which I took plentiful notes. But I will not attempt to reproduce the conversation. He told me what he could do with such simple contrivances as platforms, a column, a 16-foot Gothic arch, and what not. He told me how he could make daylight and moonlight with colored lamps, how he could make a cathedral interior, a garden, and a prison for "Faust" with the help of his carpentry and some pictorial representation; how he could make the fountain, the tree, and the tower for "Pelléas et Mélisande." He explained how he could secure intimate effects or broad effects, produce quick changes by use of a small painted drop and a black velours drape. When I attempt to repeat his phrases, they turn out to be only so much theatrical jargon, probably because I do not quite understand. Accordingly, I advise waiting until the curtain rises and the performance begins. Then we shall see.

Robert Lewis

John C. H. Harvey
Scenic designer of the Philadelphia Opera Company.

Change in Opera Repertory; Concert and Recital Plans

Strauss' "Rose Cavalier," sung in English, will replace "La Bohème" in the repertory of the Philadelphia Opera Comapny for its Boston engagement. The performance is set for Saturday evening, Jan. 10, at the Boston Opera House. This English version had its first American performance in Philadelphia last week, and was well received. This production employs a tenor, instead of a contralto or mezzo-soprano, for the role of Octavian. The Boston management notes that this performance, and that of "Pelleas" on Friday evening, Jan. 9, will not conflict with Boston Symphony concerts, as the orchestra will be out of town that week.

* * *

Mischa Elman

Mischa Elman, the violinist, will give a recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18.

* * *

Helen Traubel

Helen Traubel, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, recently heard at a Morning Musicale, will return to Boston for a recital in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. The public seat sale opens next week.

* * *

Stravinsky at Tanglewood

Igor Stravinsky has been added to the faculty of the Berkshire Music Center for its 1942 season. The Russian composer will give a course in composition. Lucien Price, editorial writer of the Boston Globe, will be one of the lecturers next season.

* * *

Marcel Grandjany

Marcel Grandjany will give a program of harp music Sunday afternoon at 2, at the Gardner Museum. This is the second concert of the Museum's Orchestral Instruments Series.

* * *

English Duo Singers

The English Duo Singers, Viola Morris, soprano, and Victoria Anderson, contralto, will give a program of eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth-century music at the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon at 4:30. Composers on the list are Purcell, Arne, Morley, Duparc, Handel, Schumann, Brahms, Chausson, Franck, Stanford, Reger, Quilter, and Bridge. It is said that about 80 per cent of the repertory consists of compositions originally written for two voices.

* * *

Concert at Germanic

The boy choir of Christ Church, Cambridge, W. Judson Rand, conductor, and Charles Walker, organist, will give a concert of Christmas music at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Monday at 8:15 p. m. The concert is open to the public without charge, and no tickets are required.

* * *

Bach Cantata Club

The Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor, will give a Christmas concert at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, Sunday, Dec. 21, at 5 p. m., assisted by the Madrigal Ensemble, Steuart Wilson, director, and the Edgar Curtis String Orchestra, Edgar Curtis, conductor. Admission is by ticket only. Tickets may be obtained on application to the Museum.

* * *

Apollo Club

The Apollo Club, Wheeler Beckett conducting, will give a concert at Gardner Museum Sunday Dec. 21, at 2 p. m. Two first performances are scheduled: a Christmas carol, "What Child Is This?" by Jean Wintermute (Mrs. Beckett), and "A Christmas Fantasy," by Heinrich Gebhard.

Romo Vincent, according to report in New York, will withdraw from the cast of Eddie Cantor's "Banjo Eyes," at the end of the Philadelphia engagement. The show is expected to open in New York on Christmas night.

Lucia Graeser

G. Maillard Kesslere

Georgia Graves

Soprano and contralto soloists with the Handel and Haydn Society in the performance of "The Messiah" to be given Sunday evening at Symphony Hall.

On the Stage

New Haven will see tonight the first performance of "The Lady Comes Across," the new musical show starring Jessie Matthews, which comes Tuesday to the Shubert in Boston.

* * *

In New York, Lowell Barrington's "The Admiral Had a Wife," which had been scheduled to make its premiere Wednesday night was postponed when war started and has now been permanently withdrawn. The play was a light one with a setting at Pearl Harbor. It was first felt that the play might be rewritten in view of the present situation but efforts in that direction seemed to lead nowhere.

* * *

"Letters to Lucerne," now at the Wilbur in Boston, is scheduled to make its Manhattan debut on Dec. 22 at the Cort Theater.

Martha Burnham

Richard Burgin

Concertmaster and Assistant Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who will direct the concerts in Cambridge and Boston next week.

Ballet Repertory

The repertory for the Boston engagement of the Ballet Theater, Jan. 21-24, will comprise "Bluebeard," "Peter and the Wolf," "Princess Aurora," "Judgment of Paris," "The Unknown Soldier," and "Lieutenant Kijé." The artists will include Alicia Markova, Irina Baronova, Anton Dolin, Karen Conrad, and a supporting company of 60. Antal Dorati is musical director.

Direct 'Footnote on Fame'

"Footnote on Fame," an original play by Dudley Hunt Cloud, which will be presented by the Erskine School Drama Department Friday and Saturday evenings at the Peabody Playhouse, has been directed by Phyllis Stohl, head of the department, and Otto Ashermann, dance director. Among their past productions was the American premiere of Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne," which was presented by the Erskine Drama Department in May, 1939.

Allen Pictures Shown at Vose's

Oils and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen are to be on exhibition at the Robert Vose Galleries through Jan. 3.

Mr. Allen portrays the New England countryside with a familiarity which comes with long observation. He has watched the hills and valleys through the seasons, and he has sought to characterize them in a composed, appreciative, manner. Occasionally he bursts forth, as in some autumnal scenes, with trumpet blasts of color, but on the whole he seems to find quieter hues and veiled indications of form the more satisfactory manner of expression.

The pictures are by no means uniform and sometimes the painter finds a panorama better characterized in the set boundaries of outline. Under such conditions mountains flatten and their slopes are tightened into the edges of silhouette. Sometimes this painter finds a similar vista dissolving unbounded mist. The New England painter seems to shuttle between the allusive indications of Impressionism and the decorative patterns of Japanese prints. The French of a few generations ago also employed such extremes. It is characteristic of modern usage and the willingness of artists to attempt a harmonization of irreconcilables. Sometimes the result is successful.

Among Mr. Allen's oils is a view of Salt Island. The surface is a gauze-like tissue of greens which shape up oddly to a picturesque scene with a well qualified atmosphere. In this canvas Mr. Allen belongs in the company of the mainstream of American Impressionists such as Ernest Lawson, Homer Martin, and Alexander Wyant.

Among pictures in the exhibition which hold interest are "Madonna Peaks," "Hilltops in November," "Late Spring, Millis," "Monadnock from Dublin," "Country Road, Winter," and "Snowy March."

D. A.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Lady Comes Across—At the Shubert, beginning Tuesday. New musical comedy, with book by Fred Thompson and Dawn Powell, and music and lyrics by Vernon Duke and John LaTouche. The cast includes Jessie Matthews, from England, Joe E. Lewis, Mischa Auer, Ruth Weston, Wynn Murray, Ronald Graham, Gower and Jeanne, the Martins, Stiano Braggiotti, Morton L. Stevens, Helen Windsor, Eugenia Delarova, Marc Platoff, and Lubov Rostova. Choregraphy, directed by George Balanchine; scenery and costumes designed by Stewart Chaney. Romney Brent directed the book, and Morrie Ryskind supervised the production. Presented by George Hale.

On the Horizon

Johnny on a Spot—At the Plymouth, beginning Thursday, Dec. 25. Comedy presented by the Messrs. Shubert. The play is a new version perpared by Charles MacArthur from a script by Parke Levy and Alan Lipscott. The cast includes Keenan Wynn, Edith Atwater, Will Geer, Dennie Moore, Joseph Sweeney, Paul Huber, Florence Sundstrom, and Tito Vuolo. Setting designed by Frederick Fox. In preparation for New York.

Porgy and Bess—At the Shubert, beginning, Monday, Dec. 29. Cheryl Crawford's revival of George Gershwin's opera, with Alexander Smallens as musical director. Cast includes Todd Duncan, Anne Brown, Georgette Harvey, Ruby Elzy, Warren Coleman, Edward Matthews, and J. Rosamond Johnson in their original roles. Newcomers will include Avon Long, and Harriet Jackson. In preparation for New York.

Dansation—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Dec. 29. Dance and music entertainment, featuring Veloz and Yolanda, with Harry and John Hynda, duo-pianists, Jerry Shelton, accordionist, and Vincent Gomez, guitarist. The entertainment is presented by George M. Gatts.

My Sister Eileen—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Dec. 29. The Chodorov-Fields' comedy, still running in New York, presented by a new company recruited for the road.

Portrait of a Lady—At the Majestic, beginning Monday, Dec. 29. Comedy by Alexander King and Chester Erskin, presented by Richard Aldrich, with a cast which includes Ruth Gordon, Frederic Worlock, and Nicholas Joy.

English Studios Still Busy

New York

Although many British movie stars and technicians joined up in the first weeks of the war, the cameras in the English studios have continued to grind despite air raids, bombings, and fires. It was not due to any shortage of talent, but to a direct hit scored at Denham, that this studio recently shut down temporarily. It is the first studio to close its gates.

That England still delivers the goods is illustrated by "Major Barbara," which heads the impressive list of films produced there since the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. During this period numerous English films have reached American audiences, among them "Night Train," "Pastor Hall," "U-Boat 29," "Convoy," "The Thief of Bagdad" (completed in the U. S. A.), "Haunted Honeymoon," "Proud Valley," "The Girl in the News" and "Target for Tonight."

One of the recent imports from the British Isles is "This England" which was shown at the World Theater in New York for the benefit of Young America Wants to Help, the junior division of the British War Relief Society.

During the production of "This England" last winter, the players turned their make-up rooms into apartments and lived at the studio. Each studio employed a 24-hour shift of roof spotters and fire fighters. Shooting of the film did not cease with the blowing of the air raid siren. The director, David MacDonald, waited until the raiders approached the environs of the studio before he ordered his unit to the bombproof shelters constructed under all studios at Welwyn, Shepperton, Ealing, and Denham.

At Denham there is a miniature maginot line under the stages, complete with air-conditioned, bombproof, gasproof shelters with entrances so large that a car may be driven through them. Players, directors, and technicians all have been reporting to work with their gas masks. Location shots are difficult these days and certain Government buildings and historical places in England can no longer be photographed.

If action is lacking in British film, there is plenty of it around the studios. At the moment the British producers have completed cutting a score of new pictures, many of which will soon be unwinding on screens in this country. These include Carol Reed's production, "Young Pitt," with Robert Donat; "49th Parallel," with Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey; "Ship With Wings," a sequel to "Convoy," with the same cameraman, Roy Kellino, supervising the photography; "Hatter's Castle," with Robert Newton; "The Prime Minister," with John Gielgud, Diana Wynward, and Will Fyffe; H. G. Wells' "Kipps," with Michael Redgrave; "Spitfire," and "Jeannie."

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Rudolf Serkin, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—First concert of a series of four chamber music concerts for young people by the Stradivarius Quartet and Mrs. Langdon Warner. 4.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Letters to Lucerne," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brook, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Avery, Mary Bartholmess and Beatrice de Neergaard. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Pal Joey," presented by George Abbott, starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapps. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild, with Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Imaginary Invalid." Presented by the N. E. Repertory Theater Group. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Meet Maxwell Archer," John Loder. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:45, 6, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 3:20, 6:10, 9. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. Cooking School: 1:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton, and Dan Dailey, Jr. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"On the Avenue," Alice Faye, Madeleine Carroll. 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Sins of Man." Don Ameche and Jean Hersholt. 3:05, 6:25, 9:50.

Orpheum—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Ruth Hussey, Robert Young, and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Sing for Your Supper." Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Gene Krupa-Tony Martin Unit: 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55.

Modern—
"I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Laird Cregar. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 7, 10:10. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:15. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"A Day With the Falcon." 10:50 a. m., 1:00, 4:45, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:03.

Scollay Square—
"I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Laird Cregar. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"This War and Its Effect on Your Future." "Laying the Pipe Line from Vermont to Canada." "Hobbies of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, and Others." "Under Water Sports at Wakulla Springs, Fla." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:55. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden. 1:50, 5:20, 8:45.

Telepix—
"March of Time." Pete Smith's "Flicker Memories." "Snow Time in Quebec." "Life of a Thoroughbred." "Oddities." comedy Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"City Limits." 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50. "Mob Town." 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:46, 9:55.

Tremont—
"My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 10:50 a. m., 2:01, 5:10, 8:25. "Love Affair." Irene Dunne. 9:18 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:50, 10.

Uptown—
"Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 12:35, 4:20, 8:10. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:20, 6:05, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Rochester. "Among the Living." A. Dekker. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Top Sergeant Mullivan." Nat Pendleton. "Spooks Run Wild." East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Her Enlisted Man." Robert Young and Barbara Stanwyck. "Palooka." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Smilin' Through" Jeanette MacDonald and Brian Aherne. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Veles. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "You Belong to Me." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Texas." William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Week-End in Havana." Alice Faye and Carmen Miranda. "Puddin' Head." Judy Canova.
Cleveland Circle: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. "Nurse's Secret." 2 and 8.
University: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren Williams. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Tillie the Toiler." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:22, 9:22. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 3:21, 9:21. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell, Robert Young, and Ann Sothern. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:02, 7, 9:47. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:46, 8:31.
Park: "Blondie n Society." Penny Singleton. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Forced Landing." Richard Arlen. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald. 3:16, 9:50. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 2:30, 8:15. "Accent on Love," Osa Massey. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Mystic: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2, 7, 9:50. "Bell Starr," Randolph Scott. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 3:21, 9:16. "Prisoner of Devil's Island," Edward Cianelli. 2:05, 7:50.
Orpheum: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. "Time Out for Rhythm." Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:05, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Little Foxes." Bette Davis. "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye and John Payne.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. 3:15, 9:15. "Bride Wore Crutches." Lynne Roberts. 1:55, 7:55.
Medford: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 8:15.

MELROSE—Melrose: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Parson of Panamint." Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

NATICK—Colonial: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:20, 9:05. "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye, John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. 2:05, 6:30, 9:30. "Ladies in Retirement." Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flying Cadets." William Gargan and E. Lowe. "Let's Go Collegiate." Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.
Strand: "You Belong to Me." Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." W. Williams, June Storey.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye and John Payne. "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye and John Payne. "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Her Enlisted Man." "Palooka." 2 and 8.
Strand: "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Shadow on the Stairs." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell, Brenda Joyce. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Hold Back the Dawn." Don Ameche and Olivia de Havilland. "Give Us Wings." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Buz Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 2:09, 7:54. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent and Martha Scott. 3:32 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Little Foxes." Bette Davis. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 1:45, 7:45.
Waterlown Square: "Hell's Angeles." "I Son's to Guns." Wayne Morris, Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Passage from Hongkong." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell, and Robert Young. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 3:26 8:01. "Hit the Road." B. Maclane and G. George. 2:10, 6:49, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT OPENS TUESDAY, DEC. 16
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
GEORGE HALE Presents
JESSIE MATTHEWS
in
"THE LADY COMES ACROSS"
A New Musical Comedy
MISCHA AUER • JOE E. LEWIS
Including a distinguished cast of 100
Evgs. $3.30 to 55c; Wed.-Sat. Mat. $2.20 to 55c

PLYMOUTH TONIGHT, 8.30 Mat. Today
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents A New Play
Letters to LUCERNE
by FRITZ ROTTER & ALLEN VINCENT
EVES.: 55c-$2.75, POP. MAT. THURS. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20

WILBUR • LAST 5 TIMES
EVES. 8:30—MATINEE TODAY
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAPA IS ALL
A new comedy by Patterson Greene
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS
CARL BENTON REID
Evgs., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Forest ORPHEUM
35c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Hedy LAMARR • Robert YOUNG • Ruth HUSSEY
"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
Plus: "Sing for Your Supper"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
GARY COOPER
"SERGEANT YORK"

EXETER
HUNTINGTON AVE. EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 33c, 22c. Aft. 33c. Tax Inc.
BETTE DAVIS
"THE LITTLE FOXES"
Plus "Meet Maxwell Archer"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JACK OAKIE • GEORGE MURPHY
LINDA DARNELL
WALTER BRENNAN • MILTON BERLE
RISE and SHINE
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter. News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Matinees THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times
Max Gordon presents
JUNIOR MISS
by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields
Based on the stories by Sally Benson
Directed by Moss Hart
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 6-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace George and Ernest C. Aubrey Smith in
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience." The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN Beck Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
LORETTA YOUNG
"THE MEN IN HER LIFE"
Produced and directed by Gregory Ratoff
A Columbia Picture
Gala Stage Revue, Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Manager Joe Cronin Steps Down From Shortstop Berth

Will Start Rookie in '42; Jimmy Foxx Stays With Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Red Sox fans and critics suspected last September, Manager Joe Cronin will not start the 1942 season at shortstop. Cronin cleared up that and another mystery surrounding his club when he announced out of Chicago that Louisville's Johnny Pesky would assume the short field duties at the beginning of the next American League race, and that Jimmy Foxx would be retained as a utility player. At the '42 Fenway Park inaugural, Ulysses Lupien will probably be the Red Sox first baseman.

Cronin further stated, however, that he would get in shape at Sarasota in case Pesky fails to make the grade. Joe, therefore, stays on the active list and must be considered a possible starter at some other berth, possibly the outfield.

First Base Duel

Although the Red Sox skipper, in his announcement, said that Lupien would be his '42 first sacker, you can look for Foxx to give the one-time Harvard athlete a merry battle during the Grapefruit League campaign. The duel between veteran and rookie should be one of the most interesting phases of the Sarasota adventure. Lupien is an outstanding prospect, both as a fielder and hitter, but if Double-X is determined to go another year, "Tony" had better hustle.

In regard to Foxx, Cronin also hints that although he expects the big fellow to begin '42 in a utility role, a change which would remove Jim from the Fenway scene might come at any time. This substantiates the belief that Double-X went to the Jacksonville meetings with the intention of getting located elsewhere. The husky slugger, if unable to beat out Lupien in the race to the bag, will be the highest-salaried reserve in the majors, even though his next contract is due for a cut.

Pellagrini Around

One of the strangest angles of the story is the absence of Eddie Pellagrini's name. Cronin mentioned only Pesky as his possible successor. Johnny, of course, had a great year in the American Association, winning that circuit's most valuable player trophy. He finished among the first 10 hitters. But Pellagrini, a local boy, had just as many backers a year ago as did Pesky and is described as a stronger, if not as consistent, a hitter. It would be interesting, wouldn't it, if Eddie came North next April as the new Red Sox shortstop?

Cronin's acquisition of Mace Brown received little attention—in fact, almost went unnoticed. Once the top-ranking relief pitcher in the National League with the Pittsburgh Pirates, Brown last season was dropped by the Brooklyn Dodgers. Shipped off to the Pacific Coast League, he was later returned. A hurler of the Mike Ryba type, he throws a good overhand sinker ball and might save a few games for the Sox. At least, it costs them little to take a look.

Tabor Stays

Rumors of Jim Tabor's departure from Fenway quickly disappeared. Although Bill McKechnie and a couple of other managers came forth with the news that they would take Rawhide Jim off Cronin's hands any time, the lanky third baseman is still in the Hub. As long as he stays, the manager remains out of the far-turn picture. Even now Jim is around town, counting the days until he can depart for Sarasota.

From a Red Sox standpoint, the Jacksonville and Chicago meetings were disappointing. They were able to pick up only one experienced pitcher and no help has come for their questionable catching staff. However, the season does not open until the middle of April. There yet is time.

On the subject of the national emergency, baseball magnates say only that the big league program will progress as usual until such time as curtailment is necessary. When or why this curtailment would come is only a guess at this hour. There is no doubt, however, that many more ball players will be called to the colors now that America is actually engaged in a fighting war.

Sports Around the Hub

Crimson Coach Wants More Basketball

If Earle Brown has his way, Harvard will play a lot more basketball in the future than it has in the past. As a starter in his campaign to put the cage pastime on a more solid footing at Cambridge, the former Notre Dame All-American is urging junior varsity competition as a preliminary to varsity play in the Eastern League this winter. What further plans he may have are not known at this time. But we suspect that he will work overtime to lift the Crimson among the Eastern cage powers.

Dartmouth and other league members consistently come up with superior court material. There is no reason why Harvard cannot build to an equal level. Brown has a vivid picture of the Mid-West policy of encouraging grade and high school youngsters to play basketball. Many colleges through the Big Ten and Big Six belts hold Saturday morning meetings, to which all schoolboys are invited without obligation. It may be that the Crimson mentor will try this plan at Cambridge.

The invasion of Mid-West and Far-West quintets has forced a rapid development in basketball throughout the Metropolitan district, where attractive double-headers are played in Madison Square Garden weekly. Harvard and other local colleges would be smart to lure some of these big western teams to the Hub. This should not be difficult, considering the short train ride between here and New York.

* * *

The annual schoolboy banquet sponsored by the Eastern Massachusetts Sports Writers' Association will be held at the Hotel Lenox on Jan. 15. The affair will be highlighted by the awarding of championship trophies to the Lynn Classical, New Bedford, Saugus and Ipswich football teams, and the Somerville baseball nine. The Classical boys will receive gold footballs for having gone undefeated this fall.

* * *

Perhaps one of the chief reasons why grid mentors often step out of high school ranks and become successful in college circles, as Boston College's Anthony Scanlon is expected to do, is that it takes just as much skill—if not more—to handle a group of untried youngsters as it does to direct collegians. The Eagles should be encouraged by the fact that Scanlon has had 14 years of tutoring in high school.

* * *

Now that this country is at war, it is hoped that big league clubs will make a determined effort to bring baseball to service camps. By revising their spring training schedules, which should be a simple matter in view of the small-town dates most of the clubs have booked, games could be played in every military post within a 24-hour train ride of the Grapefruit League, with gates thrown open to men in uniform. Steps already have been taken in this direction, but not nearly far enough.

* * *

As a copy boy points out, the Bruins have not produced a standout freshman player this winter, although the National Hockey League as a whole has come up with a number of promising rookies. However, the locals seem to be getting along well enough without first-year talent. Their next home game, by the way, is with Les Canadiens Tuesday night.

* * *

Shorts . . . Dartmouth's defending champion Eastern League cagers meet Tufts at Cousens gym this evening . . . Boston College goes to New Haven for a hockey date with Yale on Saturday . . . B. U. quintet beat American International last night, 46-33 . . . Yale puck chasers took B. U., 8-0. . . . Harvard's six beat the Junior Olympics, 5-2, at the Skating Club of Boston rink . . . Brown edged the Crimson basketball team in overtime, 52-46, at Providence . . . Coach Harry Cleverly of the B. U. freshman hockey team met 21 at the first practice on Arena ice yesterday morning.

* * *

The Harvard College squash team took over second place in the State class B division by defeating the Newton Y. M. C. A. team 5-0. Boston Y. M. C. A. leads the parade . . . With Hank Greenberg going back into the Army, Detroit is forced to retain Rudy York . . . New York Rangers have not been shut out in 65 consecutive N. H. L. games. About 10 years ago they went 77 before being blanked by John Ross Roach . . . Despite rumors to the contrary, Jim Tabor is a gentleman of leisure this winter.

E. R.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (Wide World)—Bob Feller made a wise move when he joined up with the naval reserve . . . The fact that he didn't wait for the draft brought credit to himself and to baseball in general . . . Frank Lawrence suggests that if night baseball is banned, the game might be saved by double daylight saving. "If we could save one hour of sunshine, I don't see why we can't save two hours," he says . . . Bradley Tech's basketballers already have been made homeless by the war. A few hours after the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific, the Governor of Illinois banned non-military use of armories. Now the "Notre Dame of Basketball" is negotiating for a high school gym for games against such as Harvard, Oklahoma, Oregon State, etc.

* * *

Jimmy Dykes' two sons, Jimmy, Jr., and Charley, are due for tryouts next spring with the White Sox Waterloo (Iowa) farm . . . Joe Sheeketski, who resigned as Holy Cross coach, is reported ready to join the F. B. I. . . . Bert Corbeau, coach of the Atlantic City Sea Gulls hockey team, keeps his boys on edge by a sign in the dressing room. It says: "Trains leaving for Canada every hour." . . . Not to be outdone by Ossie Solem's "Y" formation, Lew Andreas has come up with a "Double Pivot" for his Syracuse U. basketball team. . . . Ever hear of a Pier 6 brawl in tennis? Well, what used to be Pier 6, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, has been turned into a recreation center and a couple of major indoor tennis events may be held there.

In the Interstate League every club will buy 16 helmets, but it is not compulsory for any player to wear one.

Another 'Feller' Joins the Navy

Wide World

Bob Feller Listens to His "New Manager"

CHICAGO—Bob Feller, pitching ace of the Cleveland Indians, is shown listening to radio address given by his new Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt. The speed-ball king announced his decision to enlist in the United States Naval Reserve, and applied at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

One Place Open As Huskies Face Bates Saturday

With Northeastern's basketball opener against Bates only two days away, Coach Jim Dunn still has line-up problems and is doing some shifting. Capt. Harold Maron, Al Pajonas, Wally Sullivan, and Ed Sitarz are sure starters, but the other place is undecided.

Sitarz, too, is not sure where he is to start. Ed has been playing forward and teaming well with Pajonas, while Joe Lawler of Lynn has been at center. Dunn recently has been trying Sitarz at center, with Mike Azzone of Belmont moving to the forward spot. George Brumis of Somerville also is under consideration.

The chances are that Lawler will start at center, with the fast-breaking Sitarz being allowed to stay at forward. He and Pajonas play the same type of game and anticipate each other's moves. They both are extremely important to the attack.

The Huskies expect a relatively successful season, since they now have the height they were lacking last year. The spirit is excellent, and the second team is just as enthusiastic as the first.

International Swim At Brookline Club

One of the first sports contributions towards the good will campaign among the North and South American Nations will be an international swimming meet at the Brookline Swimming Club, Dec. 18th.

Larry Johnson, chairman of the National A. A. U. men's swimming committee, is already on the high seas as the American escort for six South American swimmers who will compete in the local affair.

Five men and one woman swimmer, all champions in their respective specialties in South America, are en route here with Mr. Johnson. They are due to land in New York City, Dec. 15 where they will be greeted by Mayor La Guardia and every prominent A. A. U. swimming official.

Golfers Are Now Wondering About Next Year's Season

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Officials of golf and country clubs, of State and district associations, of the United States Golf Association; manufacturers and dealers in golf and other sporting goods; and players, doubtless are wondering what effects the war will have on golf and on other games. Will there be any national golf championships in 1942? Will there be a cancellation of other major tournaments? Will club memberships be materially cut by resignations of younger men going into the service? Will the rolls be decreased by the number of older members being tied up in businesses or more direct services in connection with defense?

Private clubs, by and large, have had hard sledding the last 10 years and some of them might not be able to weather another severe blow at the very time when they were beginning to see a slight ray of hope, in a slight improvement this past year, both in membership, play and general receipts. This improvement, in a few cases, was not enough to get them out of the woods, so that their executives undoubtedly are concerned over the outlook for next year.

During the two years that the United States was an active participant in the last World War, all national golf championships were canceled. The British had none for five years, 1915 to 1919, inclusive. They had a "Professional Golfers' Championship," as they termed it, at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1919, to celebrate the war victory, but only those were invited to play who were among the first 60 in the open of 1914.

The British women's championship was to have been resumed in October of 1919, as first of the postwar championship resumptions, but it was abandoned because of a railway strike.

1917 Tourney

In this country there was a tournament staged in 1917 that was labelled as an unofficial national open, with a war fund basis, but it was hardly a genuine success. War fund matches and war fund tournaments both open and club, were of frequent occurrence, however, and substantial sums were raised, for the Red Cross, for ambulances, and for other similar purposes. At many of those tournaments Liberty Loan drives were conducted, to good effect.

Another national appeal of those war days was for clubs to convert sections of their property to agricultural pursuits in order to swell the war granary of vegetables, and that appeal met a responsive chord.

The question naturally arises whether the usual "winter circuit" program of the tournament professionals will be conducted as per schedule arranged by Fred Corcoran.

Holes-in-One

Getting away from the war, and what may happen to tournaments, I would dwell for the moment on holes-in-one, on which a contemporary had something to say, recently, including the fact a golfer is likely to get an ace once out of 20,000 shots.

Right before me, in a hasty survey of happenings on links around Boston this season, I have clippings of seventeen aces this season, which probably is well short of the entire number. That sounds like something less than one out of 20,000, but it is to be remembered that there are a lot of rounds played during a season and that nearly every course has four holes where the greens can be driven. At Brae Burn, for example, more than 26,000 rounds were played this year, which means more than 75,000 chances of an ace on the three holes which are within driving range of a goodly number of members, and one other, the 17th, within range of the longer hitters, so that five aces there would confirm the one out of 20,000 chances.

The first hole-in-one around here was by Harold J. Tripp at the Woodland 13th on April 19 and the last one was by R. W. Daniels at Brae Burn a week ago last Sunday. Margaret Curtis scored her first ace in 45 years of play during the women's State championship at Winchester in September, notable because she had been three times a national champion and had won many other honors.

John Corcoran, M. G. A. executive secretary, is one man who holed from the tee and, in a way, bemoans the fact. He was waiting for an opponent at Trapelo and thought he would warm up for the match, so started out, with just his caddie, to play three holes. On the second he garnered his ace. "But," laments John, "nobody was there but myself and my caddies, and you know how anybody feels making a claim of an ace under such circumstances."

Sport Siftings

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Rowing Coaches' Association will be held in the New England Room of the Hotel Lexington in New York Saturday. Clifford Goes, who was coxswain of the Syracuse crew from 1911 to 1914, will be host.

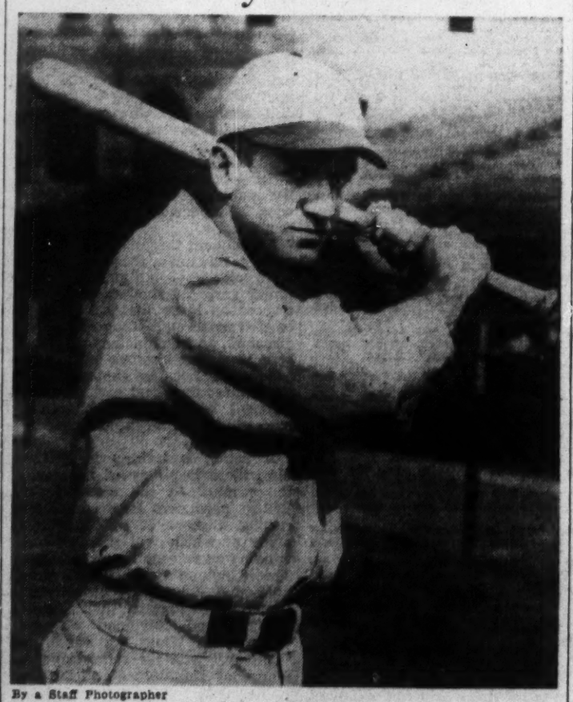
* * *

Spencer Moseley is Yale's 1942 football captain. His father George Moseley of Chicago was All-America Yale end in 1916. Only seven years ago the father played football with the Highland Park Young Men's Club—taking passes from Pug Rentner.

Soccer Captain

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Ward B. Chamberlin, 3d, a junior of South Norwalk, Conn., has been elected captain of the 1942 Princeton University soccer team, Coach Jimmy Reed has announced.

Local Boy Makes Good



By a Staff Photographer

Ulysses Lupien

Former Harvard baseball captain who will be given a chance to replace the veteran Jimmy Foxx at first base for the Red Sox next season. Lupien has spent the past three seasons in minor league ball and Manager Joe Cronin thinks he is deserving of a chance to make good in the majors.

Pics Boast Best Start In History

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	2	1	23	78	42
Johnstown	10	3	2	22	66	40
New York	9	5	1	19	69	52
Washington	6	8	1	13	62	69
Baltimore	5	9	0	10	59	68
River Vale	3	10	1	7	31	50
Atlantic City	3	10	0	6	42	76

Results Dec. 10

Boston 6, New York 3.
River Vale 5, Atlantic City 2.
Baltimore 6, Washington 2.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Boston Olympics close the first quarter of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League season against Washington Eagles at the Garden here Saturday night, they will be marking their most successful start in any campaign since they joined league competition five years ago.

Right now the prides of Walter Brown—sponsor, promoter, and practically father of amateur hockey in these parts—are perched at the top of the Eastern League. They possess the highest scoring forward line in the league in Fishy Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Lloyd Gronsdal, with the latter tied for the lead in goal-getting honors. The Pics have outscored all other teams in the circuit, and their goalie, Vic Polich, has been scored on least. And they are currently sporting a winning stretch of four straight games, which with the seven they tied together at the start of the season spells a record of 11 wins as against only two defeats. One game on the road was tied.

Best Previously

The best previous start the Olympics ever made was in the Provincial Hockey League in 1939-40 when they won seven and tied two out of their first 14 games. That season they placed second to Sherbrooke in the final standing. In the play-offs they ousted Verdun Bulldogs before dropping a bitter two-of-three series to Lachine Rapides.

The Olympics hold at least one victory over every team in the Eastern League except Washington, and the Eagles surprised the local skaters by beating them 8-3 in the Capital in their only meeting. The Pics have beaten Atlantic City three times, New York twice, Baltimore three times, Johnstown once, and River Vale twice. Their tie game was with River Vale while their other loss was to Johnstown.

So far the Olympics have not been able to crack their best undefeated streak, a string of 11 games which included one tie back in that 1939-40 season. The most victories they have won in a row came during that stretch—nine. Next best was last year—eight. Third best is this year's start of seven, although the O's are in a fair way towards equalling or bettering any of these figures inasmuch as they will be playing at home until after Christmas.

Latest Win

Latest accomplishment for Coach Hago Harrington's sextet was its 6-3 drubbing of New York Rovers at the Garden last night. In a game that was exceedingly dull for two periods, the Olympics suddenly found themselves in the final stanza to score five goals and overcome the 2-1 advantage the Rovers held going into that period. Lloyd Gronsdal scored three of the Boston goals, giving him a total of 18 for the season. This ties him with Andy Chakowski of Baltimore, who got two as the Orioles beat Washington 6-2 last night.

Altogether Lloyd has scored 24 points in the 14 games so far, and is only one point behind his center, Ray Chaisson. Al Dumond, the other member of this trio, has 19 points. These three all rank in the first 10 scorers in the league, and are joined in that select company by another Olympic, Jack McGill, now sidelined with injury. McGill has appeared in only nine games, yet he has scored 19 points. Boston's other three goals came from the sticks of Eddie Barry, Jake Wade, and Cy Beigler.

Take to the Air

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 11 (AP)—Missouri, which hasn't been much of a forward passing team this season, took to the air yesterday as the Tigers drilled for a New Year's Day gridiron battle with Fordham in the Sugar Bowl.

The "terrible" trio of halfbacks—Harry Ice, Bob Steuber and Maurice (Red) Wade—tossed aerials all over the field. The team also worked extensively on pass defense.

Tie Games a Rarity

NEW YORK (AP)—Tie games are becoming a rarity in the National Hockey League. Last season, 31 of the league's regular 168 games wound up in deadlocks.

The current season is more than one-fourth over, but only three of the 44 games have ended in ties. Five other games which went into overtime were decided in the extra periods.

Canadian Amateur Hockey
By the Canadian Press

Results Dec. 10

Ontario Hockey Association
Senior "A"
St. Catharines 3, Toronto Marlboros 1.
Junior "A"
Guelph 3 Toronto Young Rangers 2 (overtime).
Cape Breton Senior
North Sydney 5, Glace Bay 4.

College Hockey
By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 10

Harvard 8, Boston Olympic Juniors 2.
Yale 8, Boston University 0.

Furloughs in 26th Division Still Hold Though Moved Up

Defense News in Brief

YD Furloughs Moved Up—Leaves and furloughs for officers and men of the 26th Division have been moved up in view of the United States' entrance into the war, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. C. Harvey Moore, Division Personnel Officer.

The officers and men have been classified into two groups. Those in Group A were granted passes today until taps Tuesday, Dec. 16. Upon their return the men will remain in camp until the day before Christmas. At noon on Dec. 24 they will be allowed to go home for 11 days, returning by taps on Jan. 4.

Group B soldiers will leave at noon Tuesday, Dec. 16, for 12 days. They must be back in camp Sunday, Dec. 28. These troops will stay in camp until noon, Dec. 31. At that time they will be granted leaves until taps Jan. 4.

Special trains will leave Camp Edwards to transport the men home. All soldiers must travel in uniform if they wish to obtain special train fare. Lieut. Col. Moore said.

War Department Request — Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, said today he had received this memorandum from the War Department: "The War Department is receiving a tremendous number of inquiries by telephone and telegraph relative to the safety of individual members of the Army on duty in foreign garrisons. The volume of these inquiries is so great as to preclude the possibility of individual replies."

It is standard War Department procedure to notify the next of kin as promptly as possible of any casualty sustained by a member of the Army while in foreign service. As soon as casualty reports are received and checked, notifications by wire are sent to the persons concerned.

Relatives and friends of Army personnel will greatly assist the War Department by refraining from inquiring as to the safety of individuals.

Alarm List Ready—An alarm list for each Yankee Division unit has been put into effect, Division Headquarters announced. The list will operate similar to a locator system and will be used to recall men on furlough and leave. All men called back to camp must return in 12 hours, it was explained.

Praise for YD—At retreat Tuesday officers of the various units of the 26th Division read a statement from Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding Officer, congratulating the soldiers on their showing on maneuvers.

"The Carolina maneuvers are over," the General's statment said. "We are back at our home station. You have done a good job and upheld the high tradition of the Yankee Division. I want to thank you personally for your efforts and your loyalty and extend to you all my best wishes for the holiday season."

Aviation Cadets to Head West—Thirty-nine New England men will start training as Army Aviation Cadets on Dec. 20 at Ventura Flying School, Oxnard, California, it was announced by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer. The majority of the future pilots came from Massachusetts, which contributed 31, Colonel Rice said. Seven of the new class are from Conecticut and one from Rhode Island. That these men are to be trained on the Pacific Coast is purely coincidence and has nothing to do with the Far Eastern crisis, Colonel Rice added.

V. F. W. Volunteers—Joseph Peterson, State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Massachusetts has ordered all post commanders to offer their services and those of V. F. W. members during the period of National Crisis.

"V. F. W. members should be on the alert for all possible acts of sabotage and should use their influence to inculcate in the minds of our citizenry a greater appreciation of the glories of America," Commander Peterson said. "By example, we can assist in the creation of a spirit of unity. . . . Co-operation with all governmental authorities is essential."

State Guard Division on Duty — Maj. Gen. Erland P. Fish, Commanding the Second Division of the Massachusetts State Guard, and members of his staff, made an inspection tour of State Guard units on duty guarding vital power works and reported conditions were "most satisfactory."

Bay Staters Weigh Chances Of Eliot and Brandon in 1942

The Federal Focus

Two developments in the Federal end of Massachusetts politics today found cracker-barrel debating clubs mulling over the destinations of Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge Congressman, and Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

Both men appeared safely aboard the 1942 election special. Representative Eliot (D) has already asserted he would seek the Democratic nomination for either the Senate or House next year. Mr. Brandon's name cropped up persistently as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Both men apparently have Presidential approval. Mr. Eliot, his old district gerrymandered by the Republican-dominated Massachusetts Legislature, announced his candidacy following a conference with President Roosevelt. Presidential accolade of Mr. Brandon, whose nomination to the office of Chief Federal Prosecutor for the Bay State was a "personal appointment," is believed just awaiting delivery.

Contest With Dever Seen

Entry of the United States Attorney into the contest for nomination means an all-out struggle with Paul A. Dever, former Attorney-General for Massachusetts and last year's democratic candidate for Governor, some observers believe. Others point out that Mr. Brandon, despite his length of service in Federal offices—he has been Regional Director of the Securities and Exchange Commission here as well as United States Attorney—is comparatively unknown and without a machine for a statewide election. Mr. Brandon's service as a State officer of the Knights of Columbus is expected to fill this need.

Friends of the Brandon candidacy also point out that Mr. Dever has been out of office for two years. There is also a report current that the former Attorney-General injured his chances by the conduct of his last campaign, leading to charges of nonco-operation with other members of his ticket. Even President Roosevelt is credited with noticing the lack of unity, remarking, according to historians: "Isn't anyone but Dever running for anything in this State?"

Another development seen as indicative of Mr. Brandon's desire to run for Governor is the recent appointment of Joseph J. Rooney as Assistant United States Attorney. Mr. Rooney stepped out of the SEC office formerly held by Mr. Brandon to come into the prosecuting offie. Observers see here a possibility that Mr. Rooney is being groomed to succeed Mr. Brandon once again.

Mr. Eliot's future has a number of contingencies. He can seek the democratic nomination opposing Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R.), whose fence-straddling has cost him considerable votes. Or the Cambridge delegate to Congress may try to succeed George H. Tinkham (R.), or Thomas H. Flaherty (D.), both Boston Representatives.

Attempts by either former Governor James M. Curley, influentially strengthened by his showing in the recent mayoralty election, or Representative John W. McCormack, Majority Leader in the House, to recapture the Senate seat held by Senator Lodge would block Mr. Eliot, it is felt. And there has been some mention of Mr. Brandon for this post.

Appointment of Mr. Flaherty as Postmaster in Boston, a $10,000 position, would clear the way for the Eliot program in that district.

In any case, it seems apparent that there will be action of a lively nature in the Tinkham district next fall. Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, is reported ready to seek to wrest the Republican nomination from the 26-year sway of the lion-hunting statesman.

Wage-Hour Post

A Rhode Island man may be the new head of the Wage-Hour Division in Washington. L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Public Contracts Branch of the Department of Labor, is mentioned as the man whose name will be announced as head of the Division at its annual conference in New Orleans, La., this week.

The former Director of the Rhode Island State Labor Department is competing against Baird Snyder, Deputy Administrator of the Division, and Thomas O'Malley, Regional Director in Chicago and former Congressman, according to reports.

Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director in Boston; James Nelson, Assistant Director, and Allan Marklee, assistant to Mr. Gleason, are expected to attend the conference as delegates from New England.

Clark University To Add Women's College in 1942

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 11 (AP)—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University, announces that the university will open a liberal arts college for women in the fall of 1942.

Clark has taught men only, except in graduate departments and summer schools. Enrollment at first, the President said, will be limited, probably to 50 girls.

The way for the college was cleared last spring by a probate court opinion, which said a college for women could use the physical properties of the college without transgressing the will of Jonas G. Clark, founder.

The organization of the college, including naming of a Dean and other officers, is now being considered, the President said. Some additions to the Clark faculty may be made.

Dr. Atwood noted there had been recurrent demand for a liberal arts school for girls in central Massachusetts.

War Not to Change Status of Plans for New Year's Grid Festival in Miami, Fla.

Military Chiefs Are Said To Approve All Bowl Games

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Orange Bowl officials said here this week that the present war crisis, brought on by Japan's attack on United States possessions last Sunday, would not change the status of plans for the New Year's Day festival in Miami.

Jack T. Branham, a director of the Orange Bowl committee, said that officials making arrangements for the game had previously made trips to Washington regarding any incident that may arise which would postpone or cancel the classic.

Bill Ward, a high ranking official of the bowl committee, spent two weeks in the Capital conferring with military men regarding a possibility that the war would conflict with the staging of the bowl game this year, according to Branham.

Ward said military chiefs had stamped their approval on all bowl games, declaring that such events were welcomed and are a "boon to the morale of civilians as well as men in the service."

Lach Honored

In balloting by expert observers in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, Steve Lach, triple-threat on Duke University's Rose Bowl-bound football team, was named the Southern Conference's outstanding performer by sports writers and coaches last week end.

Only one of the 81 observers failed to name the 190-pound Lach on the first honor team.

Joe Blalock, Clemson's six-foot-two senior end, was voted the loop's outstanding lineman. The selection is no novelty for Blalock, who, since he crashed the Tiger varsity as a rookie, has made the All-Southern team annually by a wide margin.

* * *

The Chattanooga baseball club announced the Lookouts would train next spring at Winter Park, Fla.

The site is within a few miles of Orlando, where the Washington Senators, parent club of the Lookouts, will train.

Ben Chapman, who played with five American League clubs during his 12 years with big league clubs, last week signed as manager of Richmond, Va., Piedmont League club.

Chapman, who broke in with the Yankees in 1930, finished his career with the White Sox last season.

Little Rock Manager

Willis Hudlin, veteran major league pitcher, was named manager of the Little Rock Travelers of the Southern Association last week in Jacksonville during the annual minor league meeting. He succeeds Bert Miehoff, who resigned in November after serving one season with the club.

Hudlin, who pitched for the Pebs last season, was given a one-year contract.

He came to Little Rock as a free agent after 14 years with the Cleveland Indians, who let him go in 1939. He played part of 1939 season with the St. Louis Browns and finished the year in the International League. **Clyde Jones**

N. E. Schools In Hockey Tourney At Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Holiday visitors and North Country hockey fans will again have the opportunity to witness two top-ranking college hockey teams, long Lake Placid favorites, when Harvard clashes sticks with Princeton at the Olympic Arena on the evenings of Jan. 1, 2 and 3. Both squads have unusually strong line-ups this year, and keen competition from these old-time rivals is assured.

The first games of the season will be played on Dec. 26, 27 and 29, when the Lake Placid Club College Invitation Hockey tournament gets under way on Arena ice. Opening games start at 2 p. m. Friday with Lehigh playing Williams. At 4 p. m. Union College faces University of New Hampshire, and the evening double-header starting at 7:15 includes Cornell vs. Middlebury and Colgate vs. Massachusetts Technology. Saturday games start at 10:30 a. m. with Friday's losing teams, followed by a game at 3:00 p. m. and another double-header in the evening between the winners of Friday's contests.

Monday's games will be decisive as the round-robin closes with final games of the tournament. The tournament is under the management of James H. Fullerton, athletic coach at Northwoods School.

The sixth annual Northwood School hockey tournament opens at the Olympic Arena on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 1, between Exeter and Lawrenceville. Other preparatory school teams competing in the tournament include Williston, University School, Milton, St. Mark's, Albany and Northwood School. On Friday the four winning teams will play the semi-finals and the four losing teams will play semi-finals of the consolation tournament. On Saturday the finals of the major tournament will take place as well as the finals of the consolation tournament followed by two matches between the remaining teams.

Sports Mirror

Three Years Ago

New York Giants won National Professional Football League title, beating Green Bay Packers, 23-17, in play-off.

© Fox

The Drake Tradition Lives On

The sea-shanty tells us of Tom Bowling. Well, this is a picture of Jack Bowling. And it goes to prove that the ladies have an interest in this game as well.

It's an Old English Custom

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Eng. — After gazing from the windows of Lord and Lady Astor's residence here upon the celebrated Hoe where, according to tradition, Sir Francis Drake decided there was time to finish his game of bowls and beat the Spaniards too, the urge is upon me to tell you today of modern Englishmen—and Englishwomen—who have followed the same line of thinking. They reasoned that they could keep on with their game of bowls and beat the Nazis, too. And, now that the summer is just a memory, they've gone indoors to do it. Hence the scene of activity to be found these days (and nights) on covered bowling rinks, some of which are so enthusiastically patronized that the clubs using them have had to say they can enroll no more members. The rinks at Bounds Green, Paddington and Richmond, for example, are taxed to capacity, I am told, and one of the reasons is that they have revived the more seriously competitive aspects of play, absent from so many forms of sport since the war made games-playing just that. In addition to team matches, there are being arranged level tournaments and handicaps for single players, pairs and triples. . . .

Felt "Greens"

Thus there is a winter continuation on felt of the keen playing that went on among the bowlers of Britain during the summer on turf. A high proportion of the male bowling community is made up of people above the age for compulsory service with the colors, and early all these people are engaged on what you might term the static forms of national service, such as civilian defense and war industry. So, though the national championships have been suspended and bowlers canceled all their playing arrangements at the declaration of war, large numbers have still been around at the old stand, and, in such spare time as they possess, they have been able to carry on with one of the favorite recreations of the British. In developing the competitive angle more seriously once again, they have waited to see how things would work out. And the indoor triples tournament arranged this winter at Paddington is the first of its kind since the Bexhill competition of Easter, 1939.

When a sport can command for its championships in peace time an entry of more than 20,000 competitors, it seems rather a platitude to describe it as popular. So I must find some other word to put this game into perspective as part of the normal British sporting picture. "Ancient" is perhaps le mot juste, as they say on the boulevards. For, if we search for the origin of the game in Britain, we shall find ourselves groping about in the mists of antiquity a long way back of the occurrence known to every English schoolboy, when Drake, acquainted by an excited courier with the approach of the mighty Spanish armada, leisurely sent down another "wood" and made his celebrated observation.

Spot of History

Doubt is thrown by some of the intelligentsia upon the historical veracity of the whole business. But not in the "Highroads of History" which I won as a prize for Elementary Music (a pretty thought) at Raby Lodge School, when an English schoolboy of the smaller model in 1908. In this cherished work, the incident is vividly reported thus:

"They are coming!", the sailor cries: "they are coming!" At once a fire is lighted to let people know the news. "Then we must go at once," says the chief captain.

"Not so, my lord," answers Drake. "There is time enough to finish the game and to thrash the men of Spain, too!" Drake played his bowl and won the game. Then the captains went on board their ships.

Red Pants

Even more convincing than the text, however, was a colored picture showing Drake handling the situation on the Hoe in this fine British manner and the "chief captain," who had red pants, urging him to make it snappy.

However, be that as it may (which it has been since 1588), bowls was, or were, an old English custom when Drake was on the Hoe. Nobody knows when it began, but in the fifteenth century it was firmly established as "the" outdoor game of skill for all classes.

The residences of the nobility and the wealthy all had their bowling greens, some of them including covered alleys as well, for use in the event of rain. While the tradesmen and apprentices could disport themselves on the public greens that were laid out in most towns.

Bowls, indeed, became such a craze that in and after the reign of Henry VII, statutes were passed to prevent apprentices playing it. For one thing, it interfered with their archery, which was what you might term national service. For another, the habitues, of the public greens were somewhat tough. So much so, in fact, that even the lawns laid down at Spring Gardens on the royal property by King Charles II, had to be closed on account of rowdiness.

Well, you can't keep a good game down. And bowls kept rolling along, as bowls will. For a great many years play was an individual matter, rival to croquet at one period on the shaded vicarage lawn, but in 1903 it became co-ordinated with the formation of the English Bowls Association, the body which controls the level-green game in this country.

There is another form of play on what are called "crown" greens, which are not level. But that is another story.

The E. B. A., like most organizations of the same type, began in a very modest way with half a dozen affiliated counties and a small handful of clubs. In the 38 years that have passed since then, the membership has risen to comprise more than 30 counties, some 50 minor associations and close on 2,000 clubs.

The outdoor bowls season in Britain lasts from May to October, and the highest form of play is seen in "international" matches, either with touring sides from overseas or between the national teams of England, Scotland Ireland and Wales.

The Scots are away ahead of the others in the number of international victories they have gained. Play in the national championship—I speak of normal times, of course—is on a divisional basis and successful players in tournaments in various parts of the country foregather to decide the issue for single players, pairs and rinks.

Feminine Touch

For a long time, the game of bowls was an all-male preserve. But the ladies have invaded it. To some purpose. Just before the war there were close on 7,000 enthusiastic members of the English Women's Bowls Association, a go-ahead concern that soon began to talk in terms of international ambitions, extending even into tours of the United States and Canada. Ladies' play has been disrupted less by the war than has that of the men, for obvious reasons. And the standard of feminine play goes up all the time. Therefore it is not entirely facetious to say that the men may have to look to their laurels when the threads of major peacetime sport are picked up again after the war.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Grove Hangs Up His Glove

There are two vivid memories of Lefty Grove.

The first is back about 1929 or '30, when the Lonaconing southpaw was the greatest pitcher in all of baseball. A young reporter approaches him in a corner of the old Brunswick Hotel lobby in Boston . . . extends an eager hand . . . is almost knocked off his feet as Grove brushes past and disappears into an elevator . . . leaving the inexperienced scribe bewildered, disillusioned . . . an incident quickly softened by the kindly voice of Connie Mack.

The second is in the Red Sox clubhouse at Fenway Park on the afternoon of July 26, 1941. A tired but happy Grove stands in front of his locker, unbuttoning a wet shirt . . . laughing aloud as shouting, back-slapping teammates offer congratulations on the occasion of his 300th American League victory.

A Long Story

One an unforgettable day in the life of a reporter. The other a milestone in the career of a great pitcher. There seems no connection, perhaps, to the casual spectator. And yet, to the reporter, they somehow tell a long and interesting tale—the Grove of those early Philadelphia days, highly temperamental, impossible to approach, caring not whether his name got into a newspaper, or if they cheered him from the stands.

Had Grove remained in big league baseball for 50 years, he probably never would have completely shaken his abrupt mountaineer mannerisms. But the Grove in the Hotel Brunswick lobby was a far cry from the Grove of that hot July afternoon. Years of associating with other men had broken down the crust. And through those years Lefty went about the difficult business of setting aside one of the most remarkable mound records in the history of the Doubleday creation.

Lively Ball

No matter what else they may say about Grove, everyone who saw him has to admit that he was as unbeatable as it is humanly possible for a hurler to be. Cy Young, Walter Johnson, Grover Alexander, and a few other boys won more games than Lefty, but when discussing this subject, one should take into consideration one paramount item. Grove was throwing the lively ball from the beginning to the end of his career. Johnson had to for a while. So did Alexander. But there was no let-up for Lefty.

Fans too often look at the record books and laugh off the suggestion that present-day pitchers are up to the standard of the old timer. But no one can fully appreciate what the struggling hurler is up against in these days of the rabbit ball, unless he picks up a pellet, walks out to the mound and tries it himself. At no time in a close ball game can the pitcher ease up, if he expects to win. Every pitch must have something on it to escape a flight over the fence. Even the .200 hitter can do that.

Born Too Late

During his 17 seasons with the Athletics and Red Sox, Grove lost 141 games. There are fellows around baseball today, and who have been around for a long time, who insist Lefty would have won at least half of that number had he been pitching 20 years sooner. You couldn't say the Lonaconing giant was colorful. Yet, fans flocked to the park to watch him pitch because they knew he would give them a good game—they knew that the percentage was swung comfortably in favor of the home club for the afternoon.

However, Grove has pitched his last game in the American League and it is just as well. His efforts late last season, after chalking up that glorious No. 300, were sad. The old zip on the fast one gone, he tried to squeeze past the hitters with little more than control. Even that big 300th was quite a struggle. Lefty would have made a tragic mistake by trying to fight his way through four or five more decisions in 1942. He would have been hurting the Red Sox, and himself.

But baseball has been very good to Grove. Financially independent, he can now do as he pleases. In fact, after he has been away from the game for a few months, we hope he gets lonesome and comes back in the role of minor league owner.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	9	3	1	19	45	25
Toronto	9	3	0	18	45	24
Chicago	7	4	2	16	36	34
New York	7	5	0	14	46	39
Detroit	5	7	1	11	30	30
Brooklyn	3	9	1	7	30	46
Montreal	1	10	1	3	20	48

Hornets Really Buzzing

By the Associated Press

American Hockey League fans are beginning to sit up and take notice as the formerly stingless Pittsburgh Hornets swarm all over the opposition lately.

During the first month of the season the Hornets couldn't even work up a loud buzz and went down to defeat in 10 of their first 12 games. However, they suddenly found their sting and for the past two weeks have been using it effectively on all comers.

Last night they returned the compliment to the Cleveland Barons for an early season defeat by edging out a 3-2 decision for their fifth straight victory at home.

The triumph moved them to within a game of the fourth-place Buffalo Bisons in the western division standings.

Johnny Sherf counted the winning tally with a penalty shot late in the third period after Lloyd Roubell had put the Hornets back on even terms. Les Cunningham, who scored the first goal for Cleveland in the first period, set up the penalty shot for Pittsburgh by tripping Sherf as he was trying for a solo goal.

The defeat prevented the Barons from going into a tie for second place in the western group as the Indianapolis Capitals were defeated by Providence, 3-2, also. The Caps are one game ahead of Cleveland and trail the pace-setting Hershey Bears by a half game.

Providence nipped a determined closing surge by the Caps in the third period, after Indianapolis had tallied twice in four minutes. The Reds pulled into an early lead on goals by Frank Boucher, Ernie Dickens, and Oscar Aubuchon and maintained their 3-0 margin until the seventh minute of the finale.

In the eastern division, the Philadelphia Rockets moved into a tie for third place with Providence and Washington by turning back the leading Springfield Indians, 4-2. Glenn Vickers paced the Rockets' attack with two goals.

Hogan Seeks Vardon Prize In Open Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Ben Hogan started shooting against 215 other contenders in the $10,000 Miami open with an opportunity to put a lock on the prize he values above any championship in the game of golf.

A first, second or third finish would assure him the Harry Vardon trophy, which Hogan said "I'd rather win than to take both the U. S. open and the Professional Golfers' Association titles in the same year."

Only Sam Snead threatened Hogan's claim to the cup awarded the pro who makes the best showing through the year-long tournament tour. Snead's one-in-a-hundred chance was to win two of the three remaining December tournaments while Hogan dropped out of the money.

Gallery Favorites

Hogan and Snead were the gallery favorites, along with 1940 winner Byron Nelson, Open Champion Craig Wood, Clayton Heafner and Gene Sarazen, the perennial threat in any Miami competition.

Obviously tired, Hogan started play on the fag end of a year in which he finished the unprecedented feat of scoring in the money in 56 consecutive tournaments over a 24-month period.

"I'm never going to work so hard again," he declared, referring to his record—which included playing for more than a year against the game's best without finishing worse than sixth.

Fewer Next Year

He'll play in fewer tournaments next year, but Hogan will be trying just as hard as ever to take the Vardon trophy.

"Winning the national open is just like winning any other tournament," he insisted. "I'd just as soon win this one.

"Of course I admire the player who wins the open, but the greatest thing a pro can bag is the Vardon trophy. That shows you were holding your own through a whole year, not just for 72 holes."

The Miami open is a four-day, 72-hole event, the final 18 to be played Sunday.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 10

East

Penn State 38, Bucknell 32.
Clark 57, St. Anslem's 47.
Princeton 53, Lehigh 44.
Boston U. 46, American International 33.
Syracuse 67, Buffalo Teachers 25.
Fort Monmouth 54, Rutgers 51.
East Stroudsburg 40, Seton Hall 37.
Cincinnati 47, Morehead (Ky.) State Teachers 38.
La Salle 39, Morris Harvey 27.
Geneva 49, Washington and Jefferson 40.
Fairmont Teachers 47, West Liberty 40.

Midwest

Ohio State 38, Great Lakes Naval Training Station 32.
Kansas State 36, Colorado A. and M. 25.
Chadron Teachers 43, Bethany (Kan.) 36.
De Paul 73, Arkansas State Teachers 26.
Superior Teachers 56, Duluth Teachers 26.
Cape Girardeau Teachers 55, Evansville 45.
Alumni 54, Butler 44.
Wayne 47, Oregon 38.
Huntington (Ind.) 48, Lawrence Tech 47.
Loyola 48, Chicago 31.
Kirksville Teachers 39, Central (Mo.) 31.
St. Norbert 47, Milwaukee Teachers 46.
Indiana 36, Wabash 27.
Friends 54, Haskell 17.

West

Idaho 41, Montana 25.
Eastern Washington 48, Gonzaga 35.
Washington State 57, Whitman 41.
Texas 55, Southwest Teachers 30.
Texas Tech 42, Omaha 31.
Daniel Baker 32, San Angelo 22.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 10

American League

Philadelphia 4, Springfield 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 2.
Providence 3, Indianapolis 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 2, Dallas 1 (overtime).
Omaha 4, Fort Worth 2.

Eastern Amateur League

River Vale 5, Atlantic City 2.
Baltimore 6, Washington 2.
Boston 6, New York 3.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Toronto at Montreal.
New York at Brooklyn.

American League

Indianapolis at Washington.

American Association

Dallas at St. Paul.
St. Louis at Tulsa.

Joe Norris Tops List Of Bowling Finalists

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Joe Norris of Detroit last night topped the list of 11 finalists in the all-star bowling tournament, finishing four blocks of five games each with a total pinfall of 4,047.

Norris, the 10 other high men and Lowell Jackson of St. Louis will begin the final four series today to determine the 1942 challenger for the match play bowling title of Ned Day, Allis, Wis.

Second was Johnny Crimmons of Detroit with 4,036 and tied for third Marty Cassio, Rahway, N. J., and Ernie Soest, Detroit, with 3,972.

Following were Connie Schwoegler, Madison, Wis., 3,957; Joe Sinke, Chicago, 3,953; Ray Newton, Memphis, Tenn., 3,929; Gerry Anderson, Moline, Ill., 3,918; Charles Lausche, Cleveland, Ohio, 3,902; Bill Hargadon, Chicago, 3,901, and Joe Wilman, Chicago, 3,899.

C. C. N. Y. Elects Goldstein

City College of New York has elected Clifford Goldstein, Negro distance runner, captain of the cross-country team for 1942.

Baseball Has Ear Tuned To Joint Major Meeting

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Baseball had its ear tuned for today's joint meeting of the major leagues as the possible sounding board for a statement of the sport's war aims.

The National and American Leagues have been in separate and secret sessions for two days and much of the discussion of the owners has been concerning problems created by the war.

Up till now Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has remained virtually silent about baseball's place in the national effort, but it was believed the joint meeting would produce some expression from organized baseball as to its plans.

Trading calmed down overnight—the only new deal being the Cleveland Indians' purchase of pitcher Vernon Kennedy from the Washington Senators for about the waiver price of $7,500. The one-time Detroit star won only three games and lost 11 last season while splitting his services between St. Louis and Washington.

Major-Minor Rules

The absence of trades helped turn the full spotlight on the business sessions of the leagues. The owners wrangled all day long about the amendment to the major-minor rules which the minors adopted unanimously in an attempt to loosen the restrictions on the movement of players within farm systems.

A joint steering committee appointed from the two leagues was unable to agree on the amendment and it was understood the magnates read no fewer than four different meanings into the rule. As a last device it was planned to have Landis interpret the rule today before it came up for a vote in the joint session.

There was a chance some final trades might be rushed through before the owners and managers left town, but no new indications were to be seen and the best tip continued to be the New York Yankees' dickering for first baseman Dolph Camilli of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Brooklyn Buys

The Brooklyn Dodgers announced the purchase of two slugging outfielders—Don Padgett from the St. Louis Cardinals and John Rizzo from the Phillies. The two players did not solve the Dodgers' 1942 problems and left them with two more men than allowed on the roster. MacPhail will have to remove them quickly.

The Dodgers erased one name from their roster during the day by selling pitcher Mace Brown to the Boston Red Sox for slightly less than the waiver price. The one-time star relief hurler of the National League was sold conditionally to Los Angeles late last season, but was turned back to Brooklyn and was on the verge of being assigned to the Dodgers' Montreal farm when the Red Sox suddenly reached out and took him. Montreal did buy infielder Emmett Mueller from the Phils.

The New York Giants apparently closed their trading by buying Third Baseman Bill Werber from Cincinnati for $20,000 and selling veteran outfielders Joe Moore and Morrie Arnovich to Indianapolis.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox announced that Jimmy Foxx, the veteran slugger, would be a member of the 1942 club, but, like himself, would be demoted.

Cronin, after contacting Foxx by telephone in St. Petersburg, Fla., said that Ulysses Lupien, recent Harvard baseball captain, would open the season as the Red Sox No. 1 first baseman, and Johnny Pesky would be the regular shortstop.

"Pesky is our shortstop as long as he can hold the job, and Lupien is our first baseman," Cronin explained. "If they fail to make good, Jimmy and I will take over our old positions again."

Pro Golf Body Will Not Take Fee This Year

CORAL GABLES, Fla. (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association won't nick the $200,000 grand purse kitty for the tournament bureau's promotional activities, after all.

President Ed Dudley announced that the new executive committee had tabled a previously-approved plan to take five per cent of all tournament prizes offered during a year.

"Our entire country is in the midst of a vital emergency which would seem to indicate that the time is very inopportune for such a move," Dudley commented.

"If we were to place the plan in operation at this time, we are in serious danger of impairing the efficient functioning of our tournament machinery and perhaps endangering our future welfare and the entire future of our tournaments themselves."

Signed En Masse

LEPANTO, Ark., Dec. 11 (AP)—The six-man footb ll team of the Lepanto High School enlisted en masse in the Navy yesterday. Traveling in a group to the recruiting station at Jonesboro, Ark., 25 miles from here, the players signed up, then returned home to make final arrangements to leave for a naval training station.

Canadian Poll

MONTREAL, Dec. 10 (CP)—Ninety four per cent of the students canvassed want exhibition sports games brought back to Canadian universities, it was announced yesterday by undergraduates at McGill University. The poll of student opinion also included Universities of Toronto, Queen's and Western Ontario.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,360,000
Previous day's sales 2,088,220
1941 volume to date 146,552,296
1940 volume to date 193,564,148

Steel Shares Lead Further Market Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—While the Nazi-Italian combination joined Japan today in war on the United States, the stock market was undisturbed and leaders generally pushed upward.

Gains ran to 2 or more points for steels, aircrafts, rails and others at a fast opening. Dealings soon slowed and extreme advances were reduced but another bulge got under way i nthe final hour and gains of 1 to better than 3 points were posted for favored steels and specialties. There was an assortment of minor losses. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,300,000 shares.

Action of the Axis powers was no surprise to Wall Street, brokers said, and some viewed the turn of events as "clearing the air." Better news from the Pacific, with the Philippines putting up a strong defense to the Japanese invasion attempt and the announced sinking of an enemy battleship, encouraged bullish forces. Buying here and there also was attributed to the belief the market was due for a rally in view of the fact average prices had dipped to a new low since the spring of 1938.

Favorable share performers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Boeing, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Western Union, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, and Westinghouse.

American Telephone slipped to a new year's bottom but revived. Laggards were General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

In the curb forward tendencies were shown by Humble Oil, Bell Aircraft, American Gas, N. J. Zinc, and Glen Alden Coal.

Bonds Relatively Steady

The bond market today gave convincing evidence that the war declarations by Germany and Italy had been thoroughly discounted. Going into the final hour there were approximately as many gains as losses among the corporate groups; U. S. Governments held declines to around ¼ point and, except in special situations, the foreign dollar department was little affected.

Corporates at improved levels included Laclede Gas 5½s, Firestone Tire 3s, Armour of Delaware 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Shell Union 2½s and Western Union 5s. Among those on the off side were Commercial Mackay incomes, Portland General Electric 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

The New York Stock Exchange announced today it had suspended dealings in all Italian and German dollar bonds for the time being, pending clarification of their status as a result of the declarations of war by these countries against the United States.

Similar action was taken Monday in respect to Japanese issues and the suspension of trading is still in effect.

The affected German securities, numbering 55 issues, had a face value of $537,039,840 and a market value of $36,235,940 as of Nov. 29.

Also listed on the stock exchange are 16 German municipal and state issues and 35 industrial company issues.

Italian Government 7s on Nov. 29 had a face value of $66,174,400 and market value of $9,926,160. Also included are two municipal issues and 6 company issues.

Carloadings Drop 3.8 P. C. in Week; 12.8 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 833,375 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 6.

This was a decrease of 32,814 cars, or 3.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 94,862 cars, or 12.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 149,402 cars, or 21.8 per cent, compared with 1939.

Decreases in coal, ore and miscellaneous freight led the decline in total loadings.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk.	Incr. Over — Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscel freight	378,846	19,768	60,007
Less-than-cariot Mdse.	156,420	2,917	1,161
Coal	150,518	†13,810	2,112
Grain and grain products	42,754	1,852	7,289
Livestock	14,631	†16	†965
Forest products	41,003	13,442	1,172
Ore	36,047	†11,369	23,859
Coke	13,114	†238	847

† Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Dec. 6 are as follows:

	Dec. 6	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Ches & Ohio	40,909	41,231	32,144
Nickel Plate	21,538	20,425	17,607
Pere Marq	12,728	13,570	12,339
Erie	30,190	29,757	27,394
Great Northern	19,818	23,261	18,083
Northern Pacific	18,916	16,896	16,333
Reading	40,793	39,485	38,143
Jersey Central	23,668	22,900	21,971
Delaware & Hudson	16,234	15,773	14,272
New Haven	27,891	28,750	24,892
Norfolk & Western	29,959	30,002	25,785
L. & N.	32,679	33,927	30,044
Southern Pacific	46,575	49,054	42,258
Missouri Pacific	29,879	28,574	26,712
Wabash	17,180	16,929	15,748
Frisco	16,938	17,423	15,134
Southern Railway	46,063	44,292	40,062
Lehigh Valley	18,340	19,296	16,764
N. Y. Central	100,586	98,739	87,466
Lackawanna	17,811	17,389	16,932
Pennsylvania	134,686	136,066	110,789

Toner Named Bank Director

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Boston, James V. Toner, President of the Boston Edison Company, was elected a director.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	6	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
51¼	43⅝	Acme Steel (4)	3	45½	44	45⅛	+2
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	*7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	19	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19	19	19	Dec10
15⅞	9⅝	Addressog (1)	17	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	18	38	36¼	37⅞	+1⅝
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	48	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	6	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Alleghany pr pf	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	8	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅜	Allen Ind (⅛g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
167½	143½	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	*15	143⅞	141½	142½	+ ⅛
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Dec10
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	*18	12⅛	11⅝	12½	+1
9	5	Allied Stores	26	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	51	27¼	26	27¼	+2
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	2	16	16	16	
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20	10	Amal L pf(3¾k)	2	15⅜	15	15	Dec 9
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	55	54¼	54¼	— ¼
227⅛	143⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	11	20	19	20	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	*5	50⅛	49¾	49¾	+1⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	7	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
39	26⅛	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	8	30	27½	30	+2½
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	70	Am Can (4)	37	92½	70½	70¾	—2
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	19	28½	27½	28⅜	+1½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	66⅛	65½	66⅛	+1½
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	4	18½	18	18½	+1
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	96	Am Chicle (4a)	3	101½	97½	100	+2
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	5	5¾	5⅛	5¾	+1
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	5	17½	17½	17½	
1⅞	¾	Am Encaus Til	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6	6	6	Dec10
1¼	¼	Am & For Pow	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1⅛
243⅜	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½k	13	17	16⅞	17	Dec10
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	12	19½	18	19½	Dec10
37⅛	1¼	Am & F P 2 pf	24	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	19	31⅜	31⅜	33½	+2⅜
4¼	2	Am Hide & Lea	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	32	31	32	Dec10
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	6	47	46½	46½	+ ½
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	8	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	7½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7½	7	7	— ⅛
50	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	51	42	41½	41½	Dec 2
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	14	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅜
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	4	82⅛	80	82⅛	+2⅛
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	5	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (1)	4	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅞
3¼	½	Am Power & Lt	26	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
46⅞	32	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	19	25	23⅝	25	+1⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	18	21	19⅝	21	+1½
7¼	4	Am Rad & S (.60)	140	4¼	4	4	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	54	10½	9½	10½	+1
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	7	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	5	6⅜	6	6⅜	Dec10
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	67	35½	34⅜	35⅛	+1⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	142	142	142	Dec10
54	30½	Am Snuff (3¼g)	10	31⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅜
28½	15⅞	Am Stl Fd 1½g	32	17⅞	16⅜	17⅞	+1⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (¾g)	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	15⅜	15	15½	Dec10
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	90½	90½	90½	Dec10
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	16	16	16	Dec10
168⅜	131¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	73	135⅞	130	135	+3
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	28	47⅜	46	47⅜	+1⅝
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	60	48¾	47	48⅜	+1½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	143	143	Dec10
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
29½	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	23	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
116¾	113¾	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112	112	112	—2
7¼	2⅛	Am Water Wks	46	3⅛	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
89⅛	70	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	72	70	72	Dec10
8⅝	3⅛	Am Woolen	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	3	67¾	66	67¾	+2¼
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	31	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅜
56⅜	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	144	25⅜	23	25	+1¾
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	12	13	12½	13	
12¼	7	Andes Cop (1)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	4	1	¾	¾	Dec 9
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	32½	32	32	+1½
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	111	111	Dec 8
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	40	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	4	58¼	57	58¼	+1⅝
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
34⅜	22⅜	Armstron' C 2¼g	11	23½	22½	23	— ¾
9⅜	6¾	Arnold C (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¾
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅜	5½	Assd Dry Goods	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec 9
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	88	88	88	Dec 9
35½	23	Associates (2a)	7	23	23	23	
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	40	23	22¼	22⅞	
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	14	57	54½	57	+2
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	27	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	+1
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+1
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	7	41	39	40	Dec10
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	35	25½	24⅛	24½	+ ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	—1½
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	23	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	50⅛	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	66	66	66	—2
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	11	8⅛	8	8	Dec10
3⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	79	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	69	12	10¾	12	+1
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	39	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	16	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½g	4	9¼	8¼	9¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	6⅛	Barker Bros ½g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Dec10
10½	7⅛	Barnsdall O (.60)	18	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
24⅜	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	18	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
27⅝	21½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21½	21½	21½	Dec10
104½	102¼	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102¾	102¾	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Dec 6
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	Dec10
41½	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	24	36⅝	34⅞	36⅝	+1⅜
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1.70g)	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
34¾	23¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	24⅜	24½	24½	
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	85	57¼	54⅞	56¾	+2¼
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	4	116⅞	116½	116⅞	+ ⅞
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	4	25	24⅞	25	—1½
23⅞	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	2	17⅞	16¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	14¼	14	14	Dec 9
24⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	80	18	16½	18	+1¾
33	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	*4	28⅞	28	28⅛	+2
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	Dec10
21⅞	18¾	Borden (1.40g)	13	20	18⅞	20	+1⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	46	19¾	18¼	19¾	+1
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	6	30¼	30	30	Dec 8
4⅜	2	Brew Corp (.40)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport Br 1g	9	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	15⅝	Briggs Mfg 2½g	16	17¼	16⅛	17¼	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	28	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Dec10
14¼	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	16	8⅛	7⅞	8	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec 8
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	5	14	13¾	14	
12¾	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	21	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	18	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
34¼	18¾	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	20	20	20	+1½
35⅝	24	Bullova Wat (2a)	3	26½	24½	26½	+2¼
20⅞	13½	Burling M (1½g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54	54	54	Dec 9
9⅜	6	Burr Add (.70g)	17	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1¼	Butler Br (.60)	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	2	19	19	19	—1
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	8	7	6⅞	7	+1
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	12	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	15¾	Calif Pack (1⅛)	10	18⅜	17⅛	18⅜	+1⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	13	5¾	5	5¾	+⅜
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	14	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	5	13½	11⅝	13½	+2
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	23	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
39½	33	Cannon Mills (2)	1	34	34	34	+1
3⅝	1¾	Capital Ad A	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Dec10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	*2	65	65	65	+2
50⅜	36½	Caterpil T. (2)	25	39⅝	38½	39⅜	+1⅞
28⅝	18½	Celanese (2g)	22	21	20⅛	21	+1⅜
16⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	13	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	Cent Foundry	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1	Cent RR NJ	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17	4½	Cent Violeta(1g)	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24½	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	27	25½	27	—2
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1⅝g	3	17½	17	17	Dec 8
22½	15½	Cham P&F (1g)	2	15⅞	15½	15½	Dec10
18	7	Checker Cab	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
44½	31⅞	Ches & Ohio (3a)	39	33	32	33	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	19	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13⅛	⅞	Chi & E Ill	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	9	3⅝	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	16	8½	7⅜	8½	+ ⅜
8¼	3¾	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	9⅛	Chi Pneu T (2g)	13	15¼	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
44⅝	37⅛	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Dec 6
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	52	51½	52	+2⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
14⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
72½	48½	Chrysler (6g)	76	50⅛	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	8½	City I & F (1.20)	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	City Stores	2	2½	2¼	2¼	Dec10
40½	30	Clark Equip 3½g	3	30	29⅛	30	
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	9	29	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	*12	38¾	37	38¾	+1⅛
39½	28⅛	Cluett Peab (3g)	*5	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅝
106	85⅛	Coca-Cola (5g)	10	85	84¾	85	— ⅛
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
16⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	21	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+1
106	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	103½	103½	Dec 9
30⅛	12½	Collins & A (3g)	8	15	13⅜	13⅜	—1
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅜
21¾	11⅞	Colum Br A (2g)	10	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
21	11⅞	Colum Br B (2g)	10	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1¼	Col G&E (.10g)	130	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
82½	45	Col G&E pf A (6)	8	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅜	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	23¼	22½	22½	+ ½
83	69½	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	71	71	71	
31	18⅝	Coml Credit (3)	29	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	21⅝	Coml Inv Tr (3)	37	23½	22	23	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	7	105	105	105	Dec10
11⅞	7⅝	Coml Solv (.55g)	64	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	148	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	44⅜	Com&Sou pf (3)	*7	44½	43½	44¼	+ ¼
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	89	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(⅛g)	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	Dec10
18⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	64	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1⅜
15½	10½	Consol Cig (1½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Cons Cop (⅜g)	*35	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	12⅛	Cons Ed (1.80g)	165	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
107⅜	93	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	93¼	93	93	Dec10
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Cons Film pf(1k)	4	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
3⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1½	1½	1½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	43	5½	5¼	5½	
9¾	8¼	Con RR Cuba pf	33	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
14	7	Consol'n Coal pf	6	14½	14½	14½	Dec10
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Dec 8
16½	11	Container (1½g)	17	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¾
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	39	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	9	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec 9
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—2
40½	27¼	Cont Can (2)	40	30½	29½	30⅜	+ ⅛
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	8	7⅜	6⅞	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Insurance In Force Rises To New Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Insurance in force at the end of 1941 will reach an all-time high of approximately $124,000,000,000, an increase of 5 per cent over 1940, and new business will be about $12,600,000,000, or 10 per cent over 1940, O. J. Arnold, President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., declared opening the two-day thirty-fifth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries this year will approximate $2,550,000,000, about 61 per cent of which will have been paid to living policyholders, Mr. Arnold, convention chairman, reported, adding that figures showed life insurance companies were enjoying part of the increased income resulting from the war production effort.

$1,500,000,000 in U. S. Bonds

Mr. Arnold estimated that insurance companies in their normal investment operations of this year will purchase nearly $1,500,000,000 of government bonds, "almost double the entire holdings of government securities by life insurance companies at the end of World War I."

Mr. Arnold said the ultimate test of whether democracy services will not be a test of the power of free democratic institutions themselves to meet the social, spiritual and economic aspirations of their people.

M. Gratton O'Leary, Associate Editor of the Ottawa Journal, characterizing the Nazis as Canada's and America's "greatest peril," told the convention that victory over Japan will be an empty thing unless Hitler is destroyed and his armies defeated.

"If we on this continent ignore that truth," Mr. O'Leary said, "if by any faltering of ours we let England go down, then we shall invite and deserve the reproach of our children and the indictment of history; invite that saddest of all tragedies in the human story—the epitaph of a vanished liberty."

Help Stabilize Prices

A. J. McAndless, President of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., explaining one of the functions of the insurance companies in defense, said:

"We canalize off a large volume of capital funds, initially intended for protection, into uses which serve other functions. A large part of these funds will flow into Government obligations. When this is done we cut down public demand for consumption goods and services and thus release materials and labor for the defense effort. In this fashion we play a large part in keeping the price level stable."

Other speakers at today's meeting included Frank E. Weidenborner, Agency Vice-President of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, New York; the Hon. Charles F. Hobbs, President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioner and Commissioner of Insurance of Kansas, and Francis V. Keesling, President and General Counsel of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.

The final sessions tomorrow will be the highlight of the convention. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, are scheduled to address the meeting.

Wheat at Highest Levels Since 1937

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up almost 5 cents a bushel today to peaks since 1937.

Although American-Axis declarations of war were received calmly in the grain pits at first, buying enthusiasm expanded after midsession and prices of all cereals soared to top levels for the past two months and, in some cases, for the past four years. Soybeans were up 6 cents, the maximum permitted in one day, the emergency ceilings having been lifted.

Buying of wheat was attributed to mills and other consuming interests as well as investors and professional traders. Washington reports that price-control legislation may be delayed attracted attention.

G. E. Pledged to Sell $2,000,000 in U. S. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Committees of General Electric Works have pledged themselves to sell $2,000,000 worth of defense bonds to their 31,000 fellow-workers in the local plant by the end of next week.

W. K. Trench, Secretary of the Company, in an address pointed out that this amount will buy the propulsion turbines for one battleship or three destroyers.

Employees will be urged to purchase bonds through pay roll deductions.

Italian Bank Agencies Taken Over in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—State Superintendent of Banks William R. White said today the department had assumed possession of the business and property of all agencies of Italian banks in New York City. Four agencies were included.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 2½s 45-43	104.4	104.4	104.4
5 2s 48-46	107.21	107.21	107.21
5 2½s 53-51	103.5	103.5	103.5
3 2½s 65-60	109.12	109.12	109.12
	110	109.17	107.17

Home Owners Loan

1 1¼s 47-45	101.5	101.5	101.5

New York City Bonds

67 3s 80	104¾	104⅝	104¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Abitibi P&P 5s53st	53	52	52
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	100¾	100¾	100¾
75 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86⅛	86	86
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	53	53	53
29 Am&For P&e 2030	61⅞	61	61⅛
3 AmICGhmn 5½s 49	102½	102⅛	102⅛
3 Am Int 5½s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
21 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜
190 Am T&T 3s 61	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Am T&T 2s 56	108⅝	108	108
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	106	106	106
5 Arm Del 4s 57	102⅛	102	102
31 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅛	101½	102⅛
31 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅝	106⅞	106½
15 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101¼	101¼	101¼
21AT&SF 4s 1908-55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
20 A C Line 1st 4s 52	73¼	73⅛	73¼
2 A C Line 4½s 64	58½	58½	58½
25 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	96½	96	96
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	103¼	103¼	103¼
62 B&O 3s st A	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
20 B&O 95 st C	32¼	31¾	32⅛
67 B&O 2000 st D	28¼	27⅞	28¼
38 B&O 96 st F	28¼	27⅞	28
78 B&O cv 60 st	29¼	29	29½
14 B&O 4s 48	58½	58½	58½
5 B&OPLE&WW 4s 51st	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 B&O S W 50 st	37½	37½	37½
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	85	84⅞	85
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	34½	33½	34
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	68	67	68
15 Buf R&P 57 st	87⅛	87⅛	87½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝
15 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	48¾	48¼	48¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 65	70	70	70
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 60 Oct	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
2 Can oat Ry 4½s 57	105	104½	105
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	103⅝	103¾	103¾
4 Can Pac 4s 44	108	108	108
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	102½	102½	102½
29 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	45	45	45
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	2¼	2	2¼
10 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	10	10	10
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	9½	9½	9½
42 Cen Pac 5s 60	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	45¾	45	45⅝
21 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	67	67	67
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87Reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 C&O 3½s 96 97	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜
9 Chi&Alton 3s 49	104	103¾	104
21 CB&Q 2½s 5s 71A	12½	12	12½
9 CB&Q 2½s 70	70	70	70
1 CB&Q 2½s Ill 49	64	63¾	64
4 Chi&E Ill inc 97	84½	84½	84½
24 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	24	23⅜	24
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	60½	60½	60½
166 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6½	6	6½
80 CMSP& aj 5s 2000	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34	33¾	34
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34	33½	34
18 CM&SP 5s ref A 89	34	34	34
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13	13	13
25 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	21	20	21
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	1¼	1⅛	1¼
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	12	11½	12
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	12	11½	12
23 Chi Cen rfg 4s 55	18¾	18¾	19⅜
32 Chi & P 4½s 50 A	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
50 CRI & P 4s 88	1	1	1
3 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	17⅜	17¼	17¼
66 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	83½	83¼	83½
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	108⅛	108	108
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
72 CCC&StL 4½s 77	92½	92½	92½
8 CC&StL gen 4s 92	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
6 Clev & Pitts 3½s 50 D	72¾	72⅛	72¾
25 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	76¼	76	76¼
7 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	80	80	80
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 73	66¾	66⅝	66⅝
24 Col & So 4½s 80	58	57½	57½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	14½	14¼	14½
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
39 ComlMack inc 69 ww	100¼	99¾	100¼
15 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	107½	107½	107½
13 Con Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
36 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105	105
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	106	106
2 Con Rys 4s 56	105	104½	104½
30 Consum Pow 3½s 70	22	22	22
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109¼	109½
3 Consum Pow 4¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	102½	102½	102¼
1 Cuba R Ry 5½s 42	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	24	24	24¼
2 Cuba R R 5s 52	20	19¾	19¾
25 Curtis Pub 3s 55	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
15 Del Lack & Wn 5s 63	94	94	94
7 D & R G W 4s 36	49¾	49	49
23 D & R G 4s 36	10	9⅞	9⅞
13 D G R G West 5s 55	10½	10	10⅜
2 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 D & R G West 5s 78	3	3	3
1 Det Ed 3½s 65	10	10	10
29 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	109	109	109
3 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	107¾	107½	107½
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	100	100	100
39 Erie rfg 5s 67	106	106	106
62 Erie rfg 5s 75	25½	25	25⅜
98 Erie 4½s 2015 wo	25½	24	25¼
30 Erie 4s 95 wi	49½	50	
30 Erie 1st 4s 96	83	82½	83
5 Erie gen Ham 4s 96	92½	92¼	92¼
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	58⅝	58¼	58¼
36 Firestone T&R 3s 61	107	107	107
119 Fla E Cst 5s 74	97½	97	97
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8½	8½
2 FondaJ&G2-4s 226d	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 FondaJ&G 2-4s 82 ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	2	2	2
4 Goodrich 4½s 56	92	92¼	93
1 Goth Sli 5½s 46	102¾	102½	102¾
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	79	79	79
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	99½	99	99½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	95	94½	95
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82¼	82¼	82½
4 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	82¾	82¾	83¼
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor 3¼s 67	92⅜	3 92⅜	92⅜
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	75	75	75
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	109	109	109
20 Hudson Coal 5s62A	96¾	96¾	96¾
43 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	35	32½	35
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	33¾	33½	35½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	81¾	81¾	81¾
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	102	102	102
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	38½	38½	38½
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	35¾	35	35¾
10 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	36	35¾	36
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	36	35¼	36
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	44¾	44¾	44¾
25 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	42½	42½	42½
38 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	38½	37½	38½
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s	36	35¾	36
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Int Gt Nor 4s 56 C	10½	10½	10½
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	22¼	21¾	22
1 Int MMer Mar 6s 41	100	9-32	100 9-32
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
4 Int Paper 5s 47	103	103	103
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	90	90	90
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	27	26¾	26¾
15 Int T&T 5s 55	40¾	40	40¼
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	45	45	45
14 KCPtS&Mem 4s 36	37½	37½	37½
1 K C South 5s 50	64½	64½	64½
10 K C Term 4s 60	66¾	66⅝	66¾
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	103	103	103
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	73	73	73
23 Lac Gas 5½s 53	77½	77	77
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	77	77	77
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	95	95	95
14 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	38	38	38
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70	70	70
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70¾	70¾	70¾
7 Leh ValHTerm 5s 54	41	40¼	41
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	30	29½	30
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 ct	28	28	28
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26½	24¾	26½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	25	25	25
1 Liggett&M 7s 44	111	111	111
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	114½	114½	114½
2 Lorillard 3½s 46	123		123
28 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	102½	102½	102½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	92¾	92	92
8 Lorillard Co 7s 44	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	114½	114½	114½
LouisN 4½s 2003	78¼	77	78½
3 L&N Pad¾M 4s 46	94	93	94
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	103½	103½	103½
10 Manati Sug24s 57	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	44	43½	44
17 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103½	102¾	103½
5 MSP&SSM 5½s 49	103¼	103	103
1 MSP&SSM 5½s 78	¾	¾	¾
9 MSP&SSM 5s 38	60	60	60
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	8¼	8	8½
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	8¾	8⅜	8½
46 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	8	8	8⅛
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23½	22⅜	23½
12 M-K-T 4½s 78	6¾	6¾	7
27 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	20	19¼	19½
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30	29	30
24 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	18¾	18¼	18¾
13 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	7	7	7
172 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	22½	22¼	22½
14 Mo Pac 5s 7 F ct	22½	22¼	22½
4 Mo Pac 5s 78 C	22¼	21¾	22¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 86 H	22¾	21¾	22¾
108 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22¼	22¼	22½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	22½	22½	22½
29 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	2	1¾	1¾
7 MonWPa Pub 5½s 65	47	47	47
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36	35½	35½
28 Hor&Essex 3½s 2000	31½	30¾	31½
2 Mount St T&T 3½s 68	35½	34⅞	35½
22 Nat Dairy 2¾s 61	109½	109¼	109½
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	102¾	103½
	103½	103¼	103½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	125¾	125¾	125¾
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	99½	99	99½
9 NY&Greenwd L5s46	64½	62½	64½
64 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48	47⅞	47⅞
229 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47½	46⅝	47⅜
48 NYC cn 4s 98	92	92	92
5 NYC 3½s 46	48	47	48
38 NYC cv 3¼s 52	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	51	51	51
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	60	59⅜	60
63 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	100	99½	100
13 NY Connect 3½s '65	58	57	58
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	107½	107½	107½
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
34 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	45½	45¼	45¼
2 NY NH & H cfi 6s '40	24½	23½	24¼
109 NY NH & H 4½s '67	22½	22½	22½
11 NY NH & H 4s '56	22	22	22
17 NY NH & H 4s '57	27	30	
3 NY NH & H 3½s '54	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	20½	20½	20½
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	20½	20½	20½
8 NY O & W gen 4s '55	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '54	3	3	3
138 Nor Pac 6s 2047	127¾	127¾	127¾
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	104½	104⅝	104⅝
23 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56⅛	55¼	56⅛
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	47½	47	47½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43	43⅝
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	69¼	69	69¼
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	38¾	38¼	38¼
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
6 Pacif Cst 5s '46	107	107	107
14 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	106	106	106
11 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	80	80	80
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106½	106	106
8 Pac T & T 2¾s '66C	107½	107½	107½
10 Pen Con 4s '63	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	99¾	99½	99⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101½	101	101
30 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	107½	107½	107½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	101½	101	101½
9 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	88¾	88	88¾
6 Pen RR 4s '48	99	98¾	99
14 Pen RR 3¾s '70	111	111	111
61 Pen RR 3½s '52	89	88½	89
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	81¾	80	81½
5 Peoria & East 4s '60	113	113	113
3 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	37½	37½	37½
20 Pere Marq 5s '56	67	66¾	67
11 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59	58	58½
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	108½	105½	105½
17 Phila Co 4½s '61	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	43¾	43	43¾
32 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23½	23	23½
14 Philippine Ry 4s '37	2¾	2¾	2¾
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
2 Pitt & WV 4½s '39B	56½	56½	56½
2 Pittsburgh Ed 4½s '60	108	70	79⅜
2 Potomac El P 3½s '66	108	108	108
1 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	111½	111½	111½
10 Reading 4½s 97 B	77	77	77
7 Republic Steel 5½s 54	76½	76½	76½
59 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104	103	104
15 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	103½	103½	103½
4 Rutland Can 4s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93¾	93	93¾
21 St L S F 5s 50 B	10½	10¼	10½
1 St L S F 5s B 50 ct	10	9¾	10¼
52 St L S F 4½s 78	54	53	54
24 St L S F 4½s 78 ct st	54½	54	54½
32 St L S F 4s 50 A	47	47	47
3 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	47	47	47
1 St L SW 5s 52	9¾	9½	9¾
3 StP&SC Shl4½s41	31	31	31
12 SA&A Pass 4s 43	6½	6½	6½
60 Seab A L cn 6s 45	97¾	97¼	97¾
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5¼	5	5¼
4 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9	8¾	9
4 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	9	9	9
12 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Shell Un 2½s 61	93¾	93¾	93¾
38 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¾	96½	96¾
47 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45¾	45½	45¾
49 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45¾	45½	45¾
111 So Pac 4½s 69	44¾	44¼	44¾
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	45¼	44¾	44¾
17 So Pac col 4s 49	57½	57¼	57½
19 So Pac 3½s 46	47¼	46¾	47¼
34 So Pac 3½s 68	76¼	76	76¼
26 South Ry 4½s Ore 77	81	81	81
13 South Ry gen 6s 56	77	76½	76½
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	18	20	20
41 South Ry gen 4s-56	86½	86½	86½
1 So Ry 4s 58 51	57¼	57	57¼
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	77	77	77
12 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103½	103½	103½
5 Tenn Pac 5s 77B	21½	21½	21½
14 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	60	60	60
25 Third Ave aj 5s 60	103	103	103
3 Third Ave 4s 60	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	109¾	109	109¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Unit Drug 5s 53	97½	97½	97½
1 U S Steel 1.85s 47	91	91	91
1 U S Steel 1.95s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 U S Steel 2s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 U S Steel 2.05s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	97	97	97
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	21½	21	21½
8 Wabash 5½s '75 asd	21½	21	21½
2 Wabash 7st 5s '39 ct	21	21	21
1 Wabash 5s '60 asd	21	21	21
1 Wabash 5s '76	20½	20½	20½
1 Wabash 5s '76 asd	21	21	21
15 Wabash 4½s '78 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
7 Walwrth 6s '55	96	96	96
7 Warner Bros 6s '48	93½	93½	93½
7 Warren Bros 6s '41	75¾	75¾	75¾
27 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	31	31	31
28 West Sh 4s 2361 rgd	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Westn Md 4s '52	44¾	43¾	44¾
27 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	88½	88½	88½
11 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
10 Western Un 5s 51	20	20	20
18 Western Un 5s '60	80¼	80	80¼
2 Westinghse El 2½s '51	80	79¾	79¾
10 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101	101	101
9 Young S&T 3¼s 60	92¾	92¼	101½
	100½	100¼	100½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
14 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69¾	69	69¾
15 Argentine 4½s 71	88¼	88¼	88¼
7 Australia 5s 55	76	75½	76
1 Australia 5s 57	54	53	54
1 Australia 4½s 56	54½		54½
1 Belgium 6½s 49	47	47	47
33 Brazil 8s 41	79	79	79
35 Brazil 6½s 26-57	22½	22	22½
15 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18⅛	17½	18⅛
6 Brazil C Ry 6½ 57	18¼	17½	18¼
10 Brisbane 5s 57	19¼	19⅛	19¼
1 Buen A 3s 84	55	55	55
21 Buen A 4½s 77	47½	46½	46½
6 Buen A 4½s Aug. 76	57½	56½	57
4 Buen A 4½s Apr.76	56	56	56
8 Buen A 4½s 78	57	56	57
15 Canada 5s 52	58½	58½	58½
10 Canada 4s 60	100½	100	100½
2 Canada 3½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Canada 3s 66	97	97	97
1 Canada 3s 67	93¼	93	93¼
11 Canada 2½s 45	93½	93½	93½
3 Chile MtgBk6s 62 asd	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	12¾	12¾	12½
1 Chile 6s 61Feb asd	12¾	12½	12¾
1 Chile 6s 61Sept	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	12¾	12¼	12¾
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	12¾	12¾

Commerce and Finance

Resources of U. S., Britain and Allies Overshadow Axis Powers

Business and Industry

Economy of America at War Seen Undergoing Wide Change

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the stock market at last seemed to steady itself, following what looked like a selling climax Wednesday morning, speculators in New York began to speculate further on what the war would mean to the American economy, and to scan the Washington news for leads.

Guesses run somewhat like this:

First—no guess—the arms program, on a war footing, will be vastly increased. SPAB will raise its sights as high as they can go. Dollar figures are out. There is talk of a $150 billion program, to reach $5 billion a month by this time next year. But these figures are meaningless; so far as the dollar sign goes, war outlays will be limited only by industrial capacity.

For example, the airplane production program was supposed to "level off" by 1943 round 4,000 planes a month (against round 2,500 now). There will be no leveling off. Plans for 3,000 tanks a month will be raised, unless the armor-plate requirements conflict with plans for faster naval construction. Merchant marine construction, slated 6,000,000 tons a year for 1942 and 1943, will have to be lifted, which will mean new shipyards. And so on for ordnance, ammunition, and military experiment.

All feasible methods of increasing over-all industrial production and cutting waste will be tried, so that the Federal Reserve Board index, now round 170, will probably continue the upward room which has lifted it from 140 at the beginning of 1941, fastest rise on record except for the initial recovery from the sub-cellar operating rates of 1932 and 1933.

This will probably mean hastened standardization, simplification, and substitution. It will probably mean the pooling of orders by industry and as far as possible the elimination of wasteful cross-hauls of freight. Operation of factories on a seven-day week will mean not only the lengthening of the average work-week for the individual workman to the optimum productive rate but also the more intensive combing of the labor market.

A serious shortage of labor is in prospect, with increased enlistments and drafts of manpower. This will mean intensified programs of training-within-industry, pre-industrial training, etc. Also it may mean the pooling of labor reserves, which would entail compulsory registration of all available labor. It will mean the extensive hiring of women and of men usually considered too old, too young, or not the right color for industrial employment.

It will probably worsen, not improve, the outlook of the small non-defense manufacturer. For it will hasten the subtraction from him of his labor and raw material sources. And it will probably hamper, not hasten, sub-contracting, because in many cases subcontracting is the slow way of expanding output. In any case, the war will probably undermine the political or humanitarian foundations of sub-contracting. It will be used only where it actually contributes to the fastest possible increase in arms output.

While arms output goes up more sharply, civilian output will go down faster. The need for more armament plants will cut off civilian steel construction and do more in a few months to reduce pork-barrel non-defense public works projects than Presidents and Congressional and budget-balancers have been able to do in a generation. A wave of "L-orders" (limitation orders) is likely to go out from SPAB and OPM in the near future and blast the production prospects of such industries as non-defense home-building, automobile output, tire production, and all the industries which use machinery or metal.

Control Law With Talk

Vested political interests as well as private rights are likely to go overboard. Among the former are likely to be the political items in the non-defense budget, from which politics is likely to be wrung out rapidly. Quota and restriction farm programs are likely to come to an early end; already the sugar quota system is academic; cotton production is now below domestic consumption—without allowing for exports at all, and domestic textile activity will probably be continued at current rates and expanded, if possible, to meet swelling Army needs.

Poor winter wheat plantings make it possible that the 1942 wheat crop will be but little in excess of domestic requirements and vulnerable to added needs for Britain and Russia which Canada can no longer fill and which cannot be economically filled from Argentina or Australia on account of the long ocean haul.

The war is also expected to foreshorten the anticipated delays in getting a real price-control law with teeth in it. Henderson is already taking advantage of this in the Senate. OPA willl soon set a ceiling on wool and others on scarce import commodities like cocoa, pepper, and coffee, and ocean cargo rates have already been ceilinged; the rate on sugar from Cuba has even beeen lowered slightly. While no formal ceiling on wages is expected, informal Washington methods are expected to level wages off from here except for adjustments to allow for cost of living increases.

An early check is expected to the growth of labor union power, either through legislation or through voluntary giving up by labor of its militant programs of closed-shop expansion.

"Planning" Gets Impetus

Use of the anti-trust laws to inhibit industrial co-operation is expected to drop almost to nothing as the arms program requires vastly greater degrees of industrial co-operation and planning, and as the emergency strengths the hand of the group in Washington who believe in the cartelization of big business as a means of getting the fastest production results instead of the "atomization" of big business.

And just as the political vested interests of farmers, labor officials, small businessmen, and sectional-minded Congressmen go by the board, so also are private property rights expected to have short shrift. Under OPM order, contracts can be broken, prices pegged, plants taken over, inventories requisitioned, managements removed, etc.

Current methods of cutting civilian consumption, like taxes and non-bank financing by the Treasury are expected to be sharpened. The war vastly improves the Treasury's prospect of getting new taxes out of Congress promptly. Defense bond sales have already begun to jump sharply this week and it looks as though the Treasury will give up its gentle policy of not pushing sales too hard, while special Treasury issues for life insurance companies and savings banks are now being more energetically talked.

The day of ration-cards for American civilians is also greatly hastened. Industrial allocations, now being pushed by SPAB and OPM, will probably prove the forerunner of civilian rationing. This, as the President implied, does not need to mean rationing of food, of which there is still plenty. But as the output of pleasure cars, tires, hardware, electrical goods, and so on, is sharply cut by the allocations system, there will be little or nothing to do but put the public on some kind of ration system.

[Civilian rationing, the reasons for it, and its implications, will be discussed in a subsequent article.]

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 18,145 barrels to 4,103,715 for the week ended Dec. 6, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production gained 2,250 to 643,750; eastern fields, 100 to 113,350; Illinois, 900 to 399,500; Louisiana, 11,130, to 359,735; Rocky Mountain States, 910 to 110,960, and Texas, 19,500 to 1,492,150.

Kansas production was down 8,500 to 240,700; Michigan, 3,840 to 53,120; Oklahoma, 7,000 to 418,250, and East Texas, 200 to 369,300.

Int'l Marine Co. To Take RFC Loan

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—Stockholders of International Mercantile Marine Co. at a special meeting have approved the borrowing of $11,469,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

The loan would be used to pay off in full the company's first mortgage collateral trust sinking fund 6 per cent bonds which matured Oct. 1, 1941. Stockholders approved pledging property of the company as security for the loan.

Also voted on affirmatively was a proposal to list the 7 per cent preferred shares of the U. S. Lines Co. (a subsidiary) on the New York Stock Exchange upon consummation of the marger into that company of U. S. Lines, Inc. (controlled by International).

Real Estate Bond Prices Steady During November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Amott Baker Realty Bond Price Average remained unchanged in November, following 16 consecutive months of advance. The average price per $1000 bond, according to the study, was $316 on November 29, the same as on Oct. 31.

The advance in the first 11 months of 1941 was 12½ per cent based on an increase from $281 on the last day of 1940. All subdivisions of the average show an increase in the year.

By cities, small advances of $3 and $1 respectively were shown in Boston and Philadelphia, while New York issues and Pittsburgh issues declined. By types of property, only theaters declined, office buildings remained unchanged and hotels, apartment hotels and housekeeping apartments showed small increases in November.

"It Has Been SO Satisfactory"

This comment was made recently by one who allowed me to purchase an annuity for her several years ago.

Similar experiences appear in the leaflet, "They Say Annuitants Live Indefinitely." Would you like me to send you a copy?

EARL G. MANNING, G. A.

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HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Lineup in Greatest War in World's History

(Prepared by the U. S. Census Bureau from latest figures available)

	Population	Sq. Mi. Area	Density Per Sq. Mi.	% of Wheat	% of Potatoes	% of Sugar	% of Petroleum	% of Coal	% of Iron Ore Prod.
The world	2,133,000,000	52,231,000	40.9	100	100	100	100	100	100
Principal Anti-Axis Belligerents									
United States (inc. poss's'ns)	150,621,000	3,734,000	40	14	4	15	63	34	38
United Kingd'm (inc pos's'ns)	500,774,000	13,354,000	37	13	4	22	2	24	10
U. S. S. Russia	170,467,000	8,167,000	21	27	26	9	10	9	15
China	411,700,000	3,784,000	109	10	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Indies	69,435,000	735,000	94	..	..	5	3	..	..
Thailand	14,900,000	200,000	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,317,897,000	29,983,000	Av. 44	64	34	51	78	67	63
Principal Axis Belligerents									
Germany (inc. Austria)	76,181,000	214,000	356	3	23	8	..	14	3
Finland	3,659,000	148,000	25	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hungary (Trianon Territory)	9,078,000	36,000	252	1	1	..	..	..	..
Italy	45,303,000	120,000	378	5	1	1	..	..	1
Rumania	19,470,000	111,000	175	2	1	..	3	..	..
Japan (inc. Korea & Form'sa)	101,573,000	247,000	411	1	1	4	..	4	..
Manchukuo	43,234,000	503,000	86	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bulgaria (inc. So. Dobrudga)	6,720,000	43,000	156	1	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1,063,000	11,000	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	306,281,000	1,433,000	214	14	28	13	3	19	4
Principal Axis-Occupied Areas									
Belgium	8,396,000	12,000	700	..	1	1	..	2	..
Czechoslovakia (bef. Sep '38)	15,179,000	54,000	281	1	5	2	..	1	1
Denmark	3,825,000	17,000	225	..	1	1	..	..	..
Estonia	1,122,000	19,000	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	41,980,000	213,000	197	4	6	3	..	3	12
Greece	7,108,000	50,000	142	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	1,951,000	25,000	78	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lithuania (including Memel)	2,596,000	22,000	118	..	1	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	8,833,000	13,000	679	..	1	1	..	1	..
Norway	2,937,000	125,000	23	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poland	34,848,000	150,000	232	1	16	2	..	3	..
Yugoslavia	15,703,000	96,000	164	1	1	..	..	..	..
French Indo-China	23,500,000	286,000	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	167,978,000	1,082,000	Av. 155	7	33	10	0	10	14
Resources More Likely Available to Anti-Axis Group									
Balance of No. America (except U. S. and Canada)	36,955,000	1,780,000	67	..	..	13	2	..	..
So. Amer. (excpt for. contrld)	94,493,000	6,921,000	14	3	..	5	..	..	1
Egypt	16,522,000	386,000	43	1	..	1	..	..	..
Iran	15,000,000	634,000	24	1	..	..	4	..	..
Iraq	3,700,000	117,000	32	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	166,650,000	9,838,000	17	5	..	19	8	..	1
Resources More Likely Available to Axis Group									
Spain	25,975,000	194,000	134	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sweden	6,371,000	173,000	37	..	1	1	..	..	9
Total	32,346,000	367,000	88	..	1	2	..	..	9

European and Asiatic Turkey has a population of 17,870,000; occupies 297,000 square miles; has a density of 60; produces 2 per cent of world's wheat.

This tabulation does not attempt to compute the proportion of normal Russian resources now controlled by German occupation, nor the proportion of Chinese resources controlled by Japan as a result of occupation.

Production figures shown will not always total 100 per cent because productions of less than 1 per cent are not included.

New Refrigerating Technique Seen Aiding Meat Shipments to England

CHICAGO (AP)—A new refrigeration technique in meat storing, which is expected to speed increased lease-lend shipments to Great Britain in ordinary steamer holds, is disclosed by the American Meat Institute.

The first shipment to England by this method, which greatly enlarges refrigeration facilities, already has reached its destination, the institute said.

Under the new method, what technicians call mild cured "self-refrigerated" meats can be packed into the hold of a vessel, the bottom and sides of which are insulated with lard. Since both pork and lard are wanted in Britain, this arrangement is considered very advantageous.

In preparing meats for shipments in non-refrigerated space, the products are boxed and then frozen, box and all, to extremely low temperatures and quickly placed in steamer holds. Cold from the meat forces the warm air out.

Instead of the usual insulation, the ship's bottom and sides are lined with lard which also is boxed and frozen at below zero temperature. The holds then are sealed by placing on top of the boxed meats more of hard-frozen lard, each box containing two 28-pound blocks of lard.

Exports of meat products in September totaled 50,309,000 pounds compared with only 6,281,000 a year ago. For the first nine months of this year exports totaled 224,847,000 pounds compared with 122,962,000 the corresponding period last year.

OPA to Stabilize Mart for Imported Food Commodities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced it had acted to stabilize markets for imported food commodities, fats and oils, and certain related dairy products.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said in a statement:

"The Office of Price Administration is taking steps to stabilize the markets for imported food commodities, for fats and oils and for certain related dairy products at or about the levels prevailing at the beginning of the week."

While OPA officials declined to amplify the brief announcement, defense sources said they believed it meant some action would be taken shortly to freeze prices on butterfat, lard, cottonseed oil and peanut oil, presumably at the wholesale level.

Most important among imported oils are coconut oil, used in commercial baking, and palmo il, which has wide industrial use.

The imported food commodities presumably would include coffee, tea and spices, but in all likelihood would not take in sugar, they indicated. The action, it was indicated, was designed to forestall runaway inflation in products received chiefly from Oriental sources and now threatened by Japanese military action.

U. S. Slab Zinc Supplies Largest Since Oct. 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—United States stocks of slab zinc, used extensively in munitions making, totaled 23,182 short tons at the end of November compared with 21,594 at the end of October, the American Zinc Institute reported.

Supplies on hand Nov. 30 were larger than at any monthly period since Oct. 31, 1940.

Production for November totaled 74,710 tons of slab zinc compared with 75,930 in October and 61,502 in November of 1940.

Unfilled orders at the end of November totaled 84,101 tons against 62,559 a month earlier and 126,120 a year earlier.

Beech Aircraft Net $1.17, Up $1 Per Share for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kan., reported for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 earnings after all charges and taxes amounted to $471,715, equal to $1.17 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $68,193, or 17 cents a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Unfilled orders as of Nov. 22 amounted to $85,500,000, against $22,600,000 a year ago, Walter H. Beech, President, said.

Operating Capacity Of Rayon Industry Increases Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The operating capacity of the rayon filament yarn industry is currently about 450,000,000 pounds a year, an annual survey by Rayon Organon disclosed. This compared with 395,000,00 pounds a year ago.

The trade publication said a total annual operating capacity of 470,000,000 pounds was anticipated by July, 1942, and of 475,000,000 pounds by March, 1943.

Current installed capacity for production of rayon staple fiber (rayon made in short lengths instead of the continuous length of filament yarn) was rated at 150,000,000 pounds annually. No additions to capacity are contemplated for the next 18 months, the magazine said.

November shipments of rayon filament yarn in the United States declined to 38,600,000 pounds from 41,700,000 produced in October but were well ahead of the 34,800,000 pounds shipped in November last year, the publication said.

The decline from October, Organon stated, chiefly reflected the fewer number of working days as compared with November, although the lowering of the advance denier spun by producers was a contributory factor.

Scientists Are Working on Process To Recover N. Carolina Magnesium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The mountains of western North Carolina hold a potential supply of more than 57,000,000 tons of magnesium, a metal needed for national defense, it was pointed out by T. G. Murdock, Assistant State geologist, who said that natural scientists of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been working on a process for its recovery from olivine, with "results to date that have been gratifying." In addition, Julius H. Gillis, manager of an oviline mining firm at Webster, in Jackson county, has done considerable research on recovery of magnesium and decleres he has a process that will work, Mr. Murdock reported.

Magnesium is vital to the national defense program, the Assistant State Geologist continued, because the metal is only two-thirds as heavy as aluminum and less than one-fourth the weight of steel. According to his estimate, there are 1,000,000,000 tons of olivine in the Western North Carolina belt, which covers a number of mountain counties. Of this, he said, about 230,000,000 tons is high grade ore containing 25 per cent or more of magnesium.

Heretofore, practically all the country's supply of magnesium was extracted from brine wells in Michigan. A large plant in Texas, designed to extract it from sea water, was placed in operation the first of this year, and this is expected to double production. The plant is being expanded so that it will have a capacity of 37,000,000 pounds by the end of 1942, Mr. Murdock said.

Olivine deposits in North Carolina extend through Clay, Macon, Jackson, Yancey, Buncombe, Mitchell and Avery counties.

Three olivine quarries now are in operation in North Carolina, one at Daybrook, in Yancey county, and two in Jackson county. The olivine is being used for basic refractories in steel making, the lining of open hearth furnaces, and for the production of epsom salts, magnesium sulphate, which is used by tanneries.

Wool Prices Firm; Demand Is Quiet

Despite the announcement of the anticipated order from the Government for nearly 13,000,000 yards of Army goods including overcoatings, the demand for raw wool in the Boston market is more or less spotty and marking time. Prices are fairly steady.

Some orders are being booked for South American scoured wools of medium to half-blood grade, for which prices are a bit higher. Wool orders placed in Australia up to Dec. 1, by American buyers amount to about 380,000 bales, it is reported in the wool trade here.

In mohair there is some call for small lots around 65 cents for adult, and 85 to 90 cents for kid mohair.

Exchange Issues Ease in Value

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported there were 1,281 bond issues listed on the exchange on Nov. 29 with a par value of $57,821,383,127 and a market value of $54,812,793,945. The average price was $94.80 per $100 bond. At the end of October there were 1,274 issues listed with a par value of $57,855,667,727 and a market value of $55,106,635,894. The average price was $95.25 per $100 bond.

Defense Vast Business Spur To West Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Defense is proving to be a giant super-tonic to industry throughout the Far Western States.

Outside of foreign trade, not a single major segment of business on the Pacific Coast has failed to profit, directly or indirectly, from defense spending.

This favorable picture of conditions is presented by Raymond Reeves, Jr., regional business consultant of the Department of Commerce, following a personal survey undertaken for the Government.

His report covers the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

Unlike certain other sections of the country, where defense has been partly a matter of substitution—making tanks instead of automobiles, for example — Mr. Reeves points out that the very nature of the pre-existing economy in the Far West has made defense there a process of intensification and addition.

Aircraft Rise Spectacular

He cites the spectacular gains in the aircraft industry as a striking example. Ten years ago only six persons were engaged in aircraft production in San Diego, Calif. Today that is the community's greatest industry, employing more than 30,000 workers, with promise of an increase to 50,000 by next spring.

In Los Angeles the expansion is even more dramatic. In January, 1939, aircraft plants in Los Angeles County employed 13,303 persons. By September of this year the number had jumped to 106,000, with an additional 9,200 expected during the following 60 days.

Washington has shared the expansion in aircraft production. The Boeing Co. employed 7,500 workers in its Seattle plant in December, 1940. By the middle of September the number had jumped to 20,000, with further additions in immediate prospect. The company has been awarded a contract for a new Boeing plant at Bonton.

"For the real story of the impact of defense on business in this area," Mr. Reeves states, "it is necessary to turn to the new industries which have been established here. Entirely new to the region is large-scale magnesium and aluminum production. The new $15,000,000 aluminum company of America plant at Vancouver, Wash., has been finished and will produce a minimum of 150,000,000 pounds of pig aluminum in 1942. In early 1940 the land on which this giant industrial plant rests was a dairy farm."

Shipbuilding Soars

The second major defense industry which has been expanded to garguantan size in shipbuilding. Employment gains in shipbuilding and ship repair are as startling as those in aircraft production, Mr. Reeves states. For example, in June, 1940, about 14,000 persons were employed in California shipyards, compared with 55,000 in September of this year. Schedules call for an additional 40,000 workers during the next six months. It is estimated that Pacific Coast shipyards could continue operations at capacity until 1947 with contracts already on hand.

Extraordinary housing problems have been thrust upon the communities in which defense activity is most largely concentrated. Some workers drive 100 miles to and from their jobs every day.

Farm products are experiencing the best demand and prices in a decade, and mining is booming. Defense activity is not yet at its peak, each week bringing additions to existing plants and the construction of new ones, such as the planned $35,000,000 pig-iron plant at Provo, Utah, and the 500,000-ton steel plate mill approved for Pittsburgh, Calif.

While an extensive prosperity has dominated the scene in this area, Mr. Reeves sees signs of quickly approaching stresses and strains.

"Many of these problems will come to a focal point within the next few months," he adds. "The dominant tone of business in the Twelfth District, however, will undoubtedly continue to be prosperity and a high level of activity."

U. S. to Cut Export Of Machine Tools

NEW YORK, (AP)—The American Machinist, a trade magazine, said that Federal defense authorities had decided on a drastic cut in the volume of machine tools sent abroad.

Such exports will be curtailed, said the magazine, despite British pleas for shipment of more machine tools to help expand aircraft and munitions manufacture in England.

The Machinist said the industry's production rate was expected shortly to hit $1,000,000,000 a year, compared with an average peacetime rate of $100,000,000 annually.

Railway & Light Securities Co.

Railway and Light Securities Company reports market value of assets per $100 bond as $212.14 as of Nov. 30, against $215.97 on Oct. 31 and $223.78 on Nov. 30, 1940; per preferred share, $212.23 on Nov. 30, 1941, $219.48 on Oct. 31 and $234.25 on Nov. 30, 1940; and per common share, for the respective dates, $14.54, $15.48, and $17.39.

Heads Loan League

International

Fermor S. Cannon

Elected National President of the United States Savings and Loan League at the forty-ninth annual convention at Coral Gables, Fla. He succeeds Paul Endicott of Pomona, Calif.

B. & O. Would Quit Passenger Service Phila. to New York

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because the 1941 New Jersey railroad tax law has greatly increased its bill, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has asked authority to abandon its passenger train operations between Philadelphia and New York.

The railroad said its tax bill in New Jersey for passenger operations had averaged about $15,000 a year but would have to pay $285,000 additional under the new law.

The Baltimore & Ohio now operates between Philadelphia and New York under trackage rights over the lines of the Reading Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

In a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission the Baltimore & Ohio said the Reading Company and the Central of New Jersey would continue their own independent passenger and freight operations over the line. Furthermore, the B. & O. said, it proposes to enter into new agreements with the Reading Company and the Central of New Jersey for these companies to render through joint passenger train service between Philadelphia and New York.

Circulating Supply Of Coin, Currency Largest in History

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation entered the second world war with the largest circulating supply of coin and currency in its history.

The Treasury estimated that the money in circulation aggregated $10,637,647,137, or an average of $79.54 for every man, woman and child in the country.

This was the total of all money outside of the Treasury or the 12 Federal Reserve Banks but included money in the vaults of commercial banks as well as individuals in business.

Money in circulation has been rising steadily for over a year, and Federal Reserve officials said that now the total exceeds even the abnormal period of the 1933 banking holiday.

The present total is more than $2,000,000,000 larger than a year ago. Most of it is paper money, chiefly Federal Reserve notes and Treasury silver certificates. The amount of coin outstanding was approximately $1,000,000,000, but the mints are running 24 hours a day to supply more.

Ten Ford Vessels to Haul National Defense Cargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich.—Ten vessels of the Ford Motor Company's fleet, five of them ocean-going ships, have been assigned to haul national defense cargo, the company announced.

All five ships of the Ford ocean fleet, on defense duty for the U. S. Maritime Commission, are the East Indian, Oneida, Onondago, Lake Ormac and Lake Osweya. Some of these boats already have made trips to Iceland this year. They are manned by Ford crews.

Five other Ford boats are scheduled for defense hauling along the eastern seaboard. They are the motorships Norfolk and Green Island, the tug Humrick, and the barges Lake Frumet and Lake Farge, which served as steamers in trans-Atlantic service during the first World War.

Loan League Opposed To FHA Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—In the final session of its four-day annual convention recently concluded here, the United States Savings and Loan League charged the Federal Housing Authority has cost the government $58,000,000 in the first five years of its operation, and adopted a resolution asking for strict federal economy in non-defense spending and requesting, in effect, that the government get out of the housing business.

Support Foreign Policy

The savings and loan men recommended the Government liquidate the Home Owners Loan Corp.; that the FHA stop placing guarantees behind mortgages on existing properties and eventually stop insurance of new home building loans; that farm credit subsidies now costing the United States $50,000,000 a year, be abolished; that federal building projects be stopped, along with "permanent and expensive" housing units for defense workers, and that the government stop its "endless flow of press releases and questionnaires" and cut its superfluous employees in all branches.

Other resolutions included a pledge of full support of the foreign policy; a protest against the unnecessary curtailment of building materials under the priorities system; a request for government support of securities of the Federal Home Loan bank system and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.; a pledge of co-operation by savings and loan banks in the defense bond sale program; a request that long range planning be prepared to meet post-war economic needs.

Unity of Conviction

A request that federal rent control be limited to areas where there has been a sharp rise in rent prices, that rent control permit small property owners a fair return on their investments and that rent control be abolished at the end of the defense emergency; a pledge for the free system of enterprise after the war, and a denunciation of legislation which would broaden and subsidize further farm credits.

Speaking from London, Eng., by transatlantic short wave radio, Major Harold Bellman, member of the council of the Building Socities' Association of Great Britain, reminded the convention that the theme of this great convention is unity against aggression.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, successful background, best references; willing to go anywhere, prefer western Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma; knows furniture department, appliance trade; also wholesale and retail auto and hardware. C. P. LANG, 7556 PARKDALE, CLAYTON, MO.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-36 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C., 211 E. 35 (1-M)—1-room apartment with small kitchen to lease and attractive furniture for sale. Call after 7 p. m. AMENT, MU. 4-6510.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS: quiet home, 5 windows; Hudson view; single, private bath, $6.50 (tourists' special rate $1.00 daily). THOMPSON 355 West 108th. AC. 2-8182. N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—In duplex apartment, southern exposure; beautifully furnished, private bath; dignified, homelike atmosphere; gentleman. TRa. 4-3923

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive, large, sunny room, 1 or 2 persons; private Protestant home, excellent location; near subway. BU. 2-4799.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN Delightful place to live, best foods, private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 8th Avenue.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 30, Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7-0030.

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms. SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. CEDARHURST 3792.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room; open all year; loving hospitality; $14. Booklets, Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple and elderly lady; Sundays off; references. Tel. evenings Michigan 2-0345, Ozone Park, New York.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wanted, woman for general housework; teacher's home. Call or address: F. B. L., 101 Rutland Rd. IN. 2-1968.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AUTOMOTIVE maintenance man, 20 years with large corporation, position now abolished; seeks new connection. Phone BA 9-3581-J or write 48-34 202nd St., Bayside, N. Y.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 231 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 every day. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9628. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 179 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0600.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

BOOKS

33 WEST 42ND ST., N. Y. Classical Art Shoppe, Music Boxes, Cards, BooMISS E. NELSON, Chickering 4-7746.

BUILDERS AND CONTRTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATS
For Industrial, Business or Residial
Consultation and Advice Without ligations
EMANUEL V. WILDAN
PE. 6-7282 33 West 42nd, Newrk City

FURNITURE WANTI

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, niture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesa 9-5913.

FURRIERS

Skilled Fur Craftsman with factory wholesale district can give you exceptionally l rates on Remodeling, Repairing, and Custo Made coats. Cleaning and Glazing also done mo erate rates. Ask for Mr. Armand, 145 W 30th St., N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur, CH. 4-0

HAIRDRESSING

AL. YOUR HAIRDRESSER
186 Fulton Ave., near P. O., Hempstead, N.
Parking in Rear of Store Te. 1

INTERIOR DECORATORS

THE GAYLOR-NELSON STUDIOS
897 First Avenue — 50 St. Crosstown Bus
INTERIORS Fine Upholstering, Beautif Fabrics, Draperies, Lamps
Phone PL. 5-4719 — New York

MILLINERY

LADIES — "Modette" Famous Sample Hats — Saves you 50% on your hat bills. Origina models from America's leading designers. $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Modette Co., 55 W. 42nd (Room 1048), N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KEnmore 3623.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1353 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN—EXCELLENT TUNING, $2.50; any distance; repairs reasonable; 27 years' experience—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ARTREDGE, 220 72 ST., BROOKLYN, SH. RD. 5-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 20 miles' radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-450

UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, relined, your premises; $10; guaranteed. Estimates on recovering. STILLMAN, PResident 2-383. Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Mac's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before sellar.

ANTIQUES, Chinaware, Porcelains, Diamonds, Jewelry purchased. Cash! MARTIN FEINGOD, 1203 6th Ave., N. Y. C. Bryant 9-6933.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Ba-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 Univesty Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NOD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Servie
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAE, Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue
Represented by RALPH GOSSELL

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
All Sorts of Gifts in Our
GIFT SHOP
1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

MECHANCS & FARMERS SAVIGS BANK
CORNER BAI AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Account Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Bes Christmas Clubs
We solicit yourbusiness and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Christmels for Children!
and Howland is the store for children's gifts . . bring them to Toyland . . it's joyland!
HOWLAND'S

FARCHILD'S
Bridgort's Christmas Gift eadquarters for 76 Years
G. W. FAIHILD and SONS, Inc.
Qualitfewelers Since 1865
in at Arcade

JOHNRECK & SON
Christm Gifts of Flowers
1040 Main eet Dial 5-2141

MATHYS BROTHERS INC.
Stationers OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
39 CANN ST. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
CHSTMAS CARDS
BLES — GIFTS

DOYE'S BAKERY
FRUIT CKE—MINCE PIE—HOLIDAY COKIES FOR CHRISTMAS
376 Wood venue Dial 5-1185
DELIVERIES

Foter-Besse
95 MAIN STREET
Lounging obes, Rayon or Wool $6.95
Bzon Robes, $4.95
Gabrdine Robes, $6.95
Complet stocks of Men's Apparel
Use you credit at Foster-Besse's

PARKER PENS and PENCILS
READ'S

BRIDGEPORT *(Continued)*

It's a Gift..

This Business of Having the Smartest Gifts for Men, Women and Children!

Outfitters to Men, Women and Children Since 1888
Corner Main Street and Fairfield Avenue

GREENWICH

CAPEHART
The Finest in Music
Stromberg-Carlson Radios and Phonographs with Frequency Modulation
Noma Christmas Tree Sets and Bulbs
Big Assortment of Electrical Appliances
CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
59 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

ELECTRICAL GIFTS
for Christmas
Lamps—Radios—Clocks
Hoover Cleaners
Electrical Appliances
Lights for the Christmas Tree
THE GREENWICH ELECTRIC CO.
2 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
FINCH'S
Two Stores of Wonderful Gifts
34 East Putnam Ave. and 301 Greenwich Ave.

HOAGLANDS
Individual and Unusual
GIFTS
In CRYSTAL—SILVER—CHINA
45 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 5093

SILENT-GAS REFRIGERATORS
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

MACMILLEN & CO.
Lovely Flowers and Plants for Your Christmas Gifts
50 ARCH STREET TEL. 1359

Merry Christmas from
The Favorite Shoe Store
92 Greenwich Avenue

QUILL STATIONERY SHOP
CHRISTMAS CARDS — BOOKS — TOYS—GAMES — GIFTS—NOVELTIES — FANCY STATIONERY — WATERMAN PENS
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 688

Isabel Huthwaite
MILLINERY
Hats Made to Order—Alterations
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Models Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Belle Davis
HOLIDAY SALE
Day and Evening Dresses
New Costume Jewelry for Christmas
24 E. Putnam Ave. Tel. 5410

FRANCES CLARK
Christmas Gifts
House Coats — Bed Jackets
Gowns — Slips — Stockings
Hand Bags and Sweaters
Gifts, One Dollar Up
171 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 224

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
148 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

WIDMANN'S BAKERY
For the Holidays
Old Fashioned Anise Seed Drops, Honey Drops—Springerle—Christmas Cookies—Macaroons—Dresden Stollen.
GUARANTEED 100% PURE
121 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 1906

GREENWICH *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 o. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Christmas
Toast Masters, $9.95 to $16.00
Knapp Monarch Toasters, $14.00
Other Toasters, $1.50 to $7.95

Twin Waffle Irons, $9.00
Large Single Waffle Irons, $6.50

Skates and Shoes . . . Sleds . . . Tennis and Badminton Rackets . . . Electric Shavers . . . Bicycles.

Case Cutlery, Hollow Ground
All Kinds of Knives and Scissors
Carving Sets . . . Pyrex Glass Ware

Fireplace Accessories
Flash Lights, Baby to Giant Size
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Books
for
Christmas Gifts
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

WATCHES
American and Swiss
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 State Street, Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

EGAN Children's Gifts SHOP
Sizes 1 to 16 years
LINGERIE
SWEATERS
SNOW SUITS
Prices reasonable—Quality Best
47 ALLYN STREET

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon.—Tues.—Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 65c
Hot Oil Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

MERIDEN

Come in and see our new
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Automatic Blanket
Uniform warmth all night long despite changing room temperatures.
S. O. OLESEN
13 South Grove Street
Complete line G-E Furnaces and Appliances

Slippers
The Ideal Christmas Gift
for Every Member of the Family
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

ARROW
Shirts—Ties
for Christmas
STOCKWELL'S

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS
Attractive Wreaths and Decorations add Joy to the Christmas Season.
Greenbackers Greenhouses
S. Colony Street

Flowers and Plants make perfect
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Blatchley's Flower Shop
115 W. Main Street Phone 370

Delightfully Acceptable for Christmas
Bluegrass Assembly of Cologne—Perfume—Dusting Powder—Also Lelong's Solid Cologne.
LYNCH DRUG CO.
UPTOWN

Christmas Gifts
of Good Taste
After your name
She will look for ours
THE SPORT SHOP
41 Colony Street

A Gift of Furniture
makes for lasting enjoyment.
We have a complete display.
REED-HOLROYD CO.
7 Colony Street

ROCKWELL SILVER CO.
Retail Dept., 35 Maple Street
See the Specially Priced
CHRISTMAS TABLES
New Every Day

MERIDEN *(Continued)*

Cherniack Co.
3 Colony Street
An old advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor Invites your
CHRISTMAS ATTENTION
Chic Winter Dresses—Fur Coats
Cloth Coats—Sweaters
Values and quality *right*

For Christmas Gifts
See
FRED WEBER & SONS
39 Colony Street

Gruen, Hamilton, Bulova, Elgin, Waltham, Parker Watches

Christmas
GIFTS
mean more
coming from
UPHAM'S
on colony street

The Store of Tomorrow Modern and Complete
STYLETEX CO.
9 and 11 Colony Street
Added to our regular line for women and misses,
Corsets — Smart Shoes — Underwear.
Jewelry and Bag Department
We invite the public for Christmas Shopping in our new, modern, up-to-date store.

JEPSON'S BOOK STORE
Colony Street
Christmas Cards galore
Merriam Webster's Dictionaries
Who Was This Nazarene?
by DR. ALBERT F. GILMORE
Latest in Fiction—Hundreds of books for the youngsters
Stationery—Fountain Pens

Again THIS Christmas . . .
IT'S EMPHATICALLY
Benson's

MIDDLETOWN

CONROY'S
364 Main Street Telephone 2389
can supply the NEEDFULS for the
Holiday Meals
New Nut Meats, Date, Nut and Plum Puddings, Glacéd Fruits for your Holiday Cakes
and many other tasty items

★ GIFTS ★
FOR THE MEN OF THE FAMILY
Swank Jewelry, Arrow Shirts, Pajamas, Robes, Ties, Stetson Hats, for Men and Boys.
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Cut Flowers
170 COURT STREET
Telephone 1513

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

WRUBEL'S
FINE FEMININE GIFTS
for Mothers—Wives—Children!
Lingerie—Robes—Slippers
Perfumes—Bags—Gloves—Hose

You still can find a
Good Supply
of Cards—Stationery—Books
at
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN'S
113 College Street

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SOLTOW & SPARROW
GIFTS
Handwrought Silver
Churchill Hand Weavings
43 Whitney Avenue

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Permanent Waves of Distinction
39 Center Street 5-4322

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
ELECTRICIAN
79 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

Large Selection of
MEN'S HATS
Quality Hat Cleaning
For Christmas
Men's Ties 55c and $1.00
TEMPLE HAT SHOP
73 Temple Street

TYPEWRITERS

All makes of Standard and Portable
Also Rentals and Repairs
R. L. CARTER
123 Court Street

M. MYERS & SON
Foot Delight Shoes
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 Temple Street

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe
HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1794. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS for CHRISTMAS
AT
THE HOUSE OF MIRRORS
See our display of Gifts of Glass for any gift occasion. Make selections early. Replacements difficult.
CHARLES H. HARRIS
INCORPORATED
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Elevator Service
64 Wall St., Norwalk Tel. 6-2700

"As One Individual To Another"
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY OF NORWALK
Tel. 6-3321 4 High St.

For Christmas!
We offer a large variety of choice Cut Flowers, Plants and Decorative Greens.
GEORGE STEWART, Florist
35 Wall Street Norwalk 6-8128

Costume Jewelry—Bags
Scarves—Handkerchiefs
Millinery
PRISCILLA SHOP
510 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

We Carry a Complete Line of BOOKS for Children and Adults
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St. 49 Wall
South Norwalk and Norwalk

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
Outfitters to
Men and Boys
53 Wall Street, Norwalk Tel. 6-7829

For Christmas!
Silk Slips, $1.98 and up
Silk Gowns, $2.98 and up
Silk Housecoats, $3.98 and up
Charge Accounts Invited
FRANK JACOBY
12-14 North Main St., So. Norwalk

Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NORWALK *(Continued)*

The HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
34 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 6-6854

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frankel's
Furs, Apparel and Accessories for the Entire Family
A Frankel Charge Account Solves the Gift Problem
TWO STORES
Stamford, Conn. So. Norwalk

YOUR OLD WATCH IS WORTH MONEY
Regardless of Its Condition
Trade it in on a new Bulova, Benrus, Gruen, Hamilton
Convenient terms can be arranged.
American Gem Society
ZANTOW & FERGUSON JEWELERS
59 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

DARIEN HAND LAUNDRY
Strictly Hand Work
182 POST ROAD, DARIEN, CONN.
Tel. Darien 5-0335
Mending and Darning Free of Charge
We call and deliver.

BROWN'S Jewelers
395 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD

Lathams, Inc.
Flowers
for every occasion
Delivered to all parts of the world
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
143 BEDFORD TEL. 4-2877

Infants' and Children's Ready-to-Wear

Season's Greetings
MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in all branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
203 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

HIRSCH'S Fur Shop
70 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
Holiday Gift Furs
Fur Jackets, Ensembles, Coats
Take advantage of our Budget Payment Plan.

A Gift for Every Woman on Your List
M. MOLTASCH & SON
276 Main Street Stamford, Conn.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

Right Now — Repair or Remodel Your Fur Coat
Reasonable Rates—Glazing
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford
Complete Gift Headquarters for Men and Boys
Established 1892
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

109 BEDFORD ST. • STAMFORD, CONN.
Ice Cream—Candy Telephone 4-0874

WALLINGFORD

STIMPSON'S
Pharmacy
Kodaks—Sheaffer and Parker Pens
Billfolds—Perfume—Toiletries
SPECIAL GIFT CANDY
14 Main Street

WATERBURY

Hundreds of Novelty Gifts to select from
Come in and see them displayed on our counters—all so inexpensively priced.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Saxe & Floto
FLORISTS
Novelties for Christmas—Baskets, Centerpieces, Poinsettia Plants, Begonias, Azaleas,
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

WATERBURY *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

Naugatuck Valley's Gift Center

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Gift Store"
Gifts of Beauty and Practicability. Why not plan a half day or whole day in our store and visit every department? Our selections, this year, are the finest ever.
May we help you!

VISIT SEARS TOYLAND
"Bigger and Better Than Ever"
- Toys to live and learn with
- America's Loveliest Dolls
- Toys that will go places

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
65 GRAND STREET

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
in Our Beauty Salon, Kathleen Marr Quinlan, Revlon Manicure Sets
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Large Selection of Gifts Attractively Boxed for
• THE LITTLE BOY • THE YOUNG MAN • THE MAN

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Pictures, Christmas Cards, Lamps, Mirrors, Kodaks.
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

THE REDWOOD FURNITURE CO.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"THE HONEST STORE"
Open Every Evening 'Til 8
Phone 3-4158

There is still time to have your garments "Zoric" cleaned for the Christmas Festivities.
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

Open 9-8 P. M. Closed Wed. 6 P. M.
MARY KAY
PHONE APPOINTMENTS
CH. 9692
3811 Old York Road Baltimore, Md.

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE *(Continued)*

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 256

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6189 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops for Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS
- HOSIERY
- BOUDOIR SLIPPERS
- EVENING SLIPPERS
- ARCTICS
- RUBBERS
- RUBBER BOOTS
- SHOE TREES
- SHOE BAGS

W. G. Griswold
21 Steuben Street Phone 4-6814

Danker
Send Flowers for CHRISTMAS
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

WHITNEY'S
TOYLAND
features
A Train Ride to Candyland
let the children ride

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

FOR CHRISTMAS
For MEN
Two-Suiter Cases
Zipper Bags Val-a-Paks
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
538 BROADWAY
• *A Shop of Many Services* •
Shoes rebuilt or dyed. Zippers and Luggage Repaired. Ladies' and Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Work Called For and Delivered. Tel. 5-3067

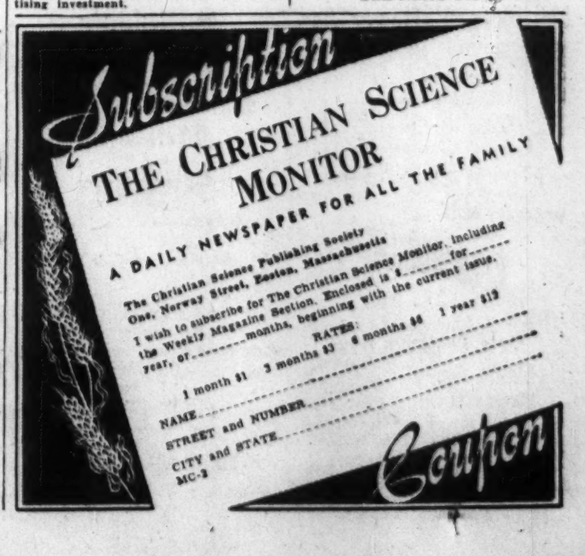
Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR SAFEKEEPING OF SECURITIES AND VALUABLE PERSONAL PAPERS—RATES REASONABLE.
City Safe Deposit Co.
100 State St. Tel. 3-3259

BALDWIN

BALDWIN—5-10c-$1.00 Store
64 North Grand Avenue, Baldwin
Toys—Tree Ornaments
Gifts and Gift Wrappings
GRAND—5-10c-$1.00 Store
92 Merrick Road, Baldwin

SEE NEXT PAGE


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

BALDWIN (Continued)

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Tel. Baldwin 6028
Wick's Florist, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
North Grand Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.

Baldwin General Supply
COR. MERRICK RD. and GRAND AVE. Baldwin 1492
MERRY CHRISTMAS
Representing: General Electric, Westinghouse, Norge, Chambers, Youngstown, Perfection, Sapolin, Farnsworth, Lightolier, White Sewing Machine.

GIFTS
Christmas Cards and Wrappings
Costume Jewelry Miniatures
Unusual Gifts at the
BALDWIN GIFT SHOP
100 Merrick Road, Baldwin

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dear Santa:
Our stocks are complete with useful gifts for Christmas. Beautiful Hosiery and Bags. House Slippers.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Walter's Socony Service
COR. MAIN AND MURRAY STREETS
Gas—Oil
Lubrication—Batteries
Tires
PLUS "FRIENDLY SERVICE"
H. P. WALTER, Prop. Phone 4-9840

TIME IS SHORT
Time for Christmas Shopping is limited. We have spent a world of time to make it possible for you and all other busy shoppers to save time—but don't delay. It is later than you think.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

For Her . . .
GIFTS OF LOVELINESS FROM
MORTON CO'Y
PRE-CHRISTMAS SALE
Blouses—Skirts—Sweaters
37 COURT STREET

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BARNES FLOWERS
90 CHENANGO STREET
wishes the readers of The Christian Science Monitor a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING BUREAU

Protect Your Right to Drive!
Insure with
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
86 Pondfield Rd., W. Cor. Bronxville Rd.

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BOOKS
Renting Library
Time now to order Personal Christmas Cards
MISS WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-3879

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN (Continued)

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
106 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVELY FLOWERS
for all occasions
Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

TO KEEP YOUR HAIR LOVELY
Depend upon our expert hair conditioning, waving and styling.
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
309 Parkside Ave. Un. 3780

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

CORTLAND

CHOCOLATE SHOP
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to All
SPECIAL HOLIDAY LINE
54 Main Street Phone 1290

"Better Furniture for Less"
Give Gifts of Furniture This Christmas
PECK'S
Central Avenue Phone 1220

Season's Greetings
We wish to express our sincere appreciation for your patronage and good will during the past year—and we hope our present relations may continue.
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You
L. C. Tyler Cleaning Co.
Phone 33

Christmas Gift Suggestions
Pen and Pencil Sets, Books, Stationery, Leather Brief Cases, Billfolds, Typewriters.
PAYNE BROS.

"Thrilling to Own"
Discriminating taste bestows quick appreciation for the style and beauty, lovely color, modern cut of our diamond rings.
Andrews, Jeweler
26 Main Street
Cortland, N. Y.

Order Christmas Photos *Now!*
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main Street Cortland, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

SHAW & BOEHLER
FLORISTS
Flowers for All Occasions
Cortland's Telegraph Florist
11 N. Main Street Phone 298

GIVE HER THE WEARABLE GIFT
A Complete Assortment of Christmas Gifts for the Discriminating Woman.
Sullivan's
"Showing the Unusual, as Usual"

For a STRICTLY FEMININE
Christmas
SHOP
Stemens
The House of Fashion

INVITING YOU TO SHOP OUR STORE FOR GIFTS FOR MEN
A. LOUIS
Cortland, N. Y.

FOR CAREFUL X-RAY FITTING
OLDS'
BROWN BILT SHOE STORE
Cortland, N. Y. Phone 328-J

NEW YORK

CORTLAND (Continued)

For the Best in
PLUMBING
HEATING
HARDWARE
ELECTRICAL
See
CARMEN SUPPLY
102 Main Cortland

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

ELMIRA

"Lovely Gifts"
ROSENBAUM'S
110-112 W. WATER ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.

Shop our China and Glass Dept. for Fine Dinnerware
THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102 State Street Dial 7139

Christmas Toys
An exciting array of dolls and toys for girls and boys—and games to amuse the whole neighborhood. Come and see them.
ELMIRA ARMS CO., Inc.
117 N. MAIN STREET

A DELIGHTFUL SELECTION OF
Gifts and Toys
IS READY HERE FOR YOU
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
151 N Main Street Dial 2-1489

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Far Rockaway 7-2400

SMITH BROS.
PLUMBING CO.
Heating—Metal Work
Oil Burners—Gas Ranges
701 Central Avenue

Season's Greetings
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"Known for the Best Pastries in Town"
We make French Ice Cream
1855 Mott Ave. Far Rock. 7-5826
Near Christian Science church

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
H. M. VOEHL CO.
2135 MOTT AVENUE
Phone: Far Rockaway 7-2425—7-2726

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Davey Shops
Special Prices on
GIRDLES—BRASSIERES—LINGERIE
HOSIERY—BAGS—GLOVES
HANKIES—COLLAR and CUFF SETS
GIFTS BEAUTIFULLY WRAPPED
456 Central Avenue Ced. 6689
Opp. Central Theatre Open Evenings

FLUSHING

Christmas Gifts
MILLER & MACK
offer
Men's and Students' Apparel
Novelty Gift Suggestions
36-33 MAIN STREET OPEN EVENINGS
Free Community Parking

"Just Around the Corner from Main St."
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
Solve your Christmas Gift Problems
Decorative Accessories, Occasional Furniture
Lamps and a wide variety of smaller articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler
FOR CHRISTMAS
Beautiful Diamonds and a wide assortment of Watches, Waterman Pen and Pencil Sets.
41-47 Main Street FLushing 3-6226

Ideal Gifts
1942 FRIGIDAIRE 7 cu. ft., $129.75
RADIOS—ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
ROYAL TYPEWRITERS
CROKER-EVANS
41-27 Main Street FLushing 9-6056

DAVIES
Fresh Kitchen-Made Candies
We mail to any part of the U. S. A.
136-88 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
We have a large assortment of Cards and Novelties for the Holiday Season.
FLushing 3-7567 Landing Library

A Christmas Gift
For yourself or for another—a smart new hat!
harriet hats
142-05 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-3443

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

North Shore Tire Corp.
Arthur S. Ritter, Pres.
GENERAL TIRES
Special Attention to Women Drivers
Hawkinson Tread Your Old Tires
182-12 Northern Blvd. Phone
Flushing Fls. 9-2300

The Most Beautiful Gift for Christmas
A Fur Coat, Cape or Jacket
Made by
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
41-16 Main St. INdependence 3-5235

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS MANAGER
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Cleaning and Repairing--Weaving
Northern Blvd. at 165rd Street

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
Manhattan Shirts Accessories
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Christmas Gifts and Sets
Fresh Stock of Candy
Table Candles and Stationery
149-24 41st Avenue FL. 9-1701

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOFSTORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5353

CHRISTMAS GIFTS and NOVELTIES
Infants' and Children's Wear
STERN'S
36-33 Main Street FLushing 9-3859
OPEN EVENINGS

FOREST HILLS

Give Him a
STETSON HAT
GIFT CERTIFICATE
He can choose his own from our complete assortment of styles and colors. And very smart he'll look, too!
$5 up

Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
71-17 Austin St., Forest Hills

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8301-2

CHRISTMAS GIFTS for EVERYONE
China, Lamps, Radios, Records, Victrolas, Hardware, Housefurnishings
Irvington
BO. 8-4700 72-20 Austin Street

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FREEPORT

Irving's Men's Shop
CLOTHIER—HATTER—HABERDASHER
is showing a complete line of
Christmas Gifts
FOR MEN
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT
You'll Require Suitable Apparel for the Holiday Season
Have Your Garments Serviced By
C. V. Boller Co.
Quality Cleaners
70 SOUTH GROVE ST. TEL. FREE 5008

BARASCH'S
61 South Main Street, Freeport
Christmas Gifts for All

DANZIGER
70 South Main St., Freeport
For Christmas Sportswear
Toys—Gifts—Sporting Goods

Wm. A. Meyer
ESTABLISHED 1896
63 SOUTH MAIN ST. FR. FREE. 2-R
The Gift for Service
GRUEN—The Precision Watch
Time Payments

FOR—CHRISTMAS—CHILDREN AT
PAULINE'S
A large selection of seasonable Ready-to-wear which children appreciate as gifts. *Modestly priced.*
75 SOUTH MAIN STREET FREE., L. I.

NEW YORK

FREEPORT (Continued)

Season's Greetings
GUSTAVE
Hair Dressing
HOME OF PERMANENT WAVES
31 W. Merrick Road

Electrical Christmas Gifts
Mixers
Toasters
Sandwich Grills
and many other useful gifts at
SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 South Main Street Free. 5414
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10

THE SMARTEST PLACE FOR WOMEN'S GIFTS
LEONARD SHOP
The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop on Long Island
72 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

LITWAK'S
FOR PRACTICAL GIFTS
which are Doubly Appreciated
90 SOUTH MAIN ST., FREEPORT

NEW MODE MILLINERY
Wishes All a Merry Christmas
GIFT SUGGESTIONS
HATS AND BAGS
$1.89 and $2.89
CHURCH AND PINE ST., FREEPORT, N. Y.

A Gift for Giving
You'll prove a rare gift for giving if his present this season turns out to be some smart article of men's wear featured here—from Arrow Shirts, Cross Gloves, No Belt Pajamas to sumptuous Lounge Robes. Established 1884.
Adolph Levy & Son
FREEPORT, N. Y.

For Christmas
YOU'LL FIND WHITMAN, PAGE & SHAW, LOUIS AND SHERRY CANDIES AT
VIEBROCK'S
For Dinner try our fancy Ice Cream Forms
40 SO. MAIN ST. Ph. FREE. 4230

FLASTER'S TOYLAND
"Largest Toy Store on Long Island"
BICYCLES LIONEL TRAINS
SPORTING GOODS
11 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport 1888

TOWN SHOP
GIFT SUGGESTIONS
ROBES — LINGERIE — HOSIERY—BAGS — GLOVES — JEWELRY — EVENING WEAR—SPORTSWEAR.
Shop Early
86 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA **RAHN'S** CANDY
53 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

YOUR CHRISTMAS STORE
ARGERSINGER'S

Barney Galinsky & Sons
Clothiers
Gloversville, New York

THE IDEAL
Christmas Gift
A Pair of Daniel Green Slippers Are Always Appreciated. We Have A Large Variety for Both Men and Women
Charles W. Brookins
60 N. Main Street

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Birds Eye Frosted Turkeys
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 N. Main St. Phone 2000—2091

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 542

For Her
Gifts that express individuality, priced from $1 to $35.
Mildred Preston
"A Specialty Shop of Distinction"
89 N. MAIN ST. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Get clothes ready for a Merry Christmas!
Send them now and be ready for good times.
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
FOR THE CHRISTMAS GIFT
P. E. CONOVER
28 S. Main St. 3968

Parker Vacumatic
COWLES & BROWN
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

GREAT NECK TRUST CO
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

GILLIAR'S FOR GIFTS
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience to save your time and energy.
Wide Choice of Holiday Suggestions
PERFUMES—COSMETICS
DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES
HYDROX ICE CREAM
Great Neck 100 Great Neck 300

CROWN *Millincourt* CHOCOLATES
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
55 S. Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
A Complete Line of Christmas Gifts for the Family
44 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2693

Russell's Sweet Shoppe
Holiday Gifts and Novelties
Christmas Cards
43 S. MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Opp. Christian Science church
GREAT NECK 3641 GREAT NECK 3645

THE LITTLE CHARM GIFT SHOPPE
AT LITTLE NECK
Attractive Gifts
Special cards for friends and family—also religious cards.
255-06 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-4661

R. A. PYLE LETTER SHOP
Unusual Christmas Cards
Specialties
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
9 Station Plaza Great Neck 2920
PORT WASHINGTON 506

Gifts for Christmas
WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
Arrow Shirts
Westminster Socks
Mallory Hats
Open Evenings
105 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 422

W. T. GRANT CO.
Holiday Greetings to Monitor Readers
50 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1192

Elizabeth Hair Stylists
Permanent Waving
107 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 4688
Opposite the Playhouse Theatre
Free Parking in Rear

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies

CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

HEMPSTEAD

CHRISTMAS GIFT HEADQUARTERS
SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Hempstead's Oldest Established Jeweler — Cash or Credit
58 MAIN STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

LOBEL'S
Children's Outfitters
Infancy to Graduation
Phone Hempstead 37 20 Main S

ROBERTS' KIDDIE SHOP
Practical Gifts for Boys and Girls
Newborn to 16 Years
21 Main Street

Scheff's
SPORTSWEAR
Sporting Goods
WORK CLOTHES
76 MAIN STREET
(Next to State Theatre)
Tel. Hempstead 6323
OPEN EVENINGS

Brown's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
World's Fair Diamond Cutters
249 Fulton Ave. Hemp. 34

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Merry Christmas
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
158 Main Street — Hempstead 840
Phone Hempstead 2078

The Hairstylists
Specialist in
Custom Permanent Waves
216 FULTON AVENUE
Arnold Constable Annex

Madame Jeanne
DRESS AND FROCK SALON
Exquisite—Chic—Sport
Dressy Attire for All Occasions
Jeanne McAdams Telephone:
Gladys F. Reynolds Hempstead 4210
15 CENTRE STREET

frocks bonnett
Phone Hempstead 1871
243 FULTON STREET

GIVE HIM A GIFT FROM A MAN'S STORE
A. L. FRANKS
15-17 Main Street, HEMPSTEAD

HAM HAZELTON TYDOL SERVICE STATION
Foreman Battery Booster Charges Battery in 30 Minutes
383 Front Street Hempstead 6734

K. & E. Novelty Stores, Inc.
One of the Largest Assortments on Long Island of Gifts, Lamps Occasional Furniture
237 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, L. I.
101 South Main Street, Freeport, L. I.

-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 854
FRANKEL'S COTTON STORE
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1082-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Fur Shop, Inc.
MINK EXPERTS
Remodeling, Repairing, Cold Storage
WORK DONE ON PREMISES
JOHN KAVALIS, Prop.
11 Franklin St. Tel. Hempstead 3440

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

THE MARSTEN SHOP
Gifts
743 Franklin Avenue
Garden City and Manhasset
CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR ALL
Moderately Priced

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 848
Hornell, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

TOYS
JUVENILE FURNITURE
Dolls, Games, Christmas Cards
GERSTENHABER'S
84-28 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

RUBIN'S
Hardware and Housefurnishings
Useful Gifts
Tree Ornaments and Stands
Electric Light Sets
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0178

While you're shopping stop at
MEYER'S
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Carry full line of Exclusive Christmas Candies
82-20 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 9-9079

Lowest Prices on Christmas Gifts
Atheric, Yardley, Blue Grass, Early American, Coty.
Prince Matchabelli Perfume
Candy—BREYERS Ice Cream
Georgian Hall Pharmacy
83-02 37th Avenue Hav. 9-8220

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Features ADAM HATS
3787 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Jewtown 9-8410

KNOX
Geo. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS HOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes $35 and $28.50

M. Rogos, Jeweler
Christmas Gifts
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY AND NOVELTIES
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Done on Premises
37-04 82nd Street

Dorothy Paton Studio
Unusual Dresses at Interesting Holiday Prices
Bet. 79th and 80th St. on 37th Ave. HA 9-8839

ART HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving
Creative Hair Styling
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE JAV. 4-8080

CLARK STORE Inc.
37-50 82nd Street
DRESSES • COATS
SPORTSWEAR

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-8706 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Perfect Christmas Gift

ARROW SHIRTS

Handsome Whites and Exclusive Patterns..... $2 UP

Sizes 13½ to 18
SLEEVE LENGTHS 32 to 36

Sole Agency in Jackson Heights
Arrow Ties from $1

HABERDASHERY GIFTS—IDEAS IN NATIONALLY KNOWN BRANDS
McGregor and B. V. D. Sportswear
Interwoven Hose—Swank Jewelry
Faultless Pajamas—Rahbor Robes
Meyers Gloves—Botany Ties

Shelley's
87-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

Roosevelt Shoe Shop
Special Department for Children
X-Ray Fitting
RED CROSS FOR WOMEN — JARMAN FOR MEN
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5665

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

TOYS and OTHER CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8402 ROOSEVELT AVE.

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

DAINTEE
Gifts for the Fair Sex
BAGS ..... $1.98 up
COSTUME JEWELRY ..... $1.00 up
GLOVES ..... $1.00 up
37-33 82nd Street

JAMAICA

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 18 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
- NORGE
- KELVINATOR
- G. E.
- PHILCO
- FRIGIDAIRE
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7788

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
New Fall Hats $1.98 and up
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order

The better brands in all men's furnishings
Chas. Finder HABERDASHER & HATTER Inc.
Haberdasher and Hatter
90-57 Sutphin Blvd.

JAMESTOWN

Make His or Her Christmas Brighter with a Gift of JEWELRY
With a Gift of Jewelry from
E. F. BASSETT
302 Main Street Jamestown, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel 5708

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

The Unloading Corporation
320 W. 2nd St., Jamestown, New York
Famous Reading Anthracite
Disco—Anthracite Briquettes
Phone 7975 for prompt delivery

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Complete Assortment
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Men and Boys
KRAUS INC.
2874 Delaware Kenmore 17, N. Y.

COPLEY'S RED & WHITE
Myron at Parkwood Avenue
Meats and Fresh Vegetables
Ri. 4400 We Deliver
Open Evenings

Sarah Hedden's
Delectable Chocolates and Bon Bons
31 Wardman Road, Kenmore, N. Y.
RIVERSIDE 5234
We are glad to ship anywhere

LARCHMONT

Gifts and Unusual Christmas Cards
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE
RAY CRAMB TEL. LARCH. 1161

WESTCHESTER ART SHOP
Artistic Picture Framing
Paintings Cleaned
Restored
134A Larchmont Avenue, near Post Road

YAHN RADIO CO.
Make Your Christmas Gift a Lasting One
Why Not a RADIO?
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED

Koppers Coke	Coal White-Red	Fuel Oil

BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

SAMUEL JACOBSON DRY GOODS STORE
74 Atlantic Avenue LYN. 888
Gifts for the Family
Boy Scout and Girl Scout Uniforms

FESTIVE CHRISTMAS
Decorations and Plants
LYNBROOK Fflorist
5 Corners LYN 8639

Christmas Gifts
for all the family
a real choice selection
L. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

MANHASSET

PROTECT YOUR RIGHT TO DRIVE
Consult Me Today
New York's Safety Responsibility Law
(operative January 1, 1942)
CAN AFFECT Your Right to Drive
PAUL A. NIELSON
One Park Ave. Tel. Manhasset 822

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
422 FLANDOME ROAD, Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON

Hardware Paints
R. B. HOBSON Inc.
65 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
CARVING SETS
ROASTERS GIFTS

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

"Gifts you know she wants"
ROBES and NEGLIGEES
from 3.98 to 16.98
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Avenue

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Fairbanks 4-4727

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

Dress Suits to Hire
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
Dry Cleaning, Pressing Tailoring
66 So. Fifth Ave. MO 8-9467
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

WARREN'S
Gifts
PICTURE FRAMING
LAMPS SHADES
Christmas Cards
COR. THIRD AVE. AND SECOND ST.

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue MO. 8-7296

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A Dependable Men's Wear Shop
Adler-Rochester Clothing
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Hose

T. A. Farrington
99 Water Street Newburgh

FYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
53 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

CALL WILKINS about AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
60 Second Street
TELEPHONE 60

Distinctive Gifts for the Home
Reasonably Priced and Available on Convenient Budget Terms
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

Karas
DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
567 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Komar Electric Company
Christmas Tree Lighting Sets
Household Electric Appliances
make lovely and useful gifts!
313 North Ave. New Rochelle 5-2780

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

CO-OPERATING WITH THE DEFENSE PROGRAM, WE OFFER TO:
1. Fill your coal bin **NOW!**
2. Budget your payments until JUNE 15, 1942.

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make
"SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

CHILDREN'S GIFTS
A Complete Line of
TOYS AND GAMES
ICE SKATES AND SKIS
Lasus Sons, Inc.
253 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2-1113

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

LEONARD Talmer
JEWELER
INVITES THE PATRONAGE OF READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WHO APPRECIATE JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
TEL. N. R. 2-8692
565 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

For a Feast on Christmas, Be Sure Your Bird Is a Loft, Fancy, Deluxe
VERMONT TURKEY
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
226 North Avenue

BAUMER
Offers
STEINWAY PIANOS
CAPEHART and MAGNAVOX
also SOLOVOX
at lowest prices and terms

Mendelsohn's Luggage Shop
Ladies' Handbags
Evening Bags
Overnight Cases
and Wallets
Repairing Our Specialty
848 MAIN STREET N. R. 2-5860

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

CHRISTMAS
WREATHS—GREENS
CUT FLOWERS
Lovely Potted Begonias
Poinsettias, Cyclamens
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 81

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
7 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 2-3010

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1220
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Better Quarters
Improved Service
Clothiers to Men and Boys
527 Main Street, New Rochelle

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSAB'S
We cordially invite you to SHOP EARLY *for a wider selection of* OUR
IMPORTED GIFTS
Fine Handkerchiefs
Beautiful Fancy Linens
Unusual Gifts of All Kinds
928 FLATBUSH AVE. BU 2-8210

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

TEL. BU. 4-8884
ELEANORE
HAIRDRESSER
Try our genuine Steam Permanent for more natural looking wave
989 FLATBUSH Ave., Near Albemarle Road
One Flight Up *By Appointment*

TEL. NEVENS 8-3777
The Green Lantern Gift Shop
668 Nostrand Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Exquisite Cards
Handkerchiefs for everybody
Specialties: Costume Jewelry, etc.
DO YOUR SHOPPING NOW: We have Gifts and Cards for all occasions

TEL. ESPLANADE 3-3101
CONTOUR D'VOUS
BEAUTY SALONS, Inc.
Hair Style Creators
1601 Avenue "M", Brooklyn
The salon that meets every beauty need
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Arme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

TEL. WINDSOR 8-8416
Charle's
Salon de Beauté
Permanents as you like them
Soft Water Used Exclusively
532 E. Third Street, Brooklyn

HARDWARE
Housefurnishing Paints and Supplies
Locksmith—Electrical Work
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
865 Flatbush Ave. Tel. BU. 2-7314

HARRY BROWN
Diamonds — Jewelry
All work done on premises
620 Nostrand Ave., Near Dean
Tel. St. 3-2134 Estab. 1912

TEL. SH. RD. 8-6620
JEWELRY
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
Expert Clock and Watch Repairing
Grandfather Clock for Sale
One Year Guarantee on all Repairs
S. CHARAK
7218 THIRD AVE., BROOKLYN

MEN'S WEAR
SHIRTS—$1.65 and up
SUITS and OVERCOATS—$30.00 and up
HATS, GLOVES, ETC.
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Avenue
Between Albemarle and Church

JOEL'S
for gifts he'd like
Manhattan Shirts, Neckwear, Interwoven Hose, Hickok and Swank Products, Flannel and Silk Robes, Complete Line of Leather and Wool Jackets.
7624 Fifth Avenue
Tel. BR. 8-6044 Estab. 1914

TEL. MAIN 4-9334
Masur
FLORIST
Christmas Flowers
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS
Established 1900
216 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

TEL. NEVINS 8-8878
ELITE ART UPHOLSTERING CO.
DRAPERIES, SLIP COVERS
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
REPAIRING INTERIOR
REFINISHING DECORATING
M. F. VELLOZA
383 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5400 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSAB'S
We cordially invite you to SHOP EARLY *for a wider selection of* OUR
IMPORTED GIFTS
Fine Handkerchiefs
Beautiful Fancy Linens
Unusual Gifts of All Kinds
42 WEST 57TH STREET CO. 5-6960

Wadsworth 3-7080, 1, 2 Orders Called for and Delivered
ROSEWIN HOSIERY CO.
505 FIFTH AVE., COR. 42ND ST., Rm. 901

Silk Hosiery from	.65
Nylon Hosiery from	1.27
Lingerie Slips from	.85
Silk Hosiery Runs Repaired	.11

Mail orders filled

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. Un. 4-7377

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

Hair Styling Beauty Culture
Cornelia Beauty Salon
1006 Madison Ave. at 78th St.
Butterfield 8-4068

Borough of Richmond

PORT RICHMOND

Staten Island's Christmas Gift Headquarters
for over 35 years.
The largest stock of Gift Furniture
Electric Appliances, Radios, etc.
Cash or easy terms.
Manhattan Furniture Company
128 Richmond Avenue Gib. 2-2400

ST. GEORGE

SEASON'S GREETINGS
DAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
Formerly with John Wanamaker
57 Bay Street Gib. 7-8611

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Suits & Overcoats
Tailored to your individual measure—SIMPSON'S Clothes—prices $25.75 to $50. Will call at your home or office with samples.
Ask, telephone or write to
CHARLES I. SNIDER
78 E. Raleigh Ave., W. N. B.
PHONES GIB. 2-2266 Wisconsin 7-8030

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NIAGARA FALLS

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
The Practical Gift Store

Mack-Friedman
201 Falls Street Phone 9179
Niagara's Largest Specialty Shop for Women

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Flynn's SHOE STORE
MAIN AT SOUTH AVENUE
The Christmas Shoe Store for Men's, Women's and Children's Slippers

Elderfield-Hartshorn Hardware Co.
FIRST AND FALLS STREET
The hardware store where you can obtain almost anything you need in Hardware, Paints and Varnishes, Kitchen Utensils, Electric Appliances, Lighting Fixtures, Electric Refrigerators, Ironers, Washers and Ranges, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

PELHAM

Charles Peyser
Westchester's Oldest Furrier
FINE FURS
Custom-Made Restyled Ready to Wear Repaired
38 FOURTH AVE., MT. VERNON, Mo 8-9082

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Pelham Antique Shop
FURNITURE
SILVER
CHINA
GLASS
BRIC-A-BRAC
Ralph J. Fierro
REPAIRING
REFINISHING
APPRAISALS
203 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 8-2940

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 2-3010

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
Tree Lights and Decorations—Wrappings—Practical Gifts and Gadgets
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
A PEL-MEL Flexible Oil Permanent Wave can easily be set in many fashions. You can go from one extreme to the other. Just the thing for the social season.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Gift Slippers
By Daniel Green—Joyce of California—and Evans, for Men, Women, Children.
GOLDBERG.SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET

Gift Headquarters
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Select your Christmas Gifts for the whole family here.
Ice Skates at $1.98 up, to a Norge Refrigerator at $139.95 up
FRANK L. ROCKEY
Hardware—Paints—Housewares
128-130 NO. MAIN STREET

Announcing
JOHNSON BIERMANN CO.'s
SPORTING GOODS DEPT.
Complete Line of Skis
Archery Sets, Spalding Skates, etc.
8 KING STREET

NEILSEN'S
Frozen Fancies and Candies for the Yuletide Season
173 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

Christmas Gift Packages
Nuts and Candies, Glaced Fruits, Marzipan, Figs and Dates
COLUMBIA TEA CO., Inc.
Tel. 179 18 No. Main St.
FREE DELIVERY

Imperial Tables
Make Lasting Gifts
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
Por. Chester 1800

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Throws Light
on the gift problem. Gifts are all things to all men . . . some people want practical gifts, some want things they'd never otherwise buy or expect, some want unusual gifts. Luckey's has gifts of every type and description . . . and our selections are complete!
Luckey, Platt and Co.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
218 Main Street BEACON
Phone 8389 No. Cedar St. Phone 195

For Christmas Dessert
Plum Puddings
Fruit Cake
Pumpkin and Mince Pies
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 8503

QUEENS VILLAGE

Mueller's Confectionery
W. BUCHHOLZ, Prop.
QUALITY
Home-Made Candies and Ice Cream
220-07 Jamaica Avenue Tel. HOllis 5-1983
HOLIDAY GREETINGS

SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
96-11 Springfield Blvd. **FURS** Queens Village MI-7-0527

MALLORY HATS
OR ARROW SHIRTS
ALWAYS
ACCEPTABLE GIFTS
BERT'S
APPAREL FOR MEN AND BOYS
218-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Gifts for Her
that are flattering and luxurious and at the same time practical and wearable.
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
FAYS *Scientific Corseting*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

Christmas Special
$21.50
Reversibles
Reduced
$9.95

Jack's Clothes Shops
216-18 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
207 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, N. Y.

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-8555

Davies' Candy and Gift Shop
SPECIAL HOLIDAY BOXES
Candies—Greeting Cards—Gifts
96-13 Springfield Blvd., Queens Village, N. Y.
Anna Metzner—Doris Homscheid, Props.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

Telegraph Delivery Service
PHONE FLORAL PARK 1614
FLORAL *Florist* **SHOP**
129 Tulip Avenue
Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1113

Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET
8554-118th Street Vir. 7-0170

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

Phone Hegeman 3-2633 Established 1860
Fred. Stadtmuller
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
5744 MYRTLE AVE., RIDGEWOOD, N. Y.
Expert Jewelry and Watch Repairing
Open Evenings

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler
116-9 Jamaica Ave.

FOOTWEAR—The Practical Gift
98c to $3.98
Most appreciated if it comes from
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
Established 25 Years
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 7-3256

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Bags
115-01 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 915440

SCHERR'S
Women's, Men's and Children's Wear
116-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

The rule of beauty expert: cute once a week
YOURS . . . A Romantic Hairstyle
ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
117-09 Hillside Avenue
RKO Theatre Bldg. Virginia 9-5488

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IDEAL GIFTS FOR THE HOME

* MIRRORS
* PICTURES
* PICTURE FRAMES
* TABLE PADS
* WINDOW SHADES
* VENETIAN BLINDS

Large Christmas Display of Quality Merchandise

KARGMAN
Glass & Window Shade Co., Inc.
104-21 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-1600

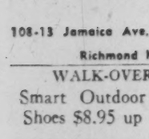
'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

To comply with the new law
Automobile Insurance
Stock Company Pays 20% Dividends.
For information see
ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
200-19 Linden Boulevard
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Laurelton 8-2357

For Your Hero—
One of Our Smart
ROBES
Flannels or brocades, all well tailored, $5.95 up
SLIPPERS
A great variety of good-looking styles, $2.95 up
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin St., Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

TEITELBAUM'S
Hardware—Paints—Housefurnishings


For Christmas
Lionel Electric Trains and Accessories
Toys
Gifts
108-13 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 9-6121
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

WALK-OVER Easi-Gaits
Smart Outdoor Shoes $8.95 up

TOLLEY'S
X-Ray Fitting
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Schiavelli's Beauty Shop

Long have we waved
For the Feminine side of your Christmas list give one of our
GIFT BONDS
Any price you say
Full line of Christmas wrapped Perfumes and Cosmetics
80-25 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-5700

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Avenue Virginia 7-0617-8
WOODHAVEN, NEW YORK

RADIOS
REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS
All Makes
Sales—Installation—Maintenance
Gift Booklet sent on request
— EST. 1918 —

GIFTS FOR MEN
2 Stores for your Convenience
Plesser & Sons
Haberdashers—Hatters
9105 Jamaica Avenue
Corner 91st Street
9529 Jamaica Avenue
Corner 96th Street

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

Virginia 9-4225

Karlson's Flowers
8411 Jamaica Avenue

THE SEASON'S *Greetings* with SMART NEW HAT STYLES
$3.50 up
Su Sé HAT SALON
95-23 Jamaica Avenue

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
(Continued)

GIFTS for MEN

Including Attractive Gift Boxes

Manhattan Shirts ..... from $2.00
Well Selected Ties ..... from $1.00
Smart Pajamas ..... from $2.25
Dress or Sport Gloves ..... from $2.95

Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
116-11 JAMAICA AVE.
RICHMOND HILL
71-17 Austin St., Forest Hills

CHAS. FRIEDHOPFER
Furniture
92-08 Jamaica Ave. at Woodhaven Blvd., Woodhaven

"Gifts Galore"
Give Furniture This Christmas A Lasting Gift

HUETTINGER'S BEAUTY SALON
85-15 Jamaica Ave.
Vi. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

DRAPERIES
CURTAINS
Useful Holiday Gifts
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Avenue

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Automobile Insurance
to comply with new law
OLD LINE STOCK INSURANCE
Terms to meet your individual pocketbook, even as low as 65c a week.
L. ASHLEY DEVANS AGENCY
1032 Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.

EXPERT ADVICE
in home furnishing brings better living and real economy.—It Pays.
"Fitting Furniture"
Upholstery, Rugs, Drapes, Repairing, Slip Covers
Expert Work at Fair Prices
Stone 2221 MILLER 286 Court
HOME ENGINEERING
for Better Living

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 794

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
"A Tenth Ward Institution"

PARMELE ESSO SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

'Who Was This Nazarene?'
by
Dr. Albert F. Gilmore
$2.75
Christmas Cards of interest to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
GEORGINA SPEARE BOOK SHOP
42 EAST AVENUE MAIN 6585

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

ATTENTION MOTORISTS!
NEW LAW—JAN. 1ST
Insure Your Car Now in (Am.) Lumbermen's Mut. Casualty Company of Illinois
(Largest Auto Cas. Co. in America)
Dividends have never been less than 20%
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Phone MONROE 84 84
STORES:—Park, Cor. Oxford
Titus at Cooper Road

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1080

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRIET BEST
CORSETIERE
Practical Gifts for Ladies—Lingerie, Negligees, Sportswear and Accessories
266 Merrick Rd., next to P. O.
Tel. R. V. C. 4008

SALLY'S KIDDIE SHOPPE
Smart Outfitters to Children from Tots to Teens
5 North Village Ave. R. V. C. 2480

BIG BEN'S
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
7 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Practical Gifts in Slippers and Shoes
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 North Village Avenue

L. H. Schneider & Sons
201 Merrick Road
TEL. RVC. 627—672
Furniture and Floor Covering Dealers for Three Generations.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

The Shop of Unusual Items!
FIELDING'S
Greeting Cards
Gift Suggestions, Novelty Furniture, Lamps, etc., at Attractive Prices!
Outlet for Manufacaurer's Samples
5 N. Village Avenue RVC 4750

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Christmas Suggestions
Dresses—Coats
Sportswear—Millinery
MILADY'S SHOPPE
46 N. Village Avenue open Evenings

Harry Hobby Al Neill
MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

TROPHY SHOPS
Clothing—Shoes—Furnishings
For Men and Boys
170 Store Buying Power
282 Sunrise Highway

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
96 NORTH PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

RUGS FOR CHRISTMAS
goat skins
tufted rugs
hooked rugs
chenille rugs
shaggy rugs
chenille bath sets
novelty axminsters
oriental reproductions
rag rugs
numdahs
mohair rugs
braided rugs
novelty wiltons
carved pile scatters
embossed pile scatters
matching to room size
THE RUG STORE
Bessie Wolf, Inc. Tel. Rockville Ctr. 438
274 MERRICK ROAD

GEORGE'S PASTRY SHOP
For Christmas
Home Made Pumpkin Pies, Mince Pies, France Petit Fours, French Ice Cream, Ice Cream Forms
Order Early
298 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Tel. Rockville Centre 367 and 368

Homestead Candies
For a Merry Christmas
Cones, Apples, Ribbon Candies, etc., are Homemade, too! Special Gift Boxes. Reasonably Priced.
39 North Park Ave. R. V. C. 3749

IMPERIAL CARPENTERS
Helmut Hass, Joseph Court
Bellmore, New York. Tel. Wantage 783-J
ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS
FROM CELLAR TO ROOF
FHA Loans. 18 months to pay. Now is the time to convert your one family house into two.

Blair's
Christmas Gifts
Gloves—Lingerie—Sweaters
Hosiery—Handkerchiefs—Accessories
3 SOUTH PARK AVE. RVC 6087

RYE
GIFTS
that last longer. Just to mention a few—
Automatic Toasters
G. E. Clocks Portable 3-Way Radios
Victor and Decca Records
Donen's Music Shop, Inc.
78 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE
SEMI-ANNUAL DRESS SALE
Unique Christmas Gifts
Don't be in a quandary about that gift for somebody special on your Christmas list. Come in and see earrings made from rare old buttons. They are different!
Cleopatra, Napoleon, Jenny Lind, L'Aiglon!
TOD OF SCARSDALE
8 Spencer Place Phone Scars 2882

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2720
Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 8127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 3939

Large Assortment of Special Christmas Cookies, also Christmas Stollen, All Homemade
LINDEN'S
46 Garth Road Phone Scars. 3280

Beaux Arts Beauty Salon
RUSSELL
Formerly of ANTOINE DE PARIS SAKS 5TH AVE.
Permanents of Prominence 5th Ave. Styles
61 GARTH RD. SCARSDALE 807

BOOKS—CARDS—WRAPPINGS
for CHRISTMAS
Scarsdale Bookshop, Inc.
12 Harwood Court Tel. Scars. 3025

Useful Yuletide Gifts
SKIS—SKATES—SLEDS
G. E. Vacuum Sweepers
G. E. Radio Sets from $13.95
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
"The helpful Store"
1 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 3456

Sally Eller
Opposite Scarsdale Theatre
65 GARTH ROAD
Smart Dresses $7.95 to $22.95

MARGARET TITCOMB
GIFTS
Personalized and Budgetwise
The Sportwear Shop
Tower Circle and Spencer Place
Phone Scars. 3742

YOLAN'S
Lovely Lingerie and Hosiery for Christmas Gifts
Also Costume Jewelry
Yolan Elton—Expert Corsetierre
Theatre Bldg. 80 Garth Road
Telephone Scars. 5244

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 2900, W. P. 8560

SCHENECTADY
Schenectady Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Lady Lee-Evelyn Shop
SCHENECTADY'S SMART SHOP
COATS, SUITS, FROCKS OF DISTINCTION
Sizes—Junior-Miss, Little Women and Large Women
249 STATE ST. Tel. 4-3814

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys for FOOTWEAR

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NORGE
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue Phone 6-4211

ST. ALBANS
HUDSON
GUrtis 8316
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Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

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St. Albans Motor Sales Inc.
Newburg St., near Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Laurelton 3-4343-9

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 Linden Blvd. Tel. Lau. 3-3552
St. Albans, N. Y.
New heatless wave
Symphonic Hair Styling
Where the Promise Is Performed

SYRACUSE
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

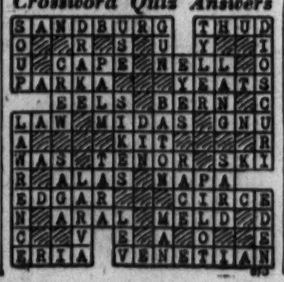
EMILY MUNDY'S BOOK SHOP
Books—Christmas Cards
Silver from the Society of Arts and Crafts

McNETT'S CANDIES
50c lb.
1818 South Avenue Tel. 5-9690

SEA FOODS
Oysters—Clams
Fried Fish
O. E. GRIFFITH
616 South West St. Tel. 5-4138
Established 1916

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
TELEPHONE 2-4421
Frederick W. Bultmann
University Block 334 E. Washington Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

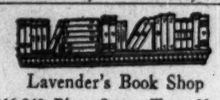


NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

DISTINCTIVE BEAUTY CULTURE
by expert operators
Janet's Beauty Salon
127 Marshall St. Tel. 4-3666

TROY
Vasa's Glove & Hosiery Shop
Established 1914
Carry a complete line of kid and fabric gloves. Kid gloves repaired and cleaned.
452 Broadway Tel. Troy 7084


Lavender's Book Shop
266-268 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
Near the Monument Phone Troy 3069
River and Second Street

H. L. GREEN, Inc.
5c to $1.00 store
We can supply your Holiday needs. Make this your Christmas headquarters.
22-24-26 Third Street Troy, N. Y.

Mary A. Kelly Shop
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie
Specializing in correct fittings and Style Garments
Wood Bldg., 409 Fulton St. Tel. Troy 590

Skates—Skis—Radios
All Sport Goods
BENSON'S
55 CONGRESS STREET TROY, N. Y.
Tel. Troy 6442

Gifts to Treasure
WINTHROP S. MORRISON
Antiques
533 SECOND AVENUE
Telephone North 216 Troy, N. Y.

UTICA
Lovely Lingerie
You can always associate lovely lingerie with Christmas, for it makes a perfect gift! Gowns, Pajamas, Slips and Panties in rayon satin or crepe . . . lace trimmed or tailored models. Available in a wide range of prices.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

Shop at Wilcox
for Silver, Glass, China, Gifts, Stationery
W. B. WILCOX CO.
256 Genesee Street, Corner of Court

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WATCHES—DIAMONDS—SILVER
CLOCKS—LAMPS—GLASS—CHINA
GIFTS—GREETING CARDS
What more could you ask of a good reliable jewelry store?
ROEDEL'S
Genesee Hopper Bldg., Utica
Jewelers of Merit and it costs no more.

Firestone
SOCONY WINTER SERVICE
CHRISTMAS TOYS
Sporting Goods for the Whole Family
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Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

Sears Gifts for Less
Use Sears Budget Plan or Coupon Book to do your Christmas Shopping
Buy Now on Our Lay-Away Plan
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
245 GENESEE ST., UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
AUTOMATIC HOT WATER
Service Master Kraft and All Makes
LUX BROS., Inc.
913 Elizabeth St., Utica Phone 4-0320

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
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New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
128 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0128
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

FOR ONE-STOP SHOPPERS:
This is the store for you! Every department just bristling with inspiring gifts for the family or the person in love! Stop . . . Shop here!
The NEW BOSTON Store

WATERTOWN
What Better Way of Saying
"Merry Christmas"
to those you love, than via a well-chosen gift?
As to the matter of Gifts, let us be your guide.
SMITH & PERCY
Watertown's Quality Store

While Christmas Shopping
Eat at the
S and B Diner
233 Court Street 100 Factory Street

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

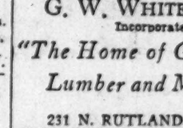
Plase mention The Christian Science Monitor when ordering
QUALITY COAL
Higgins and Willkie
Sewall's Island Phone 2567

The KITTY KELLY HAT SHOPS
Famous Headliners
Make Her Christmas Merry with a Kitty Kelly Hat
$1.88 and $2.88
Court and Arsenal Streets

Quality Footwear for the Family
Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers
E. P. ELITHARP, INC.
109 WASHINGTON STREET

WHITE PLAINS
WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING
FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains 6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Ride Schwinn-Built Bicycles

with Lifetime Guarantee
Yeager's Cycle Store
and Repair Shop
66-74 Grove Street

KRUGER'S SPORT SHOP
featuring
"HOLGATE'S EDUCATIONAL TOYS"
Also Dolls, Games, Toys, Wagons, Scooters, etc., Skates and Shoe Combinations. Everything to delight the boy or girl at Christmas time.
105 MAMARONECK AVENUE

The Furness Book Shop
INCORPORATED

Books for all ages. Rental Library. Games, Christmas Cards, Paper Tags.
275 Mamaroneck Ave.
TEL. W. P. 1502

La Debutante Shop
features smart selection of Coats—Suits—Dresses
172 Mamaroneck Ave.

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
WARNER'S *Le Gant*
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at

HUNTS
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 863
Open Evenings

For Arrow Shirts, McGregor Sportswear, Swank Jewelry
Come to
Chester Squire
MEN'S SHOP
144 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opp. Altman's

Gifts for Her
• Costume Jewelry • Lingerie • Hosiery
• Handbags • Gloves and Handkerchiefs
Wein's Specialty Shop
191 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2656

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Specializing in Children's and Ladies' Haircutting
89 MAMARONECK AVE.

Household Gifts from
THE HOME LINEN SHOP
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For a Feast on Christmas, Be Sure Your Bird Is a Loft, Fancy, Deluxe
VERMONT TURKEY
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
199 Hamilton Avenue

"Margot" 136 Mamaroneck Avenue
Gifts to Please the "Hard-to-Please"
Quilted Robes • Lingerie • Hosiery
Handbags • Jewelry • Gloves
Sweaters • Blouses

If you're young and bright and want a gown to sparkle the Christmas Stag lines, it's the "YOUNG WESTCHESTER SHOP" for you. $14.95-$17.95—at
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Footwear Gifts
for the whole family—Slippers, Hosiery, Arctics, Ski Boots
D. J. Murphy
in STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main St. W. P. 1279

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
81 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a Copy of the famous Paint and Color Style Guide
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
135 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 3420

Gifts for Boys and Girls
at
brother & sister
124 Mamaroneck Avenue

YONKERS
GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
Lamps
Mirrors
Bookcases
Foot Stools
Lounge Chairs
Boudoir Chairs
Magazine Holders
Broadloom Carpets
Screens
Wall Racks
Lamp Tables
Bridge Sets
Coffee Tables
Sewing Cabinets
Domestic Rugs
Carpet Sweepers
M. Dee & Sons
45 Warburton Avenue
Next to Manor House
Estab. 1877 Tel. YON. 3-2530

La Debutante Shop
features smart selection of Coats—Suits—Dresses
172 Mamaroneck Ave.

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
WARNER'S *Le Gant*
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS
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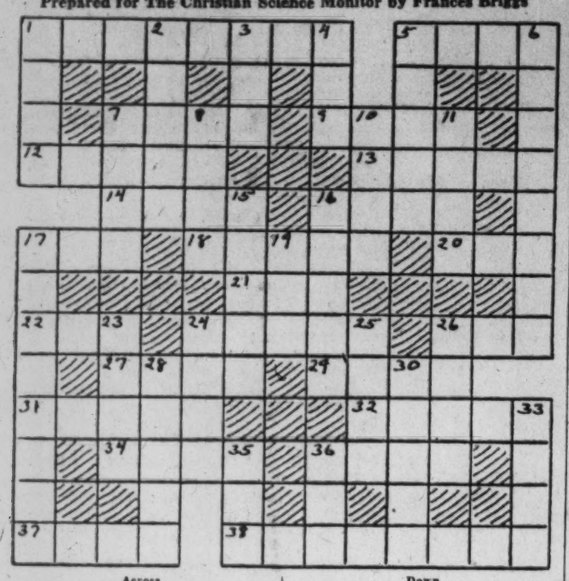
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What American poet wrote a fine biography of Abraham Lincoln?
8—Dull sound is what?
7—Inverness, Scotland, gave its name to what article of apparel?
9—What little Dickens heroine lives with her grandfather?
12—What is an outer garment worn by an Eskimo?
13—What Irish poet was born in 1865?
14—What are snakelike fishes?
16—What is capital of Switzerland?
17—Dodson and Fogg practiced what in certain novel?
18—Who decided a musical contest in favor of Pan?
20—What is an African antelope?
21—What is short for Christopher?
22—Existed.
24—What part would Lucien Muratore sing?
26—What is a form of snowshoe used for sliding down an incline?
27—What is an exclamation of pity?
29—What is a city of California?
31—Who is Master of Ravenswood in Scott's novel?
32—Who is a sorceress of Greek mythology?
34—What is an inland sea of Russia, Asia?
36—Pinochle player might do what?
37—Assam silkworm is what?
38—Who travels about his native city in a gondola?

Down

1—What is mulligatawny?
2—What English navigator did Spaniards call "The Dragon"?
3—To employ.
4—If you owned a Mauser, it would be what?
5—Who was tenth President of U. S.?
6—What are Castor and Pollux called?
7—Who are the seamen who man a ship?
8—Inner surface of the hand is what?
10—What are hawseholes of a ship called?
11—How is "long" written in poems of Robert Burns?
15—Who is a character in "Oliver Twist"?
16—Orchestra leader uses what to mark the time?
17—What is first name of Tibbett, operatic baritone?
19—Racket.
23—What do you call a story of an Icelandic hero?
24—What is name of the O'Hara plantation in "Gone With the Wind"?
25—What does Hans Brinker win to be awarded the silver skates?
26—What is a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony?
28—A caterpillar is what?
30—Who is one who steers a vessel?
33—Where was man's first home?
35—What is a coin of Bulgaria?
36—Adult male.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Austrian composer, was honored by Bohemia and Moravia on Dec. 5 by a special series of stamps

Sturges

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

commemorating the 150th anniversary of his passing on. Mozart's profile portrait appears on the two higher values and on the other values a view of the old Prague City Theatre where "Don Giovanni," one of Mozart's operas, was produced for the first time on October 29, 1787. The values of the set of stamps include the 30-haleru plus 30h., 60h. plus 60h., 1.20-koruna plus 1.20k., and 1.50k. plus 2.50k. Attached to the haleru values is a tab on which appears a bar from the opera "Don Giovanni" together with the composer's name, the name of the opera and the date, 29.x.1787. Attached to the koruna values is a tab picturing a piano of the late eighteenth century.

Mozart was the son of a musician and learned to play the harpsichord when but three years of age. At four, he began to compose and at six, one of his sonatas was published. He toured the great cities of Europe, giving concerts and composing until he was 24. Besides **Don Giovanni**, which was published in 1787, he composed the **Marriage of Figaro** in 1786, and **Die Zauberflöte** in 1791. His works totaled 626 published and 294 incomplete or unpublished pieces comprising many operas, sacred, instrumental and vocal compositions.

Mozart was honored by Austria in 1922 when his picture was shown on the five-kronen value of the Musicians Issue of postage stamps of that year.

Stamps From Other Lands

Bahamas—The one-penny value has made its appearance in a new color, light gray, instead of light red, and the 2d. appears in light red color instead of the former gray.

Curaçao—The new series of stamps printed in the Netherlands Indies in the Queen Wilhelmina portrait design has been released. The values and colors are the six cents, violet; 20-cent, orange; 21-cent, gray; 25 cent, lake; 27½-cent, brown and 30-cent, yellow-brown.

Dominican Republic—Two stamps are to be released shortly to advertise the nation's school building program. The values are announced as the one half-centavo and the one-centavo. In its "general plan of public uplift" the Dominican Republic government is planning the erection of five thousand rural schools.

Free French Colonies—A large letter "V" with three dots and a dash, the Morse telegraph code equivalent, is reported as having been overprinted on some of the current stamps of the Free French Colonies.

Bohemia and Moravia—The 30-haleru value, picturing a spray of linden leaves, is now being printed in brown color.

Philippines—The two-centavos value picturing Jose Rizal, now in green color, will soon be replaced by a two-centavos value in sepia color showing another likeness of Rizal.

Rumania—A new series of stamps is reported to be about ready for release, the designs being based on the advance of Rumanian troops into Russia.

Argentine Republic—Illustrated here is the new five-cent "Roca" commemorative stamp showing

New issues from Argentina

the statue erected to the memory of Julio A. Roca, the only Argentine President to serve two terms.

United States

The Post Office Department announces that the 16-cent, 18-cent, 19-cent, 20-cent and 21-cent denominations of the regular series of postage stamps will be issued with electric-eye perforations and placed on first-day sale at the Philatelic Agency and Washington, D. C., Post Office on Jan. 7, 1942.

Sheepdogs on Pay Roll

The Great Western Railway has twenty-five sheepdogs on its paysheets in Wales at places where sheep often break through the fences. The dogs, working without orders, find obscure openings in fences through which to shepherd the flock back. They learn to develop "line sense": if they are caught between trains on adjacent lines they lie down until both have passed. If maintenance men, working on the line, do not heed the noise of an on-coming train the dogs bark at them and refuse to leave until the last workman is out of the way.—The Manchester Guardian Weekly.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His War Effort

Montreal

When an official of the Navy League of Canada told of the Merchant Navy's need for games, a local resident put his hobby to good use. He had a basement workshop, and there he made hundreds of cribbage boards. The wood was donated, and each board took three minutes to cut, bore holes and cover with shellac. When others heard of the work, gifts of packs of cards came in to complete the sets.

As a direct result of this co-operation this worker has received many orders for war work to be filled in the basement workshop. Sailors on their hard-earned leave are playing the venerable game of cribbage, and the man in his leisure hours is turning out tools for Canada's war effort.

Daily Anecdote

Brisk Conversation!

It was in his noble performances at the piano that the great heart of Anton Rubinstein found its most eloquent expression. In speech the celebrated musician was often almost inarticulate.

Once during a tour of Scotland, Rubinstein received Sir Herbert Oakley in his hotel room in Glasgow. After waiting vainly for half an hour for the celebrated pianist to direct the conversation, Sir Herbert said, "Do you like Wagner?"

"He is not goot," replied Rubinstein.

Abashed, the Scot waited another half hour before again breaking the silence. "How about Beethoven?" he finally ventured.

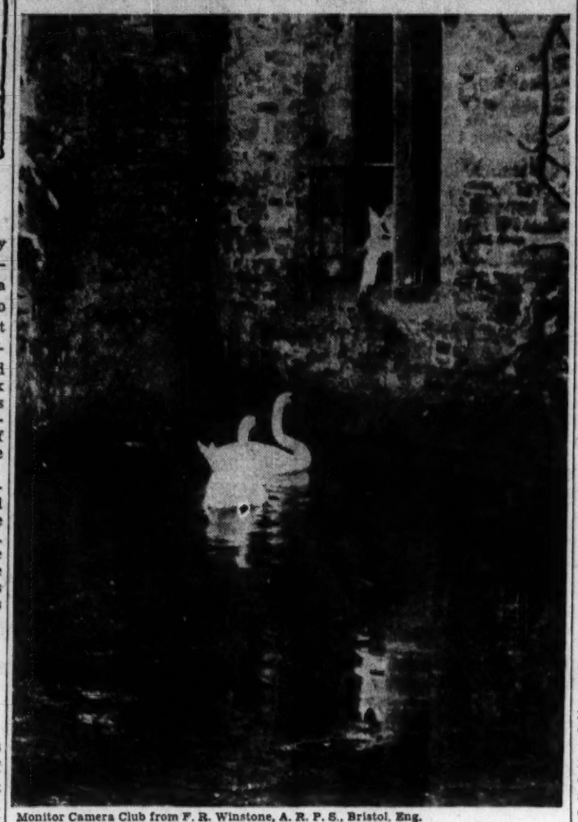
"He is goot," said the pianist.

Nearly an hour dragged on without further conversation, until Sir Herbert, no longer able to endure the silence, said desperately, "I must go to bed now!"

"Ton't go," exclaimed Rubinstein with the most obvious sincerity. "I have so much enjoyed your conversation."

Daily Quotation

EXTREMELY foolish advice is likely to be uttered by those who are looking at the labouring vessel from the land.—ARTHUR HELPS.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Swans Ring for Food!

The scene was taken at the Bishop's Palace moat, Wells, Somersetshire. Every day at 4 p. m. these swans pull the bell rope (located just below the window) and wait to be fed.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why High Altitudes Affect the Flow of Some Fountain Pens?

A fountain pen is essentially a tube containing some liquid and some air. If filled near sea level, the pressure of the air inside and outside the pen amounts to between 14 and 15 pounds to the square inch.

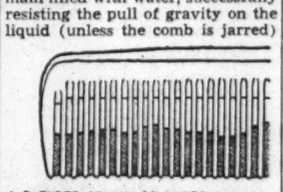
If the pen is then carried up a lofty mountain or up in a balloon or airplane, the air pressure outside the pen, known as the barometric or atmospheric pressure, gets less in proportion to the altitude reached. At 16,000 feet, for example, the atmospheric pressure is about half what it is at sea level.

Consequently, the pen will have a higher air pressure inside than outside, and the air within the sac or barrel of the pen tends to force out some of the ink to equalize the inside and outside pressures. Unless some provision is made to take care of the ink thus forced out, the pen will flood and leak.

Because of the large numbers of persons using the airplanes modern pen manufacturers make special provision for meeting this problem. A solution may be found in providing a number of long, narrow grooves in the feeder of the pen—the device under the gold point which supplies the point with ink from the barrel.

These grooves do not prevent the ink from being forced from the sac or barrel at high altitudes, but they do provide a sort of storage space for this extra ink so that it is held safely in the feeder and does not leak on the paper.

The grooves hold the ink by a form of capillary action. A similar effect may be seen when you dip a hair comb in water and find, on removing it, that the narrow spaces between the comb teeth remain filled with water, successfully resisting the pull of gravity on the liquid (unless the comb is jarred)



A SLENDER COLUMN OF WATER WILL REMAIN BETWEEN THE TEETH OF A COMB, HELD THERE BY CAPILLARITY

in spite of the fact that the water column is confined on but two sides, the other two sides and the bottom being open.

In one make of pen it is claimed that these grooves are capable of holding 22 drops of ink—enough to take care of all the ink that may be forced out due to decreased outside pressure. W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

The Stuff of Tears

The wife of the professor of chemistry had been vainly imploring her husband to buy her a new evening gown. Finally she resorted to tears to gain his consent.

"You can save yourself the trouble, my dear," he exclaimed, quietly but firmly. "Your tears have absolutely no effect upon me. Why should they, being nothing but common water with a little percentage of phosphorus salts and a trace of sodium?"

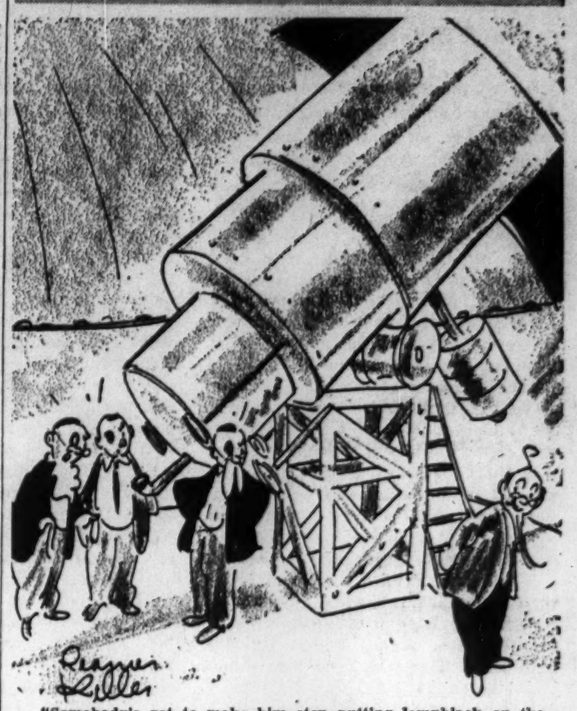
Of Course She Can

A radio actress who had just learned how to drive told Max Marcin, program director, that she'd give him a lift home after the broadcast on CBS Sunday night. As they came to an intersection a cop held up his hand.

"Hey," he said, "you can't make a left turn."

"What do you mean, I can't make a left turn?" retorted the indignant actress. "I learned that in my second lesson!"

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



"Somebody's got to make him stop putting lampblack on the eyepiece!"

Where Would You Find—

1. The original land of a loggia?
2. Selma?
3. A coati?
4. The countries conquered by Germany in 1940?
5. The home state of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo?
6. The Russian port renamed in 1940 for an aviatrix?
7. The "Coal State"?
8. Hardin-Simmons University?
9. The highest mountains in Germany?
10. Sarsaparilla grown?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Few Facts

If fish had no fins, the weight of their backs would make them turn over.

Alaska has 110 million acres of peat bogs, which are a virtually untouched "Klondike" for agriculture.

The General Sherman tree in Sequoia National Park, California, was about 3,000 years old when Leif Ericsson voyaged to Vinland.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is a covered gallery or portico of Italian origin, open to the air and having a colonnade on one or more sides.
2. A city in eastern central Alabama.
3. A raccoon-like animal of South America with a long ringed tail.
4. Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Belgium, and France (occupied).
5. Mississippi.
6. Ossipenko, formerly Berdyansk, was named for the Russian flier Maria Ossipenko. It is a port on the Sea of Azov.
7. Pennsylvania.
8. Abilene, Texas.
9. The Austrian and Bavarian Alps in the southern part.
10. The dried roots of a tropical American climbing plant from which the popular American beverage is made.

A Verse for Today . . .

Yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; . . . Then shalt thou understand the fear of the LORD, and find the knowledge of God.

—PROV. 2:3, 5.

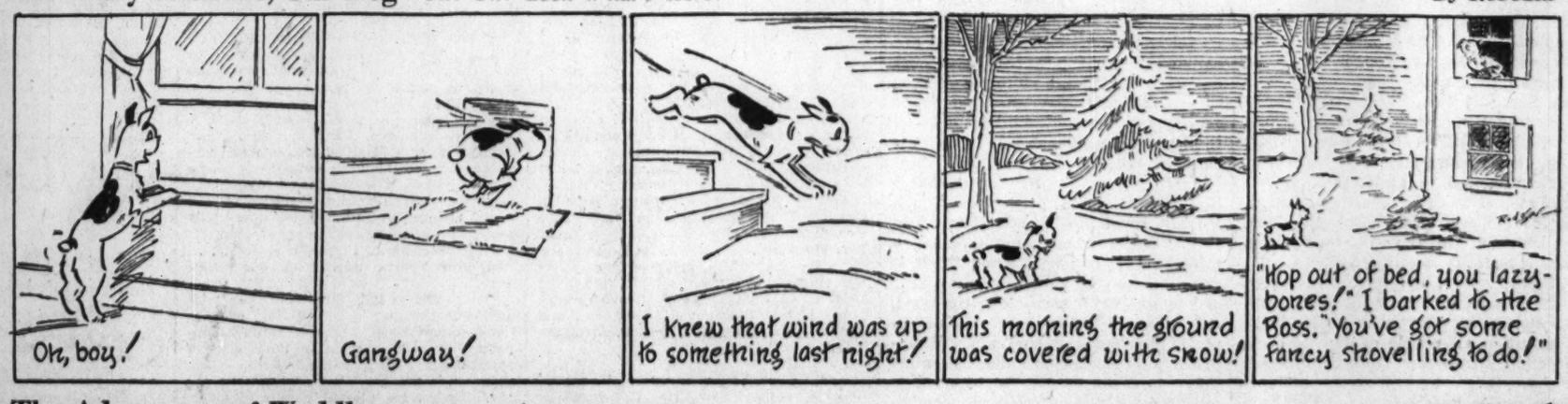
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enter: the Hat*

By LE PELLEY

OH, MOM—I CAN'T FIND IT! WHERE IS IT?
IN THE CLOSET
I DON'T SEE IT!
LOOK ON THE TOP SHELF
TOP SHELF... TOP SHELF... TOP—
OH, YES—
I FOUND IT... AND IT LOOKS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ANOTHER SEASON!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh! Look What's Here!*

By RODGERS


Oh, boy!
Gangway!
I knew that wind was up to something last night!
This morning the ground was covered with snow!
"Hop out of bed, you lazybones!" I barked to the Boss. "You've got some fancy shovelling to do!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Looked—At Miss Lilly*

By THE HACKERS

THIS MORNING I DROPPED IN TO SEE MISS LILLY AT THE LIBRARY.
"LOOK THROUGH OUR NEW NON-FICTION SHELF," SAID SHE. "JUST GO AND HELP YOURSELF."
I PICKED UP TWO AND HURRIED BACK. "DEEP STUFF," I HEARD MISS LILLY QUACK.
WHAT DID I HAVE? "DUCK ETIQUETTE," AND "HOW TO PLAY THE FLAGEOLET."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

World War Two

At last the web of the second world war stands complete in all essentials. So, too, does the outline of the first world peace. For by declaring war on the United States, Germany and Italy add the final touch to insure America's permanent "entanglement" in the peace. Following Japan's attack, they have made certain that America cannot exclude itself from a new world order.

The evil of international anarchy is destroying itself in the most efficient manner. For this evil was rooted in the selfish apathy of the "have" nations as well as in the selfish aggression of the "have not" countries. The two decades following World War One proved that that apathy could not be cured without further hard experience. Consider how well the recent pattern of that experience has been designed to prove the impossibility of isolationism.

Not a country now in the war or on the edges of it but has had a corrective lesson. The League of Nations never really had a chance when America held back. There was no firm stand when Japan started the open grabbing of territory in Manchuria ten years ago. Gangsterism in Ethiopia, Spain, Austria met no united community resistance. Britain and France hoped to turn the Nazis on Russia and tried appeasement at Munich. Russia attempted the same escapism.

The United States, wrapped up in legislative neutrality, endeavored to consider the struggle just "European politics in a violent state." But it had first to repeal the arms embargo, then to lend-lease aid to the anti-Axis front lines and stake out other advance bases, then to fight off submarine attacks, then to shut off aid to the Axis (supplies to Japan). Now it finds itself forced to fight at last after attack on both sides. Those who will may argue that a different turning at any one of these points would have kept America out of war. But we believe and hope they can never now make Americans resort to hermitism again. For the chain of events has all the appearance of an irrevocable development, given the world as it is.

If the Japanese or the Italian or the German warlords had been stopped after small depredations, Americans might have continued in the illusion of isolation. If the course of American policy had been less patient and reluctant, they might have supposed once the war was over that "war trade" or "British propaganda" or "New Deal trickery" had pulled them in.

If Japan had attacked only the British and Dutch in the Pacific, Americans might have awakened only slowly and partially. If Japan had attacked in any less flagrant manner, the picture would not have been so clear. If war had come first with Germany and Italy and then Japan had "fulfilled" the Triple Axis pact, the picture might have been a bit clouded. Some shred of isolationism might have been left. Then all-out American participation in the organization of a decent world community might still have been doubtful. Only as "aggressees" assailed from both sides could Americans have come to the full realization of their citizenship and duties in that community.

The evil which Axis paganism—either of the oriental mystical variety or of the blood-worshiping Nazi type—sought to do is turning upon itself. The belief in nationalistic anarchy has overreached itself and blasted away the last dream of nationalistic isolation. Hard as the lesson is, unwillingly as we face the harsh rod, we may yet receive a blessing.

Nazi Generosity

A Reuter's dispatch has it that Nazi Germany, in the conversations between Göring and Pétain, has consented to let Vichy France retain its fleet if instead of handing over the ships it will allow the Germans to occupy naval and air bases on the French African coast.

Those Americans who saw the play "Life With Father" will understand this reasoning instantly. They will recall how Vinnie, the mother, first bought an atrocious plaster-of-Paris pug dog for $15, consented to exchange it for a suit of clothes for young Clarence, and then reasoned that the suit of clothes had not cost anything because—because she had returned the pug dog in payment for it.

Ergo—the Nazis possibly reason that Vichy should be glad to turn over the North African bases to them, since it has so generously been allowed to retain its fleet—the possession of which was confirmed to France by the June, 1940, armistice.

The Nisei in the Cross Fire

"Our future lies here in America." Amid the uncertainties created for them by Japanese aggression against the United States, the *nisei*, or American-born descendants of Japanese parents, are clinging to this point of view.

The lot of the *nisei* has not been easy. Often it has been very hard and unpleasant. They have faced social and economic discrimination in what is, after all, their native land, their America. Some of them have visited Japan only to find themselves utterly foreign to the homeland of their parents. Their color and stature and some aspects of their religion may relate them vaguely to Japan. But their secular education, their birth, most of the things they like, and virtually all the values they love, tie them fast to the United States.

Public safety, and their own safety, may demand restrictions of their movements. On the West Coast there is much distrust of all people of Japanese extraction. Disclosures from Washington of knowledge of a vast system of Japanese espionage shows there has been little reason to trust many Japanese-born residents. Yet even among these are people who love America.

The attitude of the American public can help to alleviate the distress which innocent bystanders may suffer. Americans can do this without risking their own safety. Strict regulations will have to be applied to all sections of the population that may give aid to the enemy. These rules should be enforced without favor, but without malice. If American citizens express humaneness in their utterances and actions, these will help to temper official attitudes, so that—without impairing the national safety—all true Americans and lovers of America may be permitted to share it.

Loss—With Gain

Sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse is causing Americans to change the tone of their questions as to what happened at Pearl Harbor. The immediate reflection of this change is the speech of the head of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee which indicated that the pressure for a Congressional inquiry has abated. The two gallant British ships were victims, as were United States ships, of long-premeditated attack. The willingness of Americans and Britons to work with Japan for peace appears as the initial weakness on freedom's front in the Pacific—but it will prove an abiding strength.

First reports from among some 2,000 survivors of the British ships describe the battle as one between sea-going vessels and massed air power. At least sixty planes are said to have attacked at one time. Evidently the ships were without adequate air support. The success of the air attack may have been due to suicide tactics by Japanese pilots whose supposed technique is to ram their planes, heavily loaded with explosives, into their targets. Possibly aerial torpedoes were the decisive factor; or a new bomb reported to exceed anything yet tried in warfare.

The result of the encounter prompts a revision of American estimates of Japan's striking power, though not necessarily of Japanese staying power. As the advantages of early surprise are exhausted—and the United States must be prepared for yet more surprises—the fundamental economic and moral positions of the contestants will begin to play a more obvious part in the outcome of battles.

Another estimate due for modification at least is that of the part which aviation must play in sea power. The United States is now going into gear to produce 1,000 bombers a month. It is none too soon for this program; a year ago would have been none too soon. But we shall hardly hear reliable reports that the Japanese are contemplating any staggering industrial enterprises to make up for the losses they must sustain in the grand-scale warfare their leaders have inaugurated in the Pacific.

Sinking of the great British ships in a war that is nobody's if not America's seals the battle plans of these two great nations. The losses must be written down not only to failure to comprehend this battle plan early enough, but also in part to the moral codes which it was intended to maintain. In this analysis there is gain as well as loss in the last few days' experience of Britain and America in the Pacific.

Prosperity seems to have come out boldly from around the corner for retailers in the vicinity of the great industrial plants with defense contracts.

Our Readers Say—

Japan Opens the Way

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may well be that the best road to victory for the Allies over the Axis Powers, is via Japan.

With the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Russia joining China in bringing about a quick and decisive military defeat of the Nipponese Empire, the vast armies and resources of China, now resisting Japanese aggression, would then be free to join the Russians in crushing and driving the Nazi-Fascist forces back to their own soil. At that point Great Britain, and possibly the United States, could send expeditionary forces to the European Continent to apply the "finishing touches" to the brutal, war-crazed, forces of Hitlerism and Mussolinism.

In this manner the three major aggressors and enemies of peace-loving peoples might simultaneously be disposed of.

San Francisco — DAVID B. GADLOW

False Circus

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That money getter the "Western Rodeo," is an offshoot of the Mexican bull-ring—entertainment in the thoughtless manner at the expense of suffering animals. I am writing as a Western ranchman of forty years' experience, and as a skilled horseman.

In the first place, true horsemanship is a gift attained, not by conquering a horse by cruelty and force, but by mental power greater than its own. A bucking horse is an outlaw, to be reclaimed by proper training. There is much more skill in preventing than there is in sitting a bucking horse.

The cruelty practiced in handling horses and cattle is all part of Spanish brutality, handed down to our times through Mexico. Branding irons, spurs, spade bits, "bulldozing," are hideous examples of cruelty, unnecessary, and harmful to man and beast. Why exhibit them to callous the minds of children, who by nature like animals?

We were all of us proud of our craft in older days, but we did not boast of it or exhibit the worst side for pay.

No, sir, the rodeo is a false circus, a travesty on horsemanship and unnecessary cruelty to our dumb friends. E. B. W.

Milford, Mich.

Wage Increases Held Necessary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is really ridiculous to talk about putting a 15 per cent tax on salaries. Most married men with families are carrying a load now that they can hardly bear. Insurance, house payments, education, and other obligations just about absorb all their income. Increased living expenses have forced these families to forego luxuries.

Wage increases are necessary before any more burdens can be added.

Emporia, Kan. — BILL MCNUTT

Admires Editorial Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor regularly for several years, during which time I have admired your editorial policy for its temperance, good sense, and clear presentation of important public questions.

In particular, I want to thank you for your stand against the outrageous demands of certain groups of veterans of the World War and for the editorials which you have published repeatedly on this subject.

Boston — GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M. D.

Boys and Street-Cars

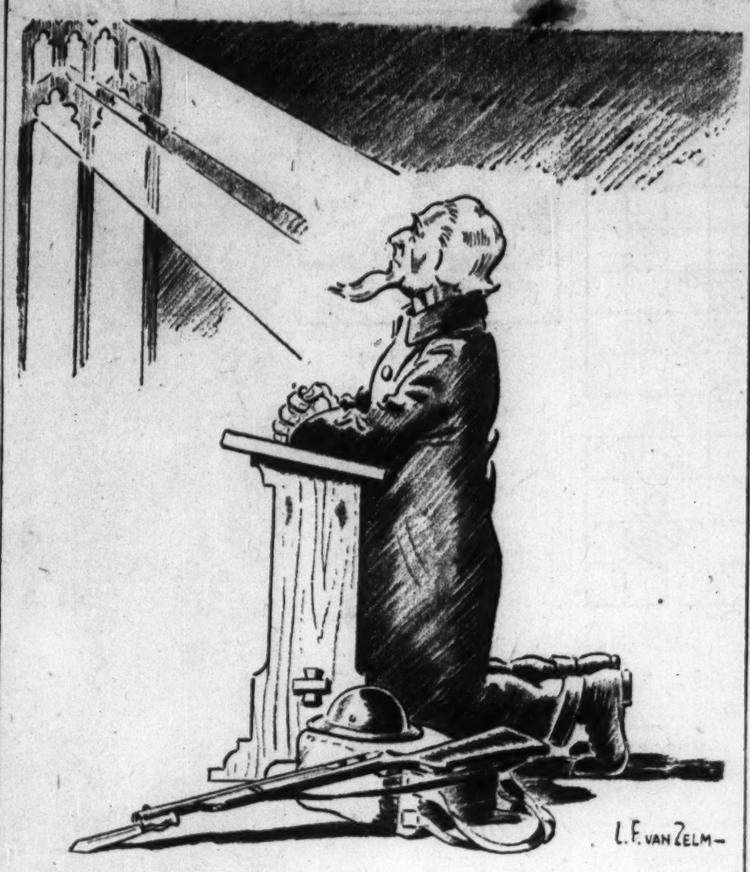
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a Chicagoan and have observed since my stay here in Boston these past few weeks that on several occasions young boys jump on the back of moving street cars. Don't you think the street-car company and police department should get together and work out a plan to discourage this?

Boston — NELSON K. SAUNDERS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"—my strength, in whom I will trust"



The Food-Bearers

A finer compliment could hardly have been paid the American uniform. Newly assigned to Coblenz, I was just leaving the *Festhalle* when a surprisingly small, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired girl came straight up to me and asked if I had any chocolate. Her generation of German children had grown up without knowing the taste of chocolate; but American soldiers had taught her to value it, and the uniform was to her a guarantee that, if I had any I would be glad to share it. Happily I could understand German and— Oh, yes, indeed, I had the chocolate.

In France, during wartime, I never went without a pocket full of candy; and I poked a piece at every child I met. The French population had then no sweets at all. "French pastry" was only a blessed memory and instead of sugar they used saccharine—which I never could abide. Among the children of two or three French villages, therefore, as a humble candy peddler I was, I suspect, the most popular member of the A. E. F. Always I was rewarded with a *merci* and occasionally a mother suggested that the child *embrasse monsieur*, whereupon I would stoop to receive upon my cheek a solemn, sticky kiss.

But my most thrilling experience in food-peddling came in the French city of Nancy, shortly after the Armistice. My chief and I were there, out of our area, on some errand or other and had just finished our lunch when we noted some activity in a quadrangle opposite. Men in uniform soon learn to go anywhere they please and, crossing the street, we entered boldly through a great archway. Upon one side of the quadrangle were fifty or more children, upon the other as many adults—nearly all women. There had, we presumed, been some sort of ceremony, dear to all French hearts, but that was over now and the women and children were mingling, with embraces, tears, smiles, and excitement.

Plainly it was something important and, approaching a substantial French matron, I made inquiries in my best doughboy French. The children, she told me, had just been brought back from the seacoast, where they had been kept during the later months of the war. The bombers of 1918 had not the range of today's planes. On the coast these children had been safe from them and some charity organization had taken over an empty resort hotel and in it had cared for them. Today was their homecoming.

* * *

Back in America we had children of our own, my chief and I, and amid these youngsters, reunited now to their mothers, we walked with aching throats. Then, suddenly, my chief had an inspiration.

"You know—! We ought to do something for these kids. Ought to get them something that will stick to their ribs."

When we burst into the nearest "Y" canteen, the man on duty very properly protested.

"Why, you know the rules as well as I do: one bar to a man."

"Sure," we agreed, "but—"

And, when we had explained, he assured us that in such a case rules were made simply to be forgotten. He even questioned whether we ought to pay for our $5 worth of chocolate bars, the largest the place could furnish and an armful for each of us, enough to give one to every child and mother, with an occasional extra. When, for instance, a friend would say: "She has a little girl at home."

In the midst of our hastily improvised hand-out, a dignified, frock-coated gentleman came up to us—his honor the mayor, we learned later—and said:

"A fine thing this that you are doing and, in the name of the people of Nancy, I wish to thank you."

Well, of course they were enjoying it, certainly we were having as good a time as they were.

* * *

This, too, will pass—today's World War—and, in its aftermath other Americans will go to Europe with chocolate bars, oranges, cheese, condensed milk, all the things that are now lacking, in great shiploads. Give me half a chance and, forgetting the intervening years, I would dig out my old roll-up and ditty-bag and go with them. Where could one find work more rewarding?

FREDERICK HALL

The Wide Horizon

Paul Revere—1941

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

A glance at the map shows that Paul Revere had to ride only thirteen miles from Charlestown to Lexington, Mass., to arouse the Minute Men. But Lewis O. Barrows, who was Governor of Maine from 1936 to 1940, has traveled 2,000 miles across a dozen industrial States to urge establishment of modern "Minute Men" in factories, hotels, colleges, and schools for the protection of persons and property in case of air raid. Tuesday's East Coast air raid fiasco shows the great need for this work.

Revere rode to give America freedom from foreign soldiers. Mr. Barrows has been traveling—he began two months before war broke out with Japan—because he believed that the freedom which Revere valued is again menaced, after a century and a half, by soldiers of other foreign Powers.

After two years as Secretary of State and a couple of terms as Governor, a man is often promoted to higher office. If Mr. Barrows' political fortunes had been different, he might have been elected to the United States Senate; but I doubt if any of our numerous ex-governors has a more novel or important activity than ex-Governor Barrows of Maine.

* * *

Four months after he finished his second term at Augusta in December, 1940, Mr. Barrows was engaged in the loss prevention department of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company at Boston. Three months later, he was directing the first air raid precaution school to be held in this country for the protection of industrial plants.

This was a major step in the development of America's civil defenses. It had its humble beginning in a little eight-page booklet, entitled "Emergency Organization for Industrial Plants," drawn up in Massachusetts last May and formally adopted by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety on June 21, 1941.

Recognizing the responsibilities of civilian defense councils for the presentation of plans and the responsibilities of factory management toward the protection of plant personnel and property and the continuance of production, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety early became convinced that a school of instruction was necessary to enable factories to set up organizations supplementing the already established municipal air raid defense groups.

At the instance of the Committee, Mr. Barrows organized and conducted a three-day school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology August 5-7, to which each industrial plant in Massachusetts was invited to send an executive or employee. A course of lectures and exhibitions was provided which explained the best known available methods of combating modern air raids, and the necessity of auxiliary equipment to minimize damage that might result from bomb explosions, sabotage, or incendiary fires. It was apparent that the result of such a course should equip the chief warden of any plant to return and, in co-operation with the management, set up an A. R. W. organization for his plant.

The response by the industries of Massachusetts was so general that a second session was organized and held at M. I. T. August 19-21. To these sessions came representatives of apartment buildings, office buildings, department stores, railroads, utilities, newspapers, colleges, churches, banks, hotels, hospitals, and insurance companies, as well as manufacturers of everything from soap to ships. The companies and institutions which they represented are employing more than 400,000 persons in that State alone.

* * *

So impressed was the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, headed by Mayor La Guardia, that it asked the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company for the services of Mr. Barrows to represent the Office of Civilian Defense in organizing similar schools in all the Eastern Seaboard States. In the two months which followed, and which immediately preceded the outbreak of war, schools for industry like that in Massachusetts were held, as a result of Mr. Barrows' work, in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. Other schools have been scheduled in Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, and New York. Thus far, the representatives of more than a million and a half employees have attended these schools of instruction.

Looking back upon it, now that hostilities have begun, it appears that once again a Paul Revere has come to give Americans warning. And because his message was largely heeded, civilians of a dozen States face the war with greater safety and confidence.

The Bookshelf

Caraqueño and Bostonese

There is a good deal to be said for Ulysses S. Grant since, it may be recalled, he had so little to say for himself. Once he rode from Boston to Plymouth on the train without uttering a single syllable until, feeling the embarrassment of his dignified local escort, he looked out the window near Plymouth and remarked: "Lots of sand."

If it hadn't been for President Grant, Judge Thomas Russell, Collector of the Port of Boston in 1875 and faithful worker in the Republican Party's vineyard, would never have been Minister to Venezuela.

And if Judge Russell hadn't gone to Caracas, T. R. Ybarra would never have written YOUNG MAN OF CARACAS (New York: Ives Washburn. $3). For Judge Russell took his wife, Mary Ellen, and his three pretty and vivacious daughters, Minnie, Nelly, and Dora, to Caracas. There the amiable Judge found a beautiful and lively capital, and Nelly Russell was found by Gen. Alejandro Ybarra.

* * *

Now "Tom" Ybarra is one of the sagest and best of American (i. e., U. S.) foreign correspondents. Few of his friends suspected before they read his book that he is also Don Alejandro Tomás Simeón Mariano de las Mercedes Ybarra, and that most of his youth and young manhood was spent alternately in Massachusetts and Venezuela, with his Caraqueño father and his Plymouthroqueño mother. The story of the romance and life of this father and mother makes one of the most tender and delicious true stories of our time.

Scores of anecdotes could be quoted from this book, which is not so much about the "Young Man" as it is about Nelly and Alejandro. Alejandro Ybarra was a thriving young general when he married his Yankee belle in 1877. He was a Latin, from the tropics. But he never drank a drop of intoxicating liquor in his whole life. Before he married he was a "chain smoker." One day during their engagement, his Nelly said, pointing to his cigarette: "There's that nasty thing again!" And as his son tells the story: "He snatched it from his mouth, tossed it through the *rejas* to the street outside. 'Never again, as long as I live,' he vowed dramatically, 'will I smoke!'

"Grand stuff. Typical lover's stuff," you will say. Anything to impress the loved one favorably. Old stuff. But now comes the surprising part of the story:

"Alejandro Ybarra never smoked again."

But of course he was a Latin. Yet Nelly had her technique. Says her son: "Her weapons were a blend of firmness and understanding, common sense and irrepressible sense of humor. When he lost his temper, she had an exasperating way of getting off one small, stinging remark, in an unbearably gentle tone of voice, and then closing up like one of the clams of Plymouth Harbor. . . . Alejandro Ybarra throve on this treatment. . . ."

"Tom" Ybarra tells the whole story with great effectiveness. He proves that international romance can thrive—a lesson as important as it is pleasant in these days of nationalistic and ideological hates, when such marriages are distinctly not encouraged. He gives a vibrant picture of lovely Caracas and tempestuous Venezuela, and sets his adequate, exotic stages with the most attractive and picturesque people. Likewise, he tells countless grand stories.

* * *

One of his neatest tales is the least typical. Little Dora Russell was and remained a severe and prim New Englander. "A native of Caracas asked her once whether the people of Boston were Christians or Protestants, 'Most of them,' replied 13-year-old Miss Russell, 'are both.'" No 1941 comment is really quite permissible!

How General Ybarra kept popping in and out of Venezuela as his friends swept in and out of office, spending the rest of his time as a merchant in Boston, is a complete story in itself. And how Tom Ybarra finally found that his Bostonian self ruled him as the Latin self ruled his younger brother is a striking lesson in the inconsistency of heredity. "Young Man of Caracas" is a grand book.

E. D. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.